DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

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SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Crowded all day Saturday with customers buying AT HALF PRICE!

Don't delay longer. Early customers are getting best selection—Remember this is not a sale of a few odds and ends of Shoes, but your choice of our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Shoes AT EXACTLY HALF PRICE. Extensive alterations in our Shoe Department necessitates our entire stock being sold in the next few days.

IF YOU'RE IN NEED OF TROUSERS

Take advantage of our great sale and save money. The famous R. & W. tailor-made Trousers in finest striped and check Worsteds, handsome dark and light Cassimeres and Cheviots at 10 to 50 per cent less than regular prices.

Our entire stock of Men's Overcoats and Ulsters in soft Vicunas, beautiful Kerseys, handsome Beavers, finest Meltons, rich Chinchillas, plain and fancy Coverts, Friezes. Overcoats and Ulsters that we've been selling at $6.50, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18, $20, $22, $25 and $30 can be bought at 10 to 50 per cent less than regular prices.

Bear in mind—this is not a sale of a few odds and ends of old style garments from these departments picked out to humbug the people. We have no patience with store keeping that treats customers as if they were geese to be caught with led pencil or red ink juggling.

OUR PRICES REMAIN AS BEFORE—You get from 10 to 50 per cent off on each and every Man's Overcoat or Trousers in the house.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters. The BIG DULUTH 125 and 127 West Superior St.

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"Look round the habitable world, how few
Know their own good, or, knowing, it pursue."

If the above were not true, fewer people would find their property under-insured when fire occurs and more people would have regard for the character of the insurance they secure on their property.

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to your friends when they are thirsty: a big drink would intoxicate them.

Beer is better--not because it is cheaper--but because good beer

Fitger's Pale Bohemian, for instance, is at once refreshing, pure and wholesome, and you can drink deep without feeling any ill effects.

FRENCH—J. Romieux. GERMAN—Fraulein Von Scholten.

School of Modern Languages OPENS ITS SECOND TERM ON JAN. 15.

APPLY AT ONCE FOR TERMS.

Room 516, Burrows Building.

BRITISH ADVANCE

Combined Movement of British Forces Believed to Be In Progress.

A MYSTERIOUS MOVE

Boers Found to Have Been Reducing Their Forces Before Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 15.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Friday, Jan. 12, evening, announces that Gen. Warren has crossed the Tugela river.

Cape Town, Jan. 15—A dispatch to the Argus, dated Friday last, Jan. 12, says:

"The authorities have received news that Gen. Warren has crossed the Tugela and occupied a strong position north of the river."

This report has been current here since yesterday, but is discredited in official circles:

London, Jan. 15.—Up to the present the reported crossing of the Tugela river by Gen. Warren's division remains but rumor.

> Nevertheless, such news as has dribbled in from South Africa during the last forty-eight hours indicates that a combined forward movement of a comprehensive character is proceeding.

It is not necessary to believe the unconfirmed stories of the Boers being in full retreat from Colenso, because it has been learned that a column is proceeding via Weenen to Helpmaaker to cut off their retreat. But, at the same time, credible information from many sources indisputably points to momentous changes in the disposition of the republican forces.

> Advices from Pietermaritzburg, dated Saturday, Jan. 13, say that since their defeat on Jan. 6, the Boers have been removing their guns from the positions south of Ladysmith.

The same dispatch confirms the report that the Thirteenth hussars reached Groblerskloof without meeting the Boers. As the trenches at Griberskloof were, perhaps, the strongest position held by the burghers, their vacation has considerably astonished the British.

Merchants at Pietermaritzburg have received messages from Ladysmith saying: "Bring up jam," etc., indicating that their Ladysmith agents anticipated an immediate opening of communication, while Ladysmith also heliographed the belief prevalent there Jan. 13, that the Boers were moving and concentrating their forces elsewhere.

As corroborative of the British activity in the direction of the relief of Ladysmith, a dispatch has been received in London from Gen. Buller to the effect that he expected all the dispositions for a synchronous movement of the various columns against the besiegers would be completed this morning. Under these circumstances, it is considered quite probable that the advance on the beleaguered town has commenced and that fighting is progressing. Optimists go so far as to say that it is expected that Ladysmith will be relieved tonight, if all goes well. The military men are divided in opinion as to whether Gen. Buller is at Springfield or personally directing the flank movement from Weenen. The officials are inclined to credit the report that the British have crossed the Tugela river in that direction, although there is no confirmation of the report, and, altogether there is a more hopeful feeling in official circles.

There is little news of importance from elsewhere. Gen. French's forces have succeeded in dragging a 15-pounder to the summit of the steep, rocky Coleskop, 1000 feet above the surrounding plain, and Jan. 12 they successfully routed a Boer camp on the plain three miles away from Stormstroom.

An interesting item of news is that 200 Boers, escorting a party of reapers, have successfully garnered all the crops within two miles of the colonial camp at Birds river, the British force being too weak to interfere. A dispatch from Pretoria says the federal forces recommenced the bombardment of Mafeking during the morning of Friday, Jan. 12.

A partial development of the government plan referred to in these dispatches Jan. 12, but by no means the main objective hinted at, can be recorded today in the formation of a strong committee of South Africans and ex-officials with Lord Loch, the former governor of Cape Colony and British commander as president. The object is the remedying of the defects of the war office. When the war office sanctioned the formation of a corps of South Africans acquainted with the topography of the country and the Dutch and Kaffir languages, the committee insisted that they must choose their own officers. The war office demurred, but the committee pointed out that the South Africans were cognizant of the defects in the campaign and were not going out to be led to slaughter like sheep, and the officials yielded. Consequently, prominent South Africans, crack shots and acquainted with every stream and kopje, are flocking to join the contingent.

As a prominent enlisted man said to a representative of the Associated Press: "We are not going to fight for promotion or the victoria cross. We simply want to meet the Boers on their own ground and according to our own methods. Our object is to defeat the enemy and not to run splendid but useless risks."

Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick Garrington, the well-known South African officer, commander of the Belfast district, has been ordered to South Africa.

A telegram from Newport, Wales, says Rutherford Harris, formerly resident of South Africa in a British South African company, has received a cablegram to the effect that Gen. Buller has suffered another reverse.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

London, Jan. 15.—It is announced that the British steamer Milwaukee will proceed to Halifax to replace the Montezuma, which is carrying a contingent of Canadian troops to South Africa.

FIRING AT ARM'S LENGTH.

Desperate Fighting at Ladysmith---Roberts Reports the Situation.

London, Jan. 15.—A special dispatch from the Hoofd Laager at Ladysmith, dated Jan. 9, via Lorenzo Marquez, describing the assault on Jan. 6 upon Ladysmith, says:

"The British made no attempt to hold the first line of breastworks, but made an exceedingly stubborn resistance at the next row. Every inch was stubbornly contested and conspicuous bravery was displayed on both sides. After 10 o'clock the British artillery fire slackened and a terrible individual contest ensued among the riflemen for the possession of the Plat-Rand ridge. At noon a heavy thunderstorm interrupted the battle, lasting two hours.

"Although the burghers succeeded in ultimately gaining possession of most of the British positions on the western side of the Plat-Rand, they were finally obliged to retire from most of the ground they occupied. The British were most strongly entrenched, their redoubts being skillfully loop-holed and the combatants were so close that rifles were frequently fired at arm's length. It was a hand to hand encounter. The men on both sides fought like demons and the horror and bewilderment of the scene could scarcely be paralleled.

"The operations were continued the next day (Sunday) on a smaller scale, but it is reported that as a result of one of the forlorn hopes, a gun and two ammunition wagons were captured."

The war office issued at midnight a dispatch from Field Marshal Roberts, dated Cape Town, Sunday, Jan. 14, 8:30 p. m. saying:

"There is no change in the situation today."

The war office simultaneously issued the following from Lord Roberts:

"Methuen's cavalry reconnoissance returned on Jan. 11. Went twenty-five miles into Free State. Country clear of enemy except patrols. All quiet at Modder river.

"French reconnoitered around the enemy's left flank on Jan. 10. Advanced from Slugger's Farm on Jan. 11 with cavalry and horse artillery to bombard Boer laager east of Colesburg Junction, but was unable to outflank the enemy."

"Reconnoissance of cavalry and mounted infantry pushed north of Bastard's Nek and examined country north of Ride.

"Gatacre reports no change. All well on Dec. 28 at Mafeking."

ADVANCE ON MOUNT INHLAWE.

Such a Move Is Believed to Be Indicated.

New York, Jan. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

> Although there is every reason to suppose that fighting is proceeding upon the line of the Tugela river, no report has been allowed to come through since Gen. Bullers statement of his arrival at Potgieter's drift.
>
> In connection with this general movement, Gen. Sir Charles Warren, either on Thursday or Friday, moved with about 11,000 men in the direction of Weenen, which would give color to the view that both flanks of the Boer army are being threatened as a preliminary to a determined advance on Mount Inhlawe, to the east.

Colenso, upon the southern bank of the Tugela, must be cleared of the Boer force, which has been holding it, since, otherwise this force might be able to threaten the British line of communications. It is quite possible that Warren will co-operate in the attack on this mountain. Now that the Tugela is running at flood, the time is favorable, as it will be difficult for the Boers to reinforce their positions south of the river, except by a pontoon bridge, which is believed to have been constructed.

In the absence of any official news the war office is remaining obdurately silent.

London was full of rumors Saturday. It was freely reported that engagements had taken place at three different points along the extended Boer lines. As a matter of conjecture, this may be correct, for there is reason to suppose that some movement was made against Colenso simultaneously with the seizure of Potgieter's drift. "It is quite possible, also, that an attempt to flank the Boers may be attempted on both the east and west, but the ground on the east is more difficult than that toward Springfield, and to make a wide detour in the direction of Weenen would necessaritly require a large amount of transport.

"If fighting really occurred at three points yesterday or Saturday, they would most likely be Mount Hlangwana, Colenso and some spot north of Potgieter's drift, marking a step in that process of enveloping the Boers to which Gen. Buller is obviously committed. In this connection the dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Frere, dated Wednesday, in which Bennett Burleigh looks forward to some decisive event, and is making preparations to take up a wagon load of luxuries for the troops at Ladysmith, clearly indicates that at Frere it was understood that the British attempt to relieve Ladysmith was about to be made.

The whole position of affairs on the Tugela is enveloped in mystery, which can only be understood as implying that operations of critical importance are going on. The mystery is further deepened by a dispatch from the Boer headquarters which, although issued on Thursday last, makes no mention of Gen. Buller's flanking movement in the direction of Potgieter's drift. It is impossible that this movement could not have been known to the Boers, because it must have been in progress for two or three days, and Gen. Buller himself states that the Boers were intrenched four and a half miles north of his advanced positions. The Boers are also probably "playing possum."

There is a delightfully naive affectation of perplexity in the concluding statement of the dispatch that the object of the British is conjectured, but is by no means clear.

FREE STATE INVADED.

First British Post In the Boers' Country Established.

Orange River, Friday, Jan. 12.—Gen. Wood, for the first time in the campaign, has established a post in the enemy's country. With his force he took up a position Jan. 6 at Zouten's dirft, on the north side of the Orange river, in the Free State.

MORE AID FROM CANADA.

Proffers of More Men and Money to Britain.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 15.—"With men and money we will assist the mother country," was what Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of the Dominion, said in a brief speech at Sherbrooke, Que., a few days ago, and now comes the announcement that when parliament reassembles, in less than a month, a vote

(Continued on Page 7.)

EXPORTS OF GRAIN

Several Ports on Atlantic and Gulf Gaining on New York.

IN MULLEN'S FAVOR

Supreme Court Decides a Minnesota Case Involving Seizure of Logs.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 15.—(Special to The Herald.)—The rivalry between the great Atlantic and gulf ports of the United States regarding their relative share in the exportation of the products of the country lends interest to a series of statements just completed by the treasury bureau of statistics, showing the exports of corn, wheat and flour from the United States and from these ports during the calendar year 1899, compared with preceding years.

The figures, it should be premised, show a falling off in exportation of wheat in 1899 as compared with 1898, which was an abnormally heavy year; the corn exports of 1899 are about the same as those of 1898, but greatly in excess of any preceding years, while the flour exports of 1899 are slightly larger than those of any preceding year, being 18,900,000 barrels, against 16,569,904 in 1898 and 17,408,713 barrels in 1892.

Exportations of corn have grown steadily during the decade starting with 86,000,000 bushels in 1890 and ending with 207,000,000 bushels in 1899, the growth having been steadily upward and no preceding year equaling the figures of 1898 and 1899. In wheat there has been a much greater fluctuation, the years 1891 and 1892 showing an exportation of nearly 130,000,000 bushels each, 1894 and 1895 dropping to about one-half that quantity, while 1898 made the highest record of our exportations with 149,245,685 bushels, 1899 again dropping to about the normal or average amount with 111,000,000 bushels. Flour has steadily increased, the exports of 1890 being 11,319,456 barrels and those of 1899, 18,900,000, an increase of over 50 per cent.

The following table shows the exportation of corn, wheat and flour in each calendar year to and including from 1890, to and including 1899, the figures of 1899 being subject to slight revision.

	Corn. Bushels.	Wheat. Bushels.	Flour. Barrels.
1890	86,817,220	49,271,580	11,319,456
1891	30,693,505	129,638,834	13,023,692
1892	77,471,179	125,518,441	17,408,713
1893	55,143,918	108,377,569	16,440.603
1894	41,806,711	72,523,389	16,056,320
1895	61,956,638	66,804,686	14,528,761
1896	131,960,530	83,755,829	15,855,856
1897	189,127,570	109,909,328	13,596,359
1898	207,309,381	149,245,685	16,569,904
1899	207,800,000	111,000,000	18,900,000

The analysis of the movement of exports by ports shows that in the exports of corn several of the great ports on the Atlantic and gulf are gaining upon New York and that the movement from the grain fields toward the seaboard is, apparently, being more generally distributed than formerly. The exports of corn, for instance, from the port of New York, increased from 13,500,000 to 40,000,000 bushels between 1893 and 1899, an increase of 200 per cent, while those from Boston increased from 5,500,000 to 17,500,000; those from Philadelphia, from 4,000,000 to 29,000,000; Baltimore, from 7,500,000 to 46,000,000; New Orleans, from 6,500,000 to 22,000,000; while Newport News and Galveston, for which the record begins with 1895, show for Newport News an increase from 4,500,000 in 1895 to 14,000,000 in 1899, and Galveston from 1,250,000 in 1895 to 7,000,000. Thus Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans and Galveston show a much larger percentage of growth in their exports of corn than does New York or Boston.

In wheat exportations Boston has made greater gains than any other Atlantic port, the total having grown from 3,934,125 bushels in 1893 to 11,567,845 in 1899, while at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans the figures for 1899 are in each case actually less than in 1893, the figures for New York being 36,437,499 bushels in 1893 and 26,830,386 in 1899; Philadelphia, 5,657,398 bushels in 1893 and 4,013,927 in 1899; Baltimore, 13,048,702 bushels in 1893 and 9,549,270 in 1899, and New Orleans, 12,896,734 bushels in 1893 and 11,562,812 in 1899; Galveston, however, shows a marked gain, the figures for 1896 being 3,438,369 bushels and those of 1899 15,713,400. Prior to 1896 the wheat exportations from Galveston were small, seldom reaching 1,000,000 bushels, but in 1896 they amounted to 3,438,369 bushels and have steadily grown until, as already indicated, they were in 1899 15,713,400 bushels, in spite of the fact that the total exports of wheat from the United States in 1899 were materially below those of the preceding year.

In flour also the drift appears to be away from New York, whose exports of flour in 18933 were 6,448.931 barrels, and in 1899 4,741,035, while Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Norfolk, New Orleans and Galveston show more or less increases in 1899 as compared with 1893.

* * *

The supreme court today, in a decision handed down by Justice Brewer, Justices Peckham, Harlan, Brown and White dissenting, affirmed with costs the decision of the Minnesota courts in the case of Lindsay & Phelps company, plaintiffs in error, versus the former surveyor general, John H. Mullen. The case grew out of the seizure of certain log rafts in Stillwater during the time Senator Nelson was governor of the state.

* * *

Senator Nelson today introduced a bill instructing the secretary of the interior to prepare lists of lands in the odd numbered sections within the indemnity limits of the grants to the Northern Pacific railroad under the act of congress of July, 1864, for the use of the senate. The purpose of the bill is to allow the Northern Pacific railroad to select lands in place of those which have heretofore been forfeited by its failure to comply with the existing law.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

JEALOUSY, DRINK AND BLOOD.

Bozeman, Mont., Jan. 15.—At Belgrade, twelve miles west of here, Frank Rogers, a merchant, shot and killed his landlady, Mrs. Etta Davis, and then turned his weapon on himself with fatal accuracy. The deed was committed Saturday midnight, but the bodies, which lay in the kitchen, were not immediately found. Jealousy and drink caused the deed.

THE AFFAIRS OF ALASKA

Are Considered By the Senate Committee on Territories.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The senate committee on territories today considered a bill creating three judicial districts for Alaska, and for a revision of the laws of the United States applying to the territory. A number of Alaska men were present with the committee and made suggestions which they desired to be incorporated in the law. They were asked if there was any sentiment in favor of dividing the territory at Mount St. Elias, making the southeastern portion the territory of Seward. The reply was that the people believed such a division would be necessary at some future time. The judicial bill was referred to a sub-committee.

A JOB FOR WARNER.

The President Appoints St. Paul Man State Surveyor General.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The president today sent to the senate the following nomination: Interior—Eli S. Warner, of St. Paul, Minn., to be surveyor general of Minnesota.

Also a number of nominations for appointment and promotion in the regular and volunteer army.

WILL END IT.

Controversy Over the Destruction of Cervera's Fleet to Be Settled.

New York, Jan. 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"And the attorney general avers that all the herein above named vessels of the king of Spain were sunk on or about July 3, 1898, by the libellant (Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson) and the vessels under his command."

This is an extract from the answer just filed by Attorney General Griggs to the libel filed in the supreme court of the district of Columbia by Rear Admiral Sampson in his own behalf and also in behalf of the enlisted force of the North Atlantic station who took part in the Santiago naval engagement against the Infanta Maria Teresa, and miscellaneous stores and supplies captured upon her and other Spanish war vessels. It forecasts the purpose of the department of justice to support the contention that the armored cruiser New York actually participated in the battle with Cervera's fleet and that her addition to the force made it superior to the Spanish squadron.

It is said that the court of claims and the district supreme court will determine the question of whether the New York took part in the battle and by its decision, it is said, an end will be put to the controversy which has been agitating the navy and country ever since the trouble occurred.

REESE IS FREE.

Imprisoned Official of United Mine Workers Released By the Court.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—Judge Thayer, in the court of appeals, today rendered a decision in the case of John P. Reese, a member of the executive committee of the United Mine Workers of America, who is now in jail at Fort Scott, Kas., for contempt of court, ordering his release. The contention of Reese that the injunction under which he was imprisoned for addressing striking miners, did not apply to him, was upheld by Judge Thayer.

THE CONTEST BOARDS MEET.

Hearings In the Kentucky Gubernatorial Election Fight Begun.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 15.—The contest boards in the contest for governor and lieutenant governor were due to meet at 9 o'clock, but were slow in convening. The trains brought several hundred witnesses; most of them were from Lexington.

It was 10 o'clock when Chairman Hickman of the Goebel-Taylor committee rapped for order. Every member of both boards was present. Chairman Hickman announced the hours of meeting, which, after tomorrow, will be from 2 to 5 in the afternoon and from 7 to 9 in the evening. A morning session will be held tomorrow, but no afternoon session.

The attorneys on the Taylor-Marshall side are ex-Governor Bradley, Judge W. H. Yost, T. L. Edelman and Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge; those on the Goebel side are Louis McQuown, Zach Phelps, Aaron Kahn and James Andrew Scott.

Senator Coleman, chairman of the contest board in the lieutenant governor case, announced that the sittings of that board would be the same as those of the committee trying the governor's case. The two boards are sitting together.

Taylor's attorneys filed a protest against the board sitting in the case. The protest is based on the ground that the charges filed by Taylor several days ago alleging that several members are disqualified from serving, were overruled without investigation; that the charges, if investigated, would relieve these members from serving, and that the committee would then be without a quorum. Exceptions were also filed as to many important points of Goebel's and Beckman's notices of contest.

A number of Louisville witnesses were directed to appear before the board at 2 o'clock. A recess was taken at 10.50 until 2 o'clock.

The Louisville election will probably be the first matter of investigation before the committee. Among the witnesses were Mayor Weaver, Chief of Police Jacob Haager, Gen. John B. Castleman and many other prominent men of both political parties.

NOT FOUND.

New York, Jan. 15.—There is no Edward, John L. or Philip Livingstone in either the New York city or Brooklyn directory. A claim in their name was made as heirs of the eccentric "Lady Livingstone," who recently died in Paris.

KILLED CAPTIVES

Otis Cables Filipinos Kill Prisoners on Approach of American Troops.

NUMBER OF BRUSHES

Reported, In All of Which the Filipino Forces Were Defeated.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Gen. Otis' latest casualty list is as follows:

Manilla, Jan. 15.—Casualties: Killed in action near Naic, Jan. 9.—Eleventh cavalry, I, Robert Napier. Action Comanesi, Jan. 5—Twenty-fifth infantry, B, Morgan G. Washington, corporal.

> Prisoners killed near Comanesi upon approach of American troops, Jan. 5—Ninth infantry, B, Charles C. Cook, Alonzo Brown.

Wounded in action—Robert Cuningham, back, severe; Alexander Riddel, shoulder, slight; James Goodrich, neck, severe, I; H. D. Landault, knee, slight. Barieputo, Jan. 7—Twenty-eighth infantry, A. Martin Wentnik, hand, slight; Angus Edder, corporal, neck, slight; Patrick McDonnell, elbow, slight; B, James Warehand, wrist, slight. Comanesi, Jan. 5—Twenty-fifth infantry, L, James L'Quarles, ankle, severe.

OTIS.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The war department today received the following report from Gen. Otis:

"Manilla, Jan. 15.—Bolo men and armed insurgents, robbers from Zeeambeles mountains, attacked two companies of the Twenty-fifth infantry, O'Neill commanding, at Iba, Jan. 6. Driven and pursued with loss to them of fifty men; no casualties. Schwan's troops east and south of Santo Lomas, Batanzas. Yesterday, Cheatham's battalion, Thirty-seventh, struck enemy east of Santo Tomas, on San Pablo road; enemy left five dead on field; cavalry soon appearing, pursued force eastward; no report of result. Cheatham's casualties, one wounded. Anderson, Thirty-eighth, en route to Lipa, struck insurgents a few miles south of Santo Tomas, drove them through Lipa to Rasario; enemy's loss, twenty dead and wounded, sixty Spanish prisonors, $20,000; Schwan liberated about 200 Spanish prisoners, now en route to Manilla. Anderson's casualties yesterday, one man killed, two wounded. Wheaton's force actively operating in Western Cavite and Batanaga provinces. All important towns held and constant patrolling; great many Filipinos returning to homes believed to be insurgent deserters.

"OTIS."

MAY STRIKE.

Great Northern Freight Trainmen Threaten Tie Up Unless Trouble Is Adjusted.

Minot, N. D., Jan. 15.—A strike of serious proportions is threatened by train operatives of the Great Northern. This applies to freight men only, but it is thought that unless an amicable adjustment of differences is brought about a general tie-up will result. Last night, at an informal meeting of trainmen held here, it was decided to go out Tuesday unless a modification of the rule lately introduced compelling freight crews to do switching at terminal points was granted. This rule is looked upon as a great hardship by freight crews. In case the men go out the entire system will be affected.

Minneapolis, Jan. 15.—The above dispatch from Minot is only part of the story. The poll of the entire system on the question of whether the trainmen should reject the company's schedule was taken yesterday. The leaders are confident that it will be unanimous practically in favor of rejection. It was taken at the request of the company officials, who professed to believe that the sentiment of the trainmen was not behind their grievance committee. The men do not want to strike, but prefer that to retreat from the position they have taken. One of the leaders said that there was no doubt about the co-operation of the firemen and engineers if it is necessary. They think President Hill has been misled by subordinate officials into a false position. They profess goodwill toward the management, and say that, otherwise, they would have brought the culmination of the trouble in a busy season instead of now, when the business of the company would be less injured than at any other time.

UNCLE SAM'S LITTLE BILL

Against Santo Domingo Is Now to Be Pressed.

New York, Jan. 15.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: A cablegram received by the state department confirms the announcement of the satisfactory settlement of the dispute between France and Santo Domingo relative to claims pending against the latter government.

Minister Powell, upon his arrival in Santo Domingo, will formally recognize the Jiminez government, and at the same time present the demand of this government for payment of the installments remaining due on the award rendered by the arbitrators in the Ozama bridge claim. The Heureaux administration paid one-half of this claim, and the amount still due is $40,000.

NOT THE FALK.

Philadelphia, Jan. 15.—Advices received in this city today indicate beyond question that the steamer wrecked in St. Mary's bay, N. F., is not the Norwegian steamer Falk. A dispatch was received here stating that the Falk arrived in Havana on Jan. 8, seven days after clearing from this port with a cargo of coal.

MUST CURB THE ROADS

Says the Interstate Commerce Commission In Its Annual Report.

AN IMPERATIVE NEED

For Legislation to Remedy the Defects In the Existing Law.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The interstate commerce commission today publishes its thirteenth annual report. The feature of the speech is the strong plea made that congress uphold the hands of the commission by amendments making the interstate commerce law more effective. The report says that the commission, a year ago, called attention to the fact that, in vital respects, the present law has proved defective and inadequate.

The amendments have been supported by petitions and memorials from agricultural and manufacturing interests throughout the country, yet, says the report, not a line of the statute has been changed and none of the burdensome conditions which call for relief have been removed or modified. The existing situation and the development for the past year, it is added, render more imperative than ever before the necessity for speedy and suitable legislation. Nine-tenths of the people know that any railway company can charge for its service whatever it pleases and as much as it pleases, without any real power in this commission or any other tribunal or court to limit the amount of such charges in the future when complaint is made by an aggrieved shipper, and they are substantially of one mind in saying that this and other defects in the statute should be promptly remedied. Shippers generally, also, have been practically unanimous for a single classification of freights, one that will be uniform for all roads and all sections of the country and reasonable when established.

This general public dissatisfaction has been frequently expressed in resolutions of various national organizations, and at a tariff conference in Chicago last November, attended by representatives from a number of national associations of manufacturers, merchants and others, a bill embracing the more important amendments recommended by the commission was approved as the measure which would best meet the requirements of business and commercial interests. This bill Senator Cullom has introduced and the report significantly suggests whether continued failure to perfect the regulating statute on reasonable lines will not soon result in an irresistible demand for the most radical and drastic legislation. Continuing it adds:

It is a matter of common knowledge that vast schemes of railway control are now in process of consummation, and that the competition of rival lines is to be restrained by these combinations. While this movement has not yet found an expression in the actual consolidation of railroad corporations, enough has transpired to disclose a unification of financial interests which will dominate the management and harmonize the operations of lines heretofore independent and competitive. This is today the most noticeable and important feature of this railway situation. If the plans already foreshadowed are brought to effective results, and others of similar scope are carried to execution, there will be a vast centralization of railroad property, with all the power involved in such far-reaching combinations, yet uncontrolled by any public authority which can be efficiently exerted. The restraints of competition upon excessive and unjust rates will in this way be avoided, and whatever evils may result will be remediless under the existing laws.

"The increase in railroad business the past year has been so great," the report says, "that many carriers found their equipment inadequate for the shipments. Coincident with those schemes of unified control, and while this exceptional movement of traffic continues the carriers operating throughout an extensive and important territory have recently made substantial, and in many cases very large, increases in their scale of charges. These advances in rates have been mainly effected by concerted and agreed changes in the classification of freight articles.

"It is not intended to intimate that these advanced rates are unlawful, and no opinion is expressed as to their actual reasonableness, but the fact that such extensive increases in railroad charges have been brought about by the method described must be of significant import and furnish a weighty argument in favor of measures which will be effective to secure compliance with the primary requirements of the act. These changes were made without hearing and against protests of shippers, and whatever may be the merits of the complaints," the report urges "the law ought to be so amended as to insure a determination whether the rates are just and reasonable, and redress if they are found unjust.'"

Reference is made to the several conferences here with high railway officials early in the year with a view to gaining from each promises to maintain their published rates and to the good effect of these conferences in checking the rate demoralization then prevailing. It is denied that the conferences sought to secure agreements to maintain rates, their only purpose being to secure good faith in observance of published tariffs.

Fifteen cases are pending in federal courts to enforce orders of the commission and criminal cases are awaiting trial in Louisiana, Texas and Georgia.

During the year 1899 there were 199 employes killed and 5299 injured upon eighty-nine roads, against 209 killed, and 5484 injured in 1898, a result attributed to the more general equipment of the roads with safety appliances.

A review is made of judicial decisions on interstate commerce affairs during the year. Concerning the refusal of the circuit court for Northern Illinois to declare unreasonable the terminal charge of $2 per car on live stock brought into Chicago, the report says: "The court seems to have overlooked the dominant consideration in the case, namely: That if the through rate to Chicago was a reasonable rate before Jan. 1, 1894, it became an unreasonable rate when the $2 terminal charge was added on that date. To make a reasonable through rate represent less service than formerly and add on another charge for the part of the service formerly covered by the through rate, plainly makes the total charge unreasonable, and that the commissioners say, was this case."

Man and Wife in Distress. Rev. Dr. Bo hror, of Buffalo, says: "My wife and I were both troubled with distressing Catarrh, but we have enjoyed freedom from this aggravating malady since the day we first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action was instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes after first application. Sold by Max Wirth, 13 W. Superior st., Smith & Smith.—10.

PEOPLE TESTIFY.

Reference That is Surely Worth Looking Up.

A Duluth Man Who Tells His Friends What Has Done Him Much Good.

We will tell you what will cure the worst kind of a case of backache caused from the kidneys. We will not only tell you, but will refer you to people in all walks of life in city of Duluth who have used Kid-ne-oids with the best results. We ask you to read this statement from

F. G. Pitt, car starter for the Duluth Street Car company, 2330 Michigan street, who says: "I have been afflicted with kidney backache for the past twenty years. I could scarcely straighten up at times on account of stiff and lame back. I was so nervous and restless I could not sleep. I was subject to spells of dizziness and suffered from indigestion. I tried different kinds of kidney remedies, but none of them proved as effectual as Morrow's Kid-ne-oids. I used Kid-ne-oids according to directions and they effected a complete cure. I never felt better in my life. Kid-ne-oids not only cured me of kidney troubles, but they build up and invigorate the entire system. Through my recommendattion several of the boys on the line have used Kid-ne-oids for backache and they invariably report the most satisfactory results."

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at 50 cents a box at all drug stores and at S. F. Boyce's drug store.

Mailed on receipt of price. Manufactured by John Morrow & Co., chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

HIBBING.

Hibbing, Jan. 15.—(Special to The Herald.)—Archibald M. Chisholm, who has been connected with the various banking institutions in Hibbing since its inception, sold out his interests Monday last in the Lumbermen's and Miners' Bank to his partners, Davidson & McRae, of Duluth. Stephen R. Kirby continues as cashier, and Samuel Macdonell as assistant cashier. The capital stock has been increased from $5000 to $10,000.

Charles Easten and George Gordon leave today for Hot Springs, Ark., in hope of bettering their health.

Mrs. Frank Hibbing attended to business matters here last week.

Village President T. Waldo Murphy spent the week in Duluth attending to cases before the district court.

Frank Wallin, who has been laid up the past couple of weeks with rheumatism, is able to be out again.

Dr. D. C. Rood and wife were Duluth visitors last Tuesday.

The ladies of the M. E. church gave an oyster and New England supper in the opera house Wednesday night which was well patronized.

D. E. Harkins has returned from a visit with friends in West Superior and St. Paul.

Public installations of officers of the Knights of the Maccabees will be held in the opera house Monday night, Jan. 22. Some of the grand lodge officers will be present. On Jan. 26 Forest City lodge No. 143, Knights of Pythias, will hold a public installation followed by a dance at the opera house.

The Lake Superior Cornet band will give a ball masque at the opera house Jan. 20.

Frank X. Haben has moved from the Bell block to the McHardy building on Pine street.

G. A. R. Simpson left last Friday for a business trip to the Twin Cities.

William Beaton has returned here after an absence of several months in the West.

Bert Maxwell transacted business at the county seat last week.

A rich strike of ore near Moran lake by J. B. Connors, Stephen Benane and Thomas Ryan is reported.

The village well has been sunk now a total depth of 165 feet, seventy-fie feet of which is in iron ore. To all appearances there is an abundance of water for all requirements of our inhabitants and for fire protection.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

In Which a Prominent La Crosse Lawyer Is Defendant.

La Crosse, Wis., Jan. 15.—The breach of promise suit of Miss Frankie Koenig against E. C. Higbee, will be taken up for trial by Judge Wyman in the circuit court this week. Miss Koenig asks for $5000. Defendant was to have married plaintiff in Minneapolis in May. The wedding day was set; the defendant had procured the marriage license and engaged the clergyman. Next morning a boy was sent to the place appointed for the wedding with a letter explaining that Mr. Higbee's health would not permit the marriage.

That is one of the points set up by the defense. Defendant further alleges in his counter claim that he has suffered in social standing and had paid out some $1200 in educating Miss Koenig, whom he sent to Winona, Minn., to a seminary, where it was understood she was to become his wife. The plaintiff is twenty-one years younger than the defendant and formerly was a clerk in a department store in this city.

HARRISON WILL NOT RUN.

Chicago Mayor Refuses to Be Candidate For Governor.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Mayor Carter Harrison yesterday refused formally the offer of the Democratic nomination for governor. He was waited on by Chairman Watson of the Democratic state committee, in company with ex-Congressman Henrichsen and M. F. Dunlap, of Jacksonville, nominee of the party for state treasurer in 1898, and asked if his formal declaration of the nomination was final. They urged that it was his duty to the state Democracy to accept the nomination and make the race.

The mayor replied that he did not look at it in that light; there were plenty of good men that would make acceptable candidates, and he must decline.

As a result of Mayor Harrison's action, friends of Former Vice President Stevenson are urging him to accept the nomination.

REV. PLEASANT HUNTER RESIGNS.

Minneapolis, Jan. 15.—Rev. Pleasant Hunter, pastor of Westminster, the largest Presbyterian church of Minnesota, tendered his resignation yesterday. It came as a surprise as it was known that he had refused flattering offers to go elsewhere. He says that he has decided to take a rest after thirty years of continuous work, and would not leave Westminster to go to any other church in the country.

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwell, Conn.

OPPOSE THE BILL

Hanna-Payne Ship Subsidy Bill Not Favored By Western Members.

REPORT BY ROBERTS

On Production of Precious Metals In United States Last Year.

From The Herald
Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 15.—(Special to The Herald.)—Investigations recently made by the correspondent of The Herald forecast amendments, and many of them, to the Hanna-Payne subsidy bill. The provisions of the pending measure, it has been discovered, are not satisfactory to congressmen representing the districts west of the Mississippi river. The majority of these members are very anxious to have some kind of a measure passed early in this session, but do not propose that Western interests shall be subserved by the measure presented in both house and senate, and unless amendments are offered and accepted it may fail to go through either house before this session takes its usual summer recess.

In connection with the matter herein contained, the United States has made a vigorous effort to find out the status of the money our merchants lose in being compelled to have their merchandise carried by foreign steamship companies. A few months ago Thomas W. Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, requested all consular officers of this government to send him reports regarding the merchant marine service, outlining that he desired actual facts, and evidence stating our service in all the countries represented by our diplomats.

* * *

The report of the director of the mint upon the production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1898 gives such information as to the coinage and consumption of gold and silver as the director has been able to gather. The returns from this country have been carefully obtained through officials and agents of the mint bureau, and the aggregate of precious metals has been actually traced from production to market. The figures are, therefore, conservative, but are believed approximately full. The statistics for foreign countries are obtained from official sources wherever governmental calculations are made, and where such returns can not be had, the best obtainable estimates are given and the authority stated.

In reporting upon the production of gold in the United States, calendar year 1898, Director of the Mint Roberts says:

"The production of gold in the United States, in the calendar year 1898, was 96,995 kilograms, fine, or 3,118,398 ounces, fine, of the value of $64,463,000. The South African republic produced 119,190 kilograms, or 3,831,975 ounces, fine, of the value of $79,213,953. Australasia produced 97,591 kilograms, or 3,137,644 ounces, fine, of the value of $64,860,800. These three countries are the great gold producers of the world, their output aggregating 313,779 kilograms, or 10,088,017 ounces, fine, of the value of $208,537,753, or 73 per cent of the product of the world.

"Next comes Russia, with 38,314 kilograms, valued at $25,463,400; Canada, with 20,727 kilograms, valued at $13,775,400; India, with 11,709 kilograms, valued at $7,781,500; Mexico, with 12,790 kilograms, valued at $8,500,000, and China, with 9146 kilograms, valued at $6,078,700. These five aggregate 92,686 kilograms, valued at $61,599,000, or over 21 per cent of the whole, leaving 6 per cent to the remainder of the world.

"Before 1897 the United States for years stood first in gold output. In that year, however, the South African republic surpassed it, and in 1898 it increased its excess. Nevertheless the output of the United States in 1898 was the largest in its history, with the exception of that for 1853, when it was only $537,000 greater. The increase over 1897 was $7,100,000. This increase is due principally to Colorado and California. Increases also took place in most of the larger mining states and territories, excepting Arizona. In Colorado the increase was $4,091,000 and in California $1,019,600. Montana and Utah also show considerable increases. Arizona decreased her output by $430,800.

In estimating the gold yield of the United States in any given year only that gold is loked upon as really produced that has been refined—made ready for the market—and the ascertained amount of domestic origin (which is comparatively insignificant) that has been exported to foreign countries for reduction.

"It has been the custom of the bureau of the mint to make for every calendar year two independent calculations of the gold product of the country and to take their mean as the closest approximation that can be had to the actual out-turn of the mines. The first of these is based on the amount of gold put upon the market by private refineries during the year, plus the fine gold contained in the unrefined or domestic production deposited at the mints and assay offices of the United States, plus the pure metal of domestic production contained in ores, copper matte, etc., exported to other countries for reduction. The second calculation is based on the known disposition made of the newly produced gold in any calendar year. Such gold is either deposited at the mints and assay offices of the United States, or exported from the United States in the form of bullion, ores, copper matte, or used in the industrial arts. If foreign gold bullion enters into any of the above items, its amount must of course be deducted."

As to the production of silver in the United States during the same period, Director Smith says:

"The United States still occupies the second place as a silver producer, to which it was relegated by Mexico in 1897. In 1898 it produced 1,693,563 kilograms, fine, with a commercial value of $32,118,400, against the Mexican production of 1,765,116 kilograms, fine, with a commercial value of $33,475,400. Together they produce 67 per cent of the world's product. No other country approaches them, the nearest being Australasia, Bolivia and Peru. The product of the last two is somewhat uncertain, but none of the three exceed 374,400 kilograms. The silver product of the United States in any given calendar year is estimated in precisely the same manner as the gold product, namely, by making two independent calculations of the same and taking their mean as the actual product."

* * *

The life-saving board on equipment will have up for consideration at its next meeting a new life-saving apparatus, which, it is said, will be a valuable addition to the life-saver's equipment. The new apparatus is called a "breeches buoy," because of its peculiar arrangement.

The buoy is very little different from the one now used by life-savers. In fact, it is but an improvement on the buoy which yearly saves many persons from death. But to fully understand the arrangement an explanation is necessary. The buoy is a belt made of cork. When a ship signals for help, or a wreck is sighted near land, where it is impossible for the life-saving crew to go, a line is thrown across the boat and made secure to some available support. Along this line the buoy is run. The passenger clasps the belt around his waist and is pulled to shore. There is no protection from the water, and he is frequently drenched before the land is reached.

This kind of an arrangement is sufficient, so far as the male passengers are concerned. The female passengers, however, have to be considered. Time and time again the life-savers have had to force the women to be saved. They are afraid to make the venture. The thought of being pulled over the angry waves with their feet dangling, and with no support but a cork belt, terrifies them. Then, again, they can not endure the hardships to which they are subjected, contract severe colds from the drenching received, and many have been seriously ill from the effects of their experiences.

The breeches buoy is a contrivance which completely envelops the passenger. It is a bag-shaped arrangement, attached to the buoy. The passenger places himself in position and is brought safely to shore. The covering protects him from the water.

The new apparatus meets with the approval of the life-saving department, and will undoubtedly be recommended to the board of equipment.

* * *

When the secretary of war, a few days ago, transmitted to congress a recommendation that all unused rifles and guns belonging to the government be turned over to the interior department, there was some adverse comment as to the propriety of such a movement. The objectors argued that it was poor policy to train the Indian in the use of firearms, but these objectors apparently forgot that the Indian, with very few exceptions, is more familiar with the rifle and gun than a great many who would be his teacher.

The recommendation of the secretary of war is received with favor by the officials in the interior department. The Indian commissioner and the assistant Indian commissioner say they want all the old rifles and guns that they can secure. It may appear strange to persons not familiar with the Indian office business that the department should desire the use of fire arms, but it is by the use of these same guns that the Indian department hopes to strengthen its hold on the Indian. The Indian officials say that when the Indian knows that he enjoys the confidence of the Indian officials, there is no length to which he will not go to assist the department. He is ready to take up arms in case of war, to assist the department in suppressing a rebellion or to arrest a member of his tribe who has transgressed the laws of the country or the rules of the Indian office.

It is the desire of the department that the Indian pupil be taught the use of firearms so that when the occasion demands they will be ready to assist the department. This is not all. The officials say that the Indian is entitled to all the privileges, amusements and delights with which the white children are favored, and that it is the intention of the department to give them such privileges. The Indian, in the argument made by the Indian department officials, is the only real, true American. It is he who the white man has made to suffer and driven from his fertile field to the barren waste. It is to the Indian that the country owes a debt that can never be paid, and the least this government can do is to let them have a few of the joys of life. To do this is not a hard task. But in addition to all this there is another thing which makes the Indian worthy of consideration. When well treated he is more true to the department than many white persons. These are the exact words of the officials of the Indian department: "Trust an Indian," they say, "give him your confidence, and you will find that he is true to you to the death." That the officials believe this is true is demonstrated by the fact that in many cases they have called upon the Indian police and Indian soldiers to assist in the administration of the laws of the land.

But outside of all this is the fact that the Indian schools are to be supplied with firearms. There are a great many Indian schools scattered throughout the country. It is the purpose of the Indian department to equip all these schools with firearms, to teach the Indian pupils how to drill and how to use the weapons. They will be given as much instruction as is necessary to make them proficient in the use of the rifle or gun. The Indian department, meanwhile, desires that all discarded guns and rifles belonging to the government shall be turned over to the department for use in the Indian schools throughout the country.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

Oh, the Pain of Rheumatism!

Rheumatism often causes the most intense suffering. Many have for years vainly sought relief from this disabling disease, and are to-day worse off than ever. Rheumatism is a blood disease, and Swift's Specific is the only cure, because it is the only remedy which can reach such deep-seated diseases.

A few years ago I was taken with inflammatory Rheumatism, which became so intense that I was for weeks unable to walk. I tried several prominent physicians and took their treatment faithfully, but was unable to get the slightest relief. In fact, my condition seemed to grow worse, the disease spread over my entire body, and from November to March I suffered agony. I tried many patent medicines, but none relieved me. Upon the advice of a friend I decided to try S. S. S. Before allowing me to take it, however, my guardian, who was a chemist, analyzed the remedy, and pronounced it free of potash or mercury. I felt so much better after taking two bottles, that I continued the remedy, and in two months I was cured completely. The cure was permanent, for I have never since had a touch of Rheumatism though many times exposed to damp and cold weather.
ELEANOR M. TIPPELL,
3711 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia.

Don't suffer longer with Rheumatism. Throw aside your oils and liniments, as they can not reach your trouble. Don't experiment with doctors—their potash and mercury will add to your disability and completely destroy your digestion.

S.S.S. For The Blood

will cure perfectly and permanently. It is guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral. Books mailed free by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Drunkenness Cured

It is Now Within the Reach of Every Woman to Save the Drunkard.

A Trial Package Mailed Free to All.

By a new discovery which can be given in tea, coffee or food. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge or cooperation. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 1536 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail enough of the remedy free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured, and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

How to Quit Tobacco.

A new discovery, odorless and tasteless, that ladies can give in coffee or any kind of food quickly curing the patient without his knowledge. Anyone can have a free trial package by addressing Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 717 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio, and easily drive foul tobacco smoke and dirty spittoons from the home.

FLOOD ABATES.

Freezing of Mountain Streams In Washington Causes Rivers to Subside.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 15.—The weather has suddenly turned cold and the waters of the river, which have been causing damage by floods in the valley, have gone down. In the mountains, the streams are all reported to be frozen up and melting of snow has stopped. The Northern Pacific has cleared its tracks and fear no more trouble. Considerable damage has been done by Green river floods to the grades on the Palmer cut off. The Puyallup river has gone down five feet in twenty-four hours and the Stuck is subsiding. At Puyallup several acres of farm lands have been washed away by the Puyallup and damage has been done to town property.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 15.—The floods in the Potlatch and Clearwaters are receding. The wires at Kendrick and Julietta are down, hence meager information comes from there, but enough to show that no further damage has been done. Lewiston has mail for the first time in three days. All traveling in that vicinity is by wagons. Trains are everywhere tied up in the valleys. The line of road from Kendrick to Lewiston, on the Northern Pacific, is obliterated in many spots and no trains will run for two weeks on that portion of the branch. The weather in Eastern Washington is cooler and all danger from further floods is believed to be past.

FRENCH AND CHINESE FIGHT.

Boundary Dispute In China Ends In Bloodletting.

Tacomah, Wash., Jan. 15.—The steamer Elm Branch brings news from Shanghai that French warships have taken possession of Kwong Chau Wan bay, where a boundary dispute has been pending for several months. The French commenced operations by seizing two Chinese gunboats, destroying their guns and ammunition, and taking the officers aboard the French ship as prisoners. The warships then shelled twenty Chinese villages, compelling the Chinese troops to move back.

A four-hours' battle took place at Vegluoe, in which the French lost four killed and twenty-eight wounded. The Chinese loss was heavier. After the Chinese retreated, the French forces were divided into four expeditions, which pillaged and burned many villages on their march back to the seashore. Several mandarins surrendered to prevent the burning of their towns. They are held as hostages to prevent retaliation by the natives.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Joe Melivitch and Joe Maxwell, working in the Colsuaa-Parrott mine at Butte, Mont., were instantly killed yesterday by the explosion of a blast that had hung fire. A round of holes had been fired and the men had returned to clean up the debris when a missed hole went off.

J. S. Harrison, a real estate man of Kansas City, a brother of ex-President Harrison, was kicked on the head by a vicious horse at Beaumont, Tex. He was knocked senseless and his skull was fractured. His physicians hope for his recovery.

Lieut. Samuel Howard, U. S. N., the pilot and the last of the officers and crew of Ericsson's monitor during her memorable engagement with the Confederate ironclad Merrimac, died at Washington yesterday from concussion of the brain, the result of a fall. He was 79 years of age and for more than fifty years had traversed the sea. During the war he also was engaged in patrol service on the lower Mississippi and on the Atlantic coast.

BRYAN IS HEARD FROM.

Denies Story of His Favoring a Wool Tariff.

Columbia, Mo., Jan. 15.—Col. Bryan denied the report sent out from Boston that he wrote a letter favoring a protective tariff on wool. The denial was made in a speech here Saturday night, when he addressed a large audience of 1000 people at the university chapel on "Pending Problems."

Col. Bryan was accorded an ovation at the conclusion of his address. After the address he was the guest of honor at a dollar dinner given by the Century club.

CLAIMANTS APPEAR.

Paris, Jan. 15.—John L. and Phillip Livingstone, living in New York city, have cabled Consul General Gowdy, claiming to be brothers, and sole heirs if no will is found, of "Lady Maria" Livingstone, the eccentric woman whose death was announced from here Jan. 13. They requested that the funeral rites be those of the Protestant Episcopal church and that the interment take place in a Protestant cemetery.

Cafe, observation and parlor cars on Queen & Crescent route, Florida and New Orleans limited.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE 50 CTS. ELY BROS. NEW YORK

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

HAS NO EQUAL AS AN INFANT FOOD.

GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK.

SEND FOR "BABIES" A BOOK FOR MOTHERS.
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., New York

VIM VIGOR VITALITY FOR MEN

Mormon Bishops' Pills have been in use over 50 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of self-abuse, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette-smoking. Cures Lost Manhood, Impotency, Lost Power, Night-Losses, Spermatorrhoea, Insomnia, Pains in Back, Evil Desires, Seminal Emissions, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Headache, Unfitness to Marry, Loss of Semen, Varicocele, or Constipation, Stops Quickness of Discharge, Stops Nervous Twitching of Eyelids. Effects are immediate. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Dont get despondent, a cure is at hand. Restores small, undeveloped organs. Stimulates the brain and nerve centers. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 by mail. 50 CENTS A written guarantee, to cure or money refunded, with 6 boxes. Circulars free. Address, Bishop Remedy Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Sold in Duluth by MAX WIRTH, Druggist.

QUEEN & CRESCENT AND SOUTHERN RY. PULLMAN LINES REACH EVERY IMPORTANT SOUTHERN CITY.

Through Pullmans run three times daily from Cincinnati to Florida points. Through Pullmans twice a day from Louisville (Southern Ry.) to the South. Daily Pullman service St. Louis and Louisville to Chattanooga, Atlanta and Jacksonville, Louisville to Birmingham and Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Atlanta, Birmingham, Knoxville, Asheville, Columbia, Savannah, Macon, New Orleans, Jacksonville and Tampa.

FINEST TRAINS IN THE SOUTH QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE COMPLETE TIME TABLES

W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., CINCINNATI, O.

IF YOU'RE GOING SOUTH THE QUEEN & CRESCENT IS THE PROPER ROUTE TO TAKE.

WHO IS THE GIRL?

Said to Have Squandered a Duluth Inheritance In Paris.

New York, Jan. 15.—A Paris cable to the World says: Mollie Carter, an American girl employed as a typewriter at an American bicycle agency here, inherited $18,000 two months ago from an uncle in Duluth, Minn. The girl, who is rather good looking, immediately bought a lot of expensive dresses, and, when attired smartly enough, began to enjoy Paris. She became acquainted with a crowd of American sharps and vaudeville soubrets. Today Miss Carter is lying critically ill in a hospital. Her money has either been exhausted or stolen and she is now penniless. Physicians say she will recover.

No information has been obtained here about any girl named Mollie Carter being in Paris nor any Duluth man leaving $18,000 to a niece by that name during the past year.

NO ST. PAUL WINTER CARNIVAL.

Warm Weather Has Resulted In Its Being Abandoned.

St. Paul, Jan. 15.—The St. Paul winter carnival is off. At a meeting of the association Saturday it was concluded that it would be impossible to carry out the plans of the proposed winter carnival, on account of the warm weather.

This is the second time in the history of St. Paul that a winter carnival has melted away. It is about ten years ago since an association was formed for the purpose of holding a carnival, to embrace an ice palace, with winter sports. It was conducted quite successfully one year, but the following winter the weather proved traitorous and the idea was abandoned.

EPIDEMIC IN BARCELONA.

Barcelona, Spain, Jan. 15.—An epidemic has seized the town. Stores and shops have been shut owing to the illness of their employes.

Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER AND SCALP CLEANER
For 15 years the standard. Sold by druggists.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

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PATENTS.

MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE,
JAMES T. WATSON,
Washington, D. C., Established 1861.
Valuable book on patents FREE.
Send for it.
301 Palladio building, Duluth, Minnesota.

BLOOD POISON

Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY COMPANY—1946 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF, COMPLAINT FILED.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis. District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Andrew Lindahl,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Edward Farquhar,
Defendant.

The State of Minnesota, to the Above Named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the 11th judicial district, in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in Providence Bldg., Duluth, in said county, within 20 days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated Duluth, Minn., December 6th, 1899.

AUSTIN N. McGINDLEY,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
505-506 Providence Bldg.,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-18-25-1899-Jan-1-8-15-1900.

DR. PIERCE

Room 1,
No. 5 W. Sup. St., Duluth, Minn.
Regular Graduate.
Diploma in Office.

Leading Specialist for the cure of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases.

Cancer, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Rupture and Tumors cured without the knife or ligature.

Sure cure guaranteed in 10 to 30 days.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores in the mouth or throat, Unhealthy discharges, Skin Affections, Falling of the Hair and Constitutional BLOOD POISONING speedily cured by remedies unknown to other physicians.

YOUNG MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or any trouble with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, can here find safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. Cure guaranteed.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakness of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear and the color be found of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark, torpid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

LADIES!—Married or single are guaranteed SAFE AND SURE RELIEF for all troubles peculiar to their sex, no matter from what cause. Office private; no exposure. Consultation free.

If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous. Medicine sent anywhere by mail or express. Write for question list. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 12 m.

Notice to Architects.

Extension of Time.

Architects will please take notice that the time for receiving designs for the new Public Library Building has been extended until 12 o'clock noon on Monday, Feb. 19. They may be left with W. T. Thompson at The Evening Herald office, or with the undersigned.

W. M. HUBBARD,
Chairman of Committee.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE SALE.—

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed by Joseph Dodge, unmarried, mortgagor, to R. M. Pascoe, mortgagee, dated April 25, 1893, with a power of sale therein contained and recorded in the office of the register of deeds for St. Louis County, Minnesota, May 1, 1893, at 4 o'clock p. m. in Book 125 of mortgages, page 104; and

Whereas, there is due and claimed to be due upon said mortgage debt at this date the sum of five hundred fifty-nine and 42-100 dollars as principal and interest and fifty-one and 2-100 dollars taxes paid under the terms of said mortgage; and

Whereas, on the 20th day of July, 1896, judgment was recovered in the district court for St. Louis County, Minnesota, in favor of said mortgagee and against said mortgagor for the full amount of said principal and interest, and execution has been issued on said judgment and returned wholly unsatisfied, and

Whereas, said mortgage contains a power of sale which has become operative by reason of the default above mentioned.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: The westerly one-half of lot four (4), in block seventy-two (72), Oneota, according to the recorded plat thereof in St. Louis County, Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on Wednesday, the 7th day of February, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash to pay said debt and interest and $25.00 attorneys' fees stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale as by law provided.

Dated December 18, 1899.

R. M. PASCOE,
Mortgagee.

PEALER & FESLER,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.

Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-18-25-1899-Jan-1-8-15-22-1900.

DECLINE IN PRICES

Wheat Started Out Lower and Declined Further During the Session.

THE CABLES EASIER

Large World's Shipments and an Increase In Wheat on Passage.

Duluth Board of Trade, Jan. 15.—The wheat market opened lower and depressed this morning, the news being of a bearish character. The cables were easier, the world's shipments were large and there was an increase reported in the amount of wheat on passage. The effect of these reports, combined with dull trading, was a decline in prices, which was finally arrested by buying against puts at Chicago. The market ruled weak to the close. Duluth was ¾c lower than on Saturday May and 1c lower at Chicago for the May option.

There was a fair amount of trading in futures on the Duluth board. May wheat opened ⅝c lower at 66½c, sold up to 66⅝c at [illegible], slumped off to 66¼c at 12:15 and rallied again to 66½c at 12:15. It closed at 66¼c, being ¾c lower than on Saturday. About 2,000 bus of cash stuff was sold at 2½c under May. Corn declined ⅛c. Cash flax rose 1c and May flax advanced 1½c. Oats, barley and rye were unchanged. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 65¼c; to arrive, 67¼c. No. 1 northern, cash, 63¾c; to arrive, [illegible]; May, 66¼c; July, 67c. No. 2 northern, 61¼c. No. 3 spring, 57¾c. Oats, 24@24½c. Rye, 48½c. Barley, 34-37c. Flax, cash, $1.45; May, $1.48⅛. Corn, 30c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 48; corn, 10; oats, 6; rye, 2; barley, 1; flax, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 17,396 bus; barley, 709 bus. Shipments—Wheat, 2255 bus.

Ship Your Grain to
McCarthy Bros. & Co.
Grain Commission Merchants,
Duluth and Minneapolis.

WE SELL BY SAMPLE.

REFERENCES:
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES MONDAY.

No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	$0.67½
No. 1 northern, 400 bus	.62¾
No. 1 northern, 5,000 bus	.64
No. 1 northern, 3 cars	.64½
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	.63½
Flax, 2,000 bus	1.49

GRAIN IN STORE

At Duluth on Saturday, Jan. 13, 1900:

Wheat.	Bus.
No. 1 hard	1,299,081
No. 1 northern	4,201,082
No. 2 northern	771,472
No. 3 spring	77,611
No grade	249,710
Rejected	50,275
Special bin	511,120
Afloat	247,841
Total	7,490,179
Increase during week	104,479
Stocks last year	4,391,479
Corn in store	113,570
Oats in store	181,322
Rye in store	353,855
Barley in store	138,309
Flax in store	794,845

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Cereals Were Depressed and Provisions Active and Firm.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Large world's shipments, the increase on passage and easier cables formed a combination which had a depressing effect on the wheat market today. May opened ⅝c under Saturday at 66⅝c and before 11 o'clock declined to 66¼c. At the decline the market steadied on buying against puts, which constituted almost the sole demand. Receipts here were 71 cars, none of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported [illegible] cars against [illegible] last week and 786 a year ago.

The struggle against further depression was swept away later by the large primary receipts, small clearances, favorable crop reports and the Liverpool cables that Argentine which was being offered in the English market was cheaper than American. May closed weak, 1c under Saturday at 66¾c.

The weakness of wheat was felt by corn. At the decline the market was steady. Local receipts were 147 cars. Offerings from first hands were again small. May opened [illegible] under Saturday at 33⅜@½c. Up to 11 o'clock trade was light.

Corn closed steady in view of the wheat weakness, May [illegible] down at 33¼c.

Oats felt the easiness of other grain markets, but trade was featureless. Receipts here were 219 cars. May opened at [illegible] and sold for some time a shade lower.

Provisions were active and firm on receipts of hogs under the estimate and stronger prices at the yards. A slightly easier tone developed later on selling of [illegible] by packers and some profit taking by longs. May pork opened a shade up at $11.05@11.07½ and eased off to $11.00@11.02½. May lard 2½c better at $6.16, selling off to [illegible] and May ribs unchanged at [illegible], easing off to $5.82½.

Close: Wheat, January, [illegible]; May, 66¾c; July, [illegible]. Corn, January, 30⅝c; May, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Oats, January, 22¾c; May, 23⅞c; July, 23¾c. Pork, January, [illegible]; May, $11.12½@11.15; July, $11.22½. Lard, January, $5.97½; May, $6.15; July, [illegible]. Ribs, January, $5.77½; May, $5.87½. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, [illegible]; No. 3 red, [illegible]; No. 2 hard winter, 63½c; No. 3 hard winter, 60@63½c; No. 1 northern spring, [illegible]; No. 2 northern spring, [illegible]; No. 3 spring, 61@65c. Corn, No. 2, [illegible]; No. 2, 30¾@31c. Oats, No. 2, 22¾c; No. 3, 22½c. Flax, cash, Northwestern, [illegible]; Southwestern, $1.50; May, $1.49. Rye, May, [illegible]. Barley, cash, 35@45c. Timothy, January, $2.50; February, $2.55; March, [illegible]. Clover, January, $8.25, March, [illegible].

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, room 107 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, Jan. 15—The wheat market ruled weak today on liquidation by tired holders owing to discouraging advices from abroad, and prices during the early part of the session declined ⅝c per bus lower than Saturday night's close. Liverpool reported their market as weak and ⅜d lower. Continental markets were generally quiet. The world's shipments as privately reported to us were a little less than 6,000,000 bus. Receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were [illegible] cars against [illegible] cars last year. Clearances from the Atlantic seaboard were 175,000 bus wheat and flour. Amount on passage to Europe increased [illegible] bus. The visible supply decreased about as expected 1,752,000 bus. The cash demand was very quiet and the export points continue out of line. The seaboard reported very little demand there. The weather throughout the winter wheat belt was generally favorable. We see nothing in the situation to change our opinion and look for still lower prices unless something unforeseen happens in the near future. Estimated receipts for tomorrow 45 cars.

There was only a light trade in corn and oats today and the market ruled easier in sympathy with wheat. Liverpool reported their corn market as steady and ⅛d lower for the day. Country offerings were light. Cash demand fairly good, especially for oats. Amount of corn on passage to Europe decreased 1,056,000 bus. The visible supply of corn increased 271,000 bus and oats decreased 184,000 bus. Clearances of corn from the Atlantic seaboard were 366,800 bus and oats, 25,000 bus. The world's shipments of corn were reported at 4,400,000 bus, compared with 3,786,000 bus a week ago. The government report on corn, which will be published Wednesday, giving the final out turn of the crop, is generally expected to be bearish and may possibly have a temporary effect on the market, but until farmers are more willing to sell we see no good reason for very much of a break in prices. Estimated receipts, 510 cars corn and 330 cars oats.

Provisions opened higher on much less hogs than expected but eased off on selling to realize. The market later was well maintained and there was a good buying demand all day. Buying orders are plenty for all small breaks and the market does not act strained in the least. Bad roads is the reason given for the light receipts of hogs, but it is a short crop and we are using into the future supply of matured hogs.

Puts, May wheat, 66⅜-½@66½c asked.
Calls, May corn, 67-⅛@67c asked.
Puts, May corn, 33¼c.
Calls, May corn, 33⅛-¼c.

Established 1862
Weare Commission Company, Chicago.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.
Private wires to all Exchanges. 'Phone 713 GEO. RUPLEY, Manager.
We make a specialty of Boston Copper Stocks. Duluth Office—319 Board of Trade.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Jan. 15.—Close, wheat, March, 74⅛c; May, 73c; July, 75c. Corn, May, 39⅝c.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May—				
Open	66½B	64½	67¼-⅜	73⅝
High	66¾	64½-⅝	67¼-⅜	73⅝-¾
Low	66¼	64⅛	66¾	73
Close	66¼B	64⅛	66¾B	73B
July—				
Open	67¾B	65⅞	67⅞-¾	73¼
High	67¾	65⅞-66	67⅞	73¼-⅜
Low	67½B	65½	67⅜-½	72⅞
Close	67½B	65½	67⅜-½	73A

CHICAGO, OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. May.	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Open	24	33¼-⅜	$11.05
High	24	33⅜	11.17
Low	23⅞	33⅛	10.97
Close	23⅞	33¼A	11.12

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Bus.	Shipments. Bus.
New York	77,600	15,930
Philadelphia	10,485	2,180
Baltimore	1,907	....
Toledo	23,400	11,000
Detroit	3,437	2,141
St. Louis	17,000	18,000
Boston	72,947	....
Chicago	50,750	67,303
Milwaukee	23,100	6,600
Minneapolis	53,560	56,230
Kansas City	42,250	18,000
Duluth	37,396	2,255

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.—Wheat weak, ⅝d lower. March and May, 5s 8¼d. Corn, steady, ⅛@¼d lower. January, 3s 5⅝d; February and May, 3s 5½d.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Jan. 15.—Close, wheat in store—No. 1 northern, 62⅝c; May, 64⅛c; July, 65½c. On track—No. 1 hard, 65¼c; No. 1 northern, 63⅞c; No. 2 northern, 60⅞c.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Cattle, receipts, 17,000. Steady, lower. Beeves, $4.00@6.40; cows and heifers, $3.00@5.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@5.00; Texas fed beeves, $4.25@5.25. Hogs, receipts today, 37,000; tomorrow, 32,000; left over, 2205. Active; shade higher. Mixed and butchers, $4.50@4.75; good to choice heavy, $4.65@4.77; rough heavy, $4.45@4.60; light, $4.40@4.65; bulk of sales, $4.55@4.70. Sheep, receipts, 23,000. Steady to 10c lower. Sheep, $4.25@4.50; lambs, $4.50@6.20. Receipts and shipments: Cattle, receipts, 250; shipments, 700. Hogs, receipts, 24,323; shipments, 1965. Sheep, receipts, 162; shipments, 221.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: Trade the past week was active in all branches of the market. The snow stirred up the trade on logging horses and a vigorous effort was made by the lumbermen to obtain heavy horses. Prices, however, remained stationary except a slight advance on prime offerings. A large quantity of farm horses were shipped to North Dakota and Manitoba last week and expect a brisk trade from those countries the next five months. The market was evenly supplied with available horses, giving the buyers a good opportunity to select what they wanted. Quotations:

Drafters, choice	$110@140
Drafters, common to good	80@110
Farm horses, choice	75@105
Farm horses, common to good	50@75

WEARE'S REPORT.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—The decline in Liverpool of ⅝d on wheat started heavy liquidation in our market here this morning and values have declined almost 1c from Saturday's close. Stop loss orders have further weakness to a market already surfeited with bearish news, and speculation on the buying side was not proportionate with the throwing over of lines by holders of wheat this morning. There was some cash inquiry, 50,000 bus of No. 1 being sold from here, but business in this line is very flat. Liverpool reports that Argentine offers are better than American. Clearances were only 158,000 bus. Sentiment has turned almost unanimously to the bear side. There is little encouragement to the bull in the news received from all points this morning, but some buying is in evidence on the basis that the price for wheat at this figure in this year of prosperity is too low and that the selling side, after such decline, is not wise. Bears feel that the speculative effect of possible war complications is practically eliminated.

The corn crowd has had some of its nerves more or less shattered this morning by the possibility of a government report showing a larger yield than has already been estimated, based on an increased area. The outsiders, however, have been good buyers and the market has not suffered very much. The market was generally quiet with a tendency to wait developments from the approaching government report. We don't believe that this will cut very much figure, but believe that even a bearish crop report cannot make corn of less intrinsic value than it is at the present time, with the feeding and cash situation such as it is.

The oat market has acted sympathetically. Sales were 125,000 bus from here and 110,000 from New York.

About the only encouraging trade at the present time is to be found in provisions, which continue to act very strongly and independently of weakness in other lines. There were 41,000 hogs with 36,000 estimated for tomorrow and the market much higher. Provisions opened strong, but the absence of speculative interest caused a slight decline, whereupon commission houses started good buying, especially of lard, which resulted in higher values.

WEARE COMMISSION CO.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Jan. 15.—Money on call easier at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86¾@4.87 for demand and at $4.83@4.83¼ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.84½ and $4.87½@4.88; commercial bills, $4.82½. Silver certificates, 58½@59½c; bar silver, 59¼c; Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds strong; 2s registered, $1.02¼; 3s registered, $1.09¼; coupon, $1.10¼; new 4s registered, $1.33¾; coupon, $1.33¾; old 4s registered and coupon, $1.14; 5s registered, $1.13; coupon, $1.13½.

CHICAGO MONEY.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Clearings, $22,272,168; balances, $1,521,666; posted exchange, $4.84@4.88½; New York exchange, 40c premium.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 15.—Consols for money and the account, 99⅝c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 15.—The cotton market opened unchanged to 5 points lower in sympathy with heaviness in Liverpool, and continued to follow the downward course of that market most of the forenoon. The selling pressure was not specially great, but buyers were scarce and extremely conservative.

Cotton spot closed quiet, 1-16c lower. Middling uplands, 7⅝c; middling gulf, 7⅞c; sales, 4960 bales. Cotton futures closed steady. January, $7.34; February, $7.31; March, $7.34; April, $7.36; May, $7.39; June, $7.39; July, $7.41; August, $7.39; September, $6.98; October, $6.80; November, $6.76; December, $6.74.

LAND SCRIPS,
PINE LANDS,
STOCKS.

H. W. COFFIN,
Chamber of Commerce.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Mixed Changes at Opening, Followed By General Declines.

New York, Jan. 15.—Changes in railroad stocks were small and mixed at the opening. The variations in the specialties were wider, but were also very irregular. There was evidence of liquidation in Metropolitan Tobacco and Brooklyn Transit, which declined respectively 3¼ and 1¾ for the last two. Sugar rose ⅝ and then ran off between 1 and 2 points. Federal Steel showed a gain of nearly a point but lost it at once. Not much opposition was encountered by the bears in their attack against the leading specialties. Metropolitan Street Railway extended its decline to 6¼ and the others were from ½ to 1½ per cent lower than the opening. Railroad stocks were neglected but were lower on sales. Covering resulted in rallies of from 1 to 2 points in the leaders, but the advantage was not maintained. Prices drifted slowly downward on light offerings. Sugar broke to 114 and Metropolitan Street Railway ruled within a fraction of the low point. Otherwise changes were not significant. Sugar, Metropolitan, Tobacco and Brooklyn Transit rallied between 1 and 2 points and the market hardened in sympathy. Bonds were moderately active and irregular.

The market drifted within a perceptible current during the last hour. Sugar ruled above last night's level. Otherwise the tone continued rather depressed. In the closing deals there was renewed selling in the specialties and covering by shorts in a few stocks, making the close irregular and very dull. Net losses prevailed throughout.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Sugar	117	117¼	113¾	116⅛
Am. Steel Wire com	47½	47½	45¾	46⅜
Tobacco ex div	97	97½	95¼	96⅜
Atchison com	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Atchison pfd	60	60	59	59¾
Brooklyn Transit	67¼	69	66¾	68
C., M. & St. P.	117½	117½	116½	117¼
C., B. & Q.	121⅛	121⅛	119⅞	120¾
C. & N. W.	159	159	159	159
Federal Steel com.	51	51	49	50⅛
Federal Steel pfd.	73	73¼	72⅞	72¾
Great Western	12⅛	12½	12¼	12½
L. & N.	80¼	80¼	79⅝	80
Manhattan	93¼	93½	92	92
Missouri Pacific	40⅜	40⅜	39¼	39½
N. P. common	51⅞	51⅞	51¼	51½
People's Gas	104	104	102¼	103⅛
Rock Island	106	106	104⅞	105⅛
Southern Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	37	37⅛
T. C. I.	84	84¼	82	83
Leather preferred	74⅛	75	74⅛	74⅛
Union Pacific pfd	74⅛	74½	74	74½
Union Pacific com.	46¾	46⅞	45¾	46
Western Union	87⅛	87⅜	87¼	87¼
Leather com	16½	16¾	16⅛	16⅛
Money	4	4½	3½	3½

COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 319 Board of Trade:

Boston, Jan. 15.—Close: Adventure, 6@6½; Allouez, 3@3½; Arcadian, 20½@21; Arnold, 6@7; Ashbed, 1 asked; Atlantic, 24@25; Baltic, 17½@18½; Bay State, 1 asked; Bingham, 11¼@11½; Bonanza, 1¼; Boston and Montana, 275@280; Butte and Boston, 61 asked; Calumet and Hecla, 745@750; Centennial, 17½@18; Cochita, 13¾@14; Copper Range, 26½; Dominion Coal, 41½@46; Franklin, 11@12; Humboldt, 1@2; Isabella, 8; Isle Royale, 23@24; Mass, 9; Mercedes, 8½; Michigan, 6¾@7½; Mohawk, 15½@16½; Old Colony, 4½@5; Old Dominion, 25 bid; Osceola, 70½@72 bid; Parrott, 40¼@42; Quincy, 145@150; Rhode Island, 4½@5; Santa Fe, 6½; Tamarack, 187@190; Tecumseh, 3@3¾; United States, 14¾@15½; Utah, 29; Washington, 1¼@1½; Winona, 4½@5; Wolverine, 40@41; Zinc, 16@17½.

MAROONED ON A REEF.

Marooned on a small sandy reef that threatened to disappear into the ocean depths, their store of food and water daily decreasing, with no chance to replenish them, 200 miles from the nearest mainland and out of the track of vessels, Seaman Frank White and three of his mates of the last American schooner, Annie R. Kemp grimly fought fate for thirty-six hours ere rescue came.

The wreck of the Kemp lies off the Sereno bank, in the Caribbean sea. Capt. Vaux and three of the crew arrived in New York recently on the steamship Advance from Colon. Seaman White then told the story of the hardships endured, says the New York Journal.

"The Annie R. Kemp was only 156 tons, but stout timbered and well canvassed when we left Baltimore for Old Providence and San Andreas, off the Mosquito coast, on Oct. 7," he said. "There were five of us, not counting Capt. Vaux and the cook. We were running 'fore the wind in the Caribbean on Oct. 24, when the vessel brought up all standing, with a jerk that nearly took the sticks out of her. She had struck the rocks of Sereno bank. We tried all we could, but could not budge her.

"The sand bay, where we fetched up later, was five miles from where the ship struck. We filled the boat with provisions, water and clothing, as well as instruments of the captain, and landed on this reef. It was a narrow strip of sand and a bare rock or two, with not a drop of water or any vegetation. There we raised a flag pole with the American ensign union down, and camped.

"The captain, the cook and one of the sailors left in the only boat we had on Oct. 30. The captain was going to try to make Old Providence island. He did the best he could, but only succeeded in making land thirty miles from Colon and 200 miles from our reef. His boat was wrecked.

"Meantime there we were without a boat, with the sea daily making inroads on our sand patch, and the food and water getting lower every day. Those with me were Charles Johnson, Emil Grouberg and Nile Olsen. We had provisions for twenty days, but when fourteen went by with no sign of the captain we began to husband our stores.

"We made a raft of driftwood, but it was not strong enough, and then we contrived a canvas boat that took us to the schooner. But the vessel had rolled over and sunk all but a small part of the port side, and we could not get anything. We returned to the reef and made another canvas boat, and in these two frail craft we were about to attempt the trip to the mainland, when a sloop sent by Capt. Vaux reached the reef on the thirty-sixth day of our imprisonment."

TWOMEY TROUBLED

Authorities Twice Interrupt His Trip to Chicago Upon Duluth Complaint.

RELEASE IS ORDERED

No Ground For Holding Him ---Lillian Newcomb Left With Him.

W. K. Twomey, who has been a private detective in Duluth for several years, left last evening for Chicago, and while he has eventually reached his destination, his trip was not an uninterrupted one. Twice he was approached by the police and once he was taken into custody, but was later released, County Attorney Phelps deciding that there was no ground on which to hold him.

The trouble all came about, not through the fact that Mr. Twomey was leaving for Chicago, but because Lillian Newcomb left with him. She is a young woman 18 years of age who has lived at the East End. She has been with Twomey a great deal of late, and they were seen on the street almost every day together.

They left the Omaha depot on the 5:10 train, but the girl's mother learned of her daughter's action, and Chief Hansen was notified. He telephoned the West Superior police department, and Chief Lutton and Detective Kelly boarded the train to place both Twomey and the girl under arrest. Twomey smiled as the officers told him the trouble, and jarred them considerably by introducing another woman as his wife, and explaining that he was not running away with Miss Newcomb, as the presence of his wife clearly proved, but that the girl was his stenographer and that she was under contract with him for two years. This caused the Superior officials to be more careful about making the arrest, and as the train pulled out of the depot Detective Kelly jumped off and telephoned the situation to the local authorities. Chief Lutton stayed with Twomey and his party till the train reached Itasca, and then on receipt of a telephone message from Chief Hansen, he allowed them to go.

By this time the young girl's family were nearly frantic, claiming that Mr. Twomey was inducing the girl to leave home for improper purposes. County Attorney Phelps was communicated with and upon his advice Chief Hansen telegraphed to the chief of police of Eau Claire to be on the look out for the couple when the train reached that city at 11 o'clock last night. About mid-night the local authorities were informed that the arrest had been made.

After looking into the matter further County Attorney Phelps decided that there was no ground upon which Twomey and the girl could be held and the authorities at Eau Claire were wired to release them.

The mother of the girl claimed that she is not in her right mind because of an injury to her head which she received some time ago by falling off a bicycle.

RACE TONIGHT
at Union Rink, Duluth.

Norval Baptie, of Bathgate, N. D., vs. Henry Webb, of Cavalier, N. D. Two-mile handicap. Skating before and after the race. Music. Admission, 25 cents.

NO TIME FOR TEARS.

"What has become of the crying woman?" asked a cynical old bachelor the other evening.

"In my time women cried for everything, joy, sorrow, and to obtain their own sweet way. I cannot remember to have seen tears in a woman's eyes for many years, except at plays, where even men were moved to eye moisture. There are just as many things to cry over as there ever were, and just as many women, but I miss the tears, not because I liked them—heavens, no! but because I had become used to them."

Ah, that old fellow touched the very point of improvement which the feminine nature has reached, says the Philadelphia Times. Crying women do not belong to this practical age. There is none too much time in which to accomplish all we desire, and we certainly cannot afford a minute for such a senseless thing as crying.

More than that, it washes out the brightness of the eyes, inflames the lids and injures the eyelash growth, and makes us altogether unsightly. Sorrow will bring tears—that is natural—but even sorrow cannot last forever. While the tear ducts may not be drained, the demands of health and beauty make us turn to better things.

A single tear will often work marvels while a shower would defeat its object. We have been so ridiculed in stories and plays as weeping women, that through pride we do whatever crying we must do in private.

And so many of us have no privacy worth mentioning, and no time to throw away, that it is little wonder that the crying woman has become extinct, like the languid, sickly damsel.

A young woman told me the other morning that she used to indulge in a crying spell—a good hard one—every week. She felt the need of it. But since she has taken up athletics she has ceased to find any luxury in tears, has passed away from the desire to shed them.

That is one more point in favor of outdoor sports. And therein is a hint. When you feel so low spirited that you simply cannot get away from the feeling that you are going to cry, put on your hat and coat and take a long, brisk walk, remembering to throw back your shoulders and hold up your head, that your lungs may have a chance to work.

And when you return you will feel like a new being, and will have forgotten that there are such things as tears.

When there is need of tears shed them freely, and then take away the puffed, swollen appearance of the face and the sting and redness of the eyelids by wetting a handkerchief in rose water and holding it to the face until its soothing power is felt.

If you waken in the morning with smarting eyes, bathe them in warm water and finish with an application of witch hazel.

All through the day relief may be found for tired eyes by closing them at intervals and allowing them to rest in the darkness. No organ of the body is so abused as the eye, no organ has its power of endurance.

And yet there is a limit beyond which lies blindness, and prudence ought to suggest fair treatment at least.

The Prince of Good Tonics.

A Non-intoxicating Malt Extract that is especially Recommended for Weak Nerves, Indigestion and Insomnia.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE
BUILDS UP A DEPLETED SYSTEM.
HAVE YOU EVER TRIED IT?
ALL DRUGGISTS
Prepared by VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO.
Milwaukee, U. S. A.
Duluth Branch. TELEPHONE 62.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders, in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.	
Print creamery, per lb..66	29 @ 31
Cream, separators, fancy..	28 @ 30
Dairies, fancy, special make	20 @ 22
Packing stock	16
Dairy, fair	18 @ 20
CHEESE.	
Twins, flat, full cr'm, new.	13 @ 13½
Full cream, Young America	14
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13 @ 13½
Brick, No. 1	13 @ 14
Limburger, full cr'm, choice	13
Primost	5½@ 6
EGGS.	
Candled, strictly fresh	17 @ 18
Candled, storage	13 @ 14
NUTS.	
Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50
Filberts, per lb	13 @ 14
Chestnuts, per lb	12 @ 13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb..	14
Soft shell almonds, per lb..	17
Brazils, per lb	8 @ 9
Pecans, per lb	10 @ 11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	8
Raw peanuts, per lb	5½@ 6
HONEY.	
Fancy white clover	15 @ 16
Fancy white clover in jars, strained, per lb	12½@ 13
Golden rod	13 @ 14
Dark honey	12 @ 13
Buckwheat, dark	12 @ 13
MAPLE SUGAR.	
Vermont, per lb	12
Ohio, per lb	10
Maple syrup, per gal	90 @ 1 00
PEAS AND BEANS.	
Fancy navy, per bus	1 90 @ 2 10
Medium, hand picked, bus..	1 75 @ 1 85
Brown beans, fancy, bus..	1 75 @ 1 85
Green and yellow peas	1 40
POPCORN.	
Rice corn, shelled	3½@ 4
Choice, per lb	2½@ 3
FRUITS.	
Apples, bbl	3 00 @ 4 25
Seedlings California oranges	2 75 @ 3 00
California navels	3 25 @ 3 75
Messina lemons, per box	3 50 @ 3 75
Bananas	1 50 @ 2 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	50 @ 60
Dates, per lb	13 @ 15
Dates, ford, per box	1 35 @ 1 50
Concord, crates	2 75 @ 3 00
Pears	2 00 @ 2 25
Cranberries	6 75 @ 7 00
CIDER.	
N. Y. sweet cider, per keg..	2 75 @ 3 00
Fruit juices, per keg	3 50 @ 3 75
VEGETABLES.	
Celery, dozen bunches	35 @ 75
Hubbard squash	75 @ 85
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bus	1 75 @ 1 85
Sweet potatoes, per bbl	4 50 @ 5 00
Potatoes, bus	44 @ 45
Beets, bus	70 @ 75
Radishes	75
Onions, green dozen bunch	75 @ 85
Carrots, per bus	50
Rutabages, per bus	35 @ 40
Egg plant, per doz	1 75 @ 2 00
Oyster plant, per doz	25 @ 30
Horse radish, per lb	8
Parsley, per doz	20 @ 25
Cauliflower, per doz	2 40 @ 2 50
Lettuce, per bus	1 00 @ 1 25
Red and green pepper	1 00 @ 1 25
Mint, per doz	30 @ 50
Cabbage, per 100 lbs	1 75 @ 2 00
Cabbage, new California crates, per 100 lbs	2 00
Red cabbage, per doz	50 @ 60
LIVE POULTRY.	
Spring chickens	7 @ 8
Hens, old	6 @ 7
Old roosters	5 @ 6
Turkeys, fancy	9 @ 10
Turkeys, common	8 @ 9
Ducks	7 @ 8½
Geese	7 @ 8
MEATS.	
Mutton	6 @ 6½
Lamb	7 @ 7½
Veal, good	9 @ 9½
Beef, dressed	5½ @ 8
Hogs	6
Veal, fancy	10
BRAN AND SHORTS, CAR LOTS.	
Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	14 00
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	13 50
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	13 50
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	13 00

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Butter, weak. Creameries, 19@25c; dairies, 18@23c. Eggs, steady. Fresh, 17c. Dressed poultry, easy. Turkeys, 8@9c; chickens, 7½@8c.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 15.—Butter, receipts, 9652 packages. Steady at decline. June creamery, 20@23½c; Western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 17@22c. Cheese, receipts, 1132 packages. Firm. Fall made fancy large, 12¾@13c; fall made fancy small, 12¾@13c; large late made, 11¾@12c; small late made, 12@12¼c. Eggs, receipts, 7755 packages. Steady. Western, 20c loss off; Western ungraded at mark, 14@18c.

A CLOSE CALL.

A Disappointed Litigant Holds a Revolver at Judge Lochren's Head.

St. Paul, Jan. 15.—James Welsh made a desperate attempt this noon to assassinate Judge William Lochren of the United States court. Welsh had a damage suit against the Northern Pacific for being thrown off a train at Mandan, N. D. After a trial lasting three days, Judge Lochren last Friday took the case from the jury and directed a verdict for the defendant. Welsh appeared this afternoon at Judge Lochren's chambers and levelled a revolver at the judge's head. Court Crier Conway, standing by, without hesitation, jumped onto Welsh and bore him to the floor. Welsh was then overpowered and disarmed. He was locked in the judge's room until he might be arrested and jailed, but in the interval, before the arrival of the officers, he smashed out a window, jumped from the second floor to the ground and escaped. However, while Conway was reporting the case to the police, he saw Welsh passing on the other side of the street and at once arrested him. He is a partial paralytic, 73 years old.

Queen & Crescent route, twenty-four hours Cincinnati to Florida, fifty-four hours to Havana.

The news up to the latest moment, local and telegraphic, can always be found in the several editions of the people's paper—The Evening Herald.

WRIT IS DENIED

Judge Dibell Makes His Decision In Grain Sample Case.

STATE IS THE WINNER

That Is Real Meaning of the Decision Though It Reads Differently.

Judge Dibell has decided the controversy between the state inspection department and the Duluth Home society over the disposition of the grain samples taken from cars arriving here in favor of the department. He refuses to issue the peremptory writ of mandamus that was asked for, but he decides in favor of the Home society as to its title to the part of the samples that it has received permission to use. If it were not for the impossibility of picking these out the decision would be for the society, because he does not hold with the department that the state acquires title to the samples when they are taken for the uses of inspection. The society has not received the permission of all of the owners and consignees to use the samples, and as it is impossible to separate the samples that they have permission to get from those that they have not permission to use, he declines to grant the writ.

He finds that in making inspection it is necessary to take samples from the cars arriving here, and that after the samples have served their purpose they are dumped into a common receptacle and sold. The proceeds are now being turned into the grain inspection fund out of which the expense of inspection are paid. Part of the grain is shipped to Duluth by the owners for sale on commission, and in the case of some of it the shippers are also the consignees. The department in doing its inspection has no occasion or necessity of determining to whom the cars from which samples are taken belong, and while it can trace the samples back to the cars from which they came they cannot trace them to their several owners, having no record of such ownership.

Some of these parties, it is found, have transferred to the Home society their title to the samples, and have asked the department to turn them over to the society. These parties include a majority of the people handling grain here, both in number and magnitude of business handled. Some are not included, however, and this seems to be the deciding point in the case. In a memorandum accompanying the findings, Judge Dibell says in part:

"It is claimed by the department that the title to the samples is in the state as an incident to the right and duty of inspection, but no authorities to show this are submitted. The society claims that the samples are subject to the disposition of the consignees and owners of the grain from which the samples are taken. In the absence of authorities I am inclined to accept this latter view of the matter, providing the samples could be disposed of by the owners in such a manner as not to result in material additional labor on the part of the department. Conceding all the claims of the society, the writ should not issue. The society has acquired the right to the samples from most of the owners, but not from all of them. It has demanded the samples, but it has not identified those to which it is entitled, nor has it provided the department with any means of so doing. The burden of determining the ownership of the samples cannot be cast on the department.

"The writ of mandamus should not be granted except to enforce a right that is clear, and this is especially true when, as in this case, the respondents are officers of an important department of the state government, the maintenance of the efficiency of which is of great public importance."

This seems to mean that if the Home society will please come up to the inspection offices and pick out of the pile the samples to which they have acquired undisputed title they will solve the matter nicely. Or it would solve it, apparently, if they got the permission of all of the owners for them to use the samples.

Lecture on Scotia.

Dr. A. B. Meldrum, of St. Paul, who is to lecture here at the First Presbyterian church next Monday evening on the interesting subject, "Scotland and the Scotch," recently delighted large audiences in St. Paul with Scotch stories and descriptions of bonny Scotland. The St. Paul Dispatch said of his lecture there: "Ian Maclaren puts a fascination into his Scotch stories which holds his audience in a wonderful way, but Dr. Meldrum's Scotch stories not only hold the audience in a wonderful way, but first magnetize the audience and then cause it to find relief from the tension in unrestrained laughter and cheering."

Must Be Filed.

This is the last day under the law for public officers to file with the county auditor sworn statements of their earnings during the year, from salaries, fees, gratuities and emoluments. All of them had been filed this noon and those who have not already been published are as follows: W. C. Sargent, sheriff, $7292.97 in fees; George F. Chester, clerk of court, $3000 in salary and $8076.61 in fees, the latter of which goes to the county; Commissioners Kauppi and Berg, $750 each in salary; Auditor Halden, $3500 in salary and $422.83 from certificates.

Paid His Fine.

T. Pinsonnault, proprietor of the Montreal hotel at the corner of Seventh avenue west and Superior street, appeared in police court this morning and pleaded guilty of keeping a disorderly house. He was fined $56.98, which he paid.

This afternoon William Nichols, colored, is having a hearing, charged with threatening to kill Miss Electricia Greene.

This morning there was an unusually large run of drunks, and William Curns, Thomas Collins, Fred Stokes, Peter Anderson and Peter Johnson were sent up for ten days. L. F. Tucker forfeited $10 bail, and Peter Hansen, William Carroll, Jack McCullen and William Norton were allowed to go under suspended sentences.

BOTH RECOVERING.

Denver, Jan. 15.—The condition of F. G. Bonfils, of the Denver Post, who was shot on Saturday last by Attorney W. W. Anderson, has improved considerably today and there is strong hopes for his recovery. His partner, W. H. Tammen, whom Anderson also shot, is believed to be practically out of danger.

Union Rink.

The race at the Union rink tonight promises to be an interesting pleasure, with good music.

Stack & CO.
28 and 30 West Superipr Street.

Two Snaps
in Ladies' Fleece Lined Wrappers.

A lot of about 20 dozen sent to us by an over-stocked maker selling at

1/2 PRICE

Fleece Lined Wrappers, worth $1.25, at **63c**

Fleece Lined Wrappers, worth $1.98, at **95c**

12 dozen Ladies' fancy Underskirts, worth 98c each, at **49c**

Ladies' Dressmaker-Made Skirts at less than the price of material.

Ladies' Skirts, worth $1 48, at **98c**
Ladies' Skirts, worth $1.98, at **$1.39**
Ladies' Skirts, worth $2.98, at **$1.95**
Ladies' Skirts, worth $3.75, at **$2.48**
Ladies' Skirts, worth $4.95, at **$3.69**

TROPHY GAMES

Superior and Duluth to Settle Graves-Manley Contest Wednesday.

The contest for the Graves-Manley trophy has narrowed down to the four rinks of Donald Morrison, R. J. MacLeod, Harry Hurdon and Donald MacLeod, and on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, these rinks will meet four rinks from Superior skipped by G. C. Tyre, J. Chisholm, A. K. Smith and W. O. Strickland, in a contest to determine which club, Duluth or Superior, is to wear the laurels and own the trophy until next season. The preliminary playing has been in progress for the past four weeks, and it has narrowed down to the above rinks, which will meet to represent their respective cities. The games will begin at 7:30 o'clock sharp Wednesday evening and thirteen ends will be played. The total scores for each side will determine the issue.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

At the office of Maj. Sears, government engineer, a number of bids were opened today for work to be done in this district during the coming season. For extending the east pier 300 feet and the west pier 150 feet at Two Harbors, the lowest bidders were Frank Campbell and Roger Loughney, of West Duluth. The bid, $53.45 per foot for building 410 feet of substructure, and $17.50 per foot for the same amount of superstructure; $64.82 per foot of substructure and $29.15 per foot for the same amount of superstructure.

For extending the pier at Grand Marais, Mich., the lowest bidders were Powell & Mitchell, of Marquette, Mich. They bid $72.35 per foot. This firm also bid the lowest on the work of extending the breakwater at Grand Marais, Minn. Their figure was $20 per foot for embankment work, $56.14 per foot for substructure work, and $18 per foot for superstructure work.

For extending the breakwater, Hugo & Tims, of Duluth, were the lowest bidders, their price being $17.18 per foot. There is about 1250 feet to be built.

PLAGUE IN HONOLULU.

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—The steamer China arrived today at Honolulu, but anchored off that port, the Hawaiian mail being carried out to the liner on tugs. Up to Jan. 8, there had been nineteen new cases of plague. The disease is now thought to be well under control of the health authorities.

GIVE THE CHILDREN A DRINK

Called Grain-O. It is a delicious, appetizing, nourishing food drink to take the place of coffee. Sold by all grocers and liked by all who have used it, because when properly prepared it tastes like the finest coffee but is free from all its injurious properties. Grain-O aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. It is not a stimulant, but a health-builder, and children, as well as adults, can drink it with great benefit. Costs about one-fourth as much as coffee. 15 and 25 cents.

……IN DULUTH……

MANY
EN
AKE
ONEY

by patronizing the want columns of The Saturday Herald.

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

THE EVENING HERALD.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
Published at Herald Building, 220 West Superior St.
Duluth Printing and Publishing Co.
Telephone Calls: Counting Room—324, two rings. Editorial Rooms—324, three rings.

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), Jan. 15.—An area of low pressure is developing over Kansas and Oklahoma; the barometer is highest in the extreme Northwest. Moderate temperatures prevail, only slight changes have occurred during the past twenty-four hours. Light falls of snow occurred yesterday or last night in Southeast Montana, the Dakotas, Manitoba, the greater portion of Minnesota, Northern Michigan, Wisconsin, Eastern Iowa and Northern Illinois. The winds in the vicinity of the lake region are rather light and variable, mostly southerly.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Bismarck	22	Miles City	20
Calgary	14	Milwaukee	32
Chicago	34	Minnedosa	10
Davenport	32	Moorhead	14
Denver	34	North Platte	36
Detroit	34	Oklahoma	40
Dodge City	34	Omaha	30
Duluth	20	Port Arthur	10
Edmonton	12	Prince Albert	2
Escanaba	20	Qu' Appelle	8
Green Bay	26	Rapid City	30
Havre	20	Shreveport	54
Helena	24	St. Louis	41
Huron	22	St. Paul	24
Kansas City	36	Sault Ste. Marie	24
La Crosse	30	Swift Current	6
Lander	28	Williston	12
Marquette	20	Winnipeg	2
Memphis	50		

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Threatening weather tonight and Tuesday with occasional flurries of snow and slight changes in temperature; fresh winds, mostly westerly.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: Wisconsin—Rain or snow tonight and Tuesday; brisk easterly winds. Minnesota—Threatening weather; snow tonight and possibly in east portions; brisk northeast winds.

THE FUSION CITY TICKET.

As was quite generally expected, Mayor Truelsen was renominated on Saturday as the fusion candidate for the office which he now holds. He was nominated in the Democratic convention on the first ballot, but did not have so easy a victory in the Populist convention, where Dr. Murray developed considerable strength, due in a large measure to the feeling against mismanagement of the police department. The mayor's leading opponent in the Democratic convention was Alderman Crassweller, who was strongly supported on account of the excellent record he has made in the council during the past three years, most of that time being presiding officer of the council. It is cause for regret that Mr. Crassweller would not accept a renomination as alderman. His election would have been a certainty.

Mayor Truelsen will undoubtedly make a vigorous campaign and his election is quite generally conceded. That he has been in many respects the best mayor Duluth has ever had will count largely in his favor at the polls. The persistent and finally successful fight that he made to provide the city with a pure water supply will always secure for him a firm hold on the affections of the people. From the taxpayer's standpoint his administration has been good. There has been an earnest effort on his part during the time he has occupied the mayor's office to secure the practice of economy in all the departments of the municipal service and to cut down expenses wherever it could be done without impairing the efficiency of the department. As a result of this policy, the city is now in better financial condition than for many years past, while the tax levy has been kept to moderate proportions. For these reasons, Mayor Truelsen's administration has commended itself to the favor of the business community.

The mayor's stand in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities has also gained him many supporters. The Republican convention stole this plank from the mayor's platform, but it was taken solely with the hope of catching votes and not because of any honest belief in the principle enunciated. The records of the Republican leaders are altogether opposed to their present professions. Mayor Truelsen and the conventions that nominated him cannot be accused of insincerity in this respect, because they have advocated the principle for years and have endeavored to put it into operation.

The Herald endorses the municipal ownership idea most heartily, but it cannot agree with the mayor that the time is opportune to increase the bonded debt of the city by borrowing money to install an electric plant for street lighting when the city has an offer from the present contractors to furnish lights at a lower cost than it has been estimated the city could operate a municipal plant. Believing that it would be a mistake for the city to enter upon such an undertaking now, The Herald hopes that the people will vote down the proposition to give the council authority to issue bonds and install a municipal electric plant.

No one has criticised the present management of the police department more severely than has The Herald and it will continue to do so if at any time it deserves criticism. This is the only weak point in Mayor Truelsen's administration, and it is gratifying to learn that some changes, undoubtedly for the better, are to be made in the running of the department.

The aldermanic ticket selected by the fusion forces is like that made up by the Republicans in one respect—it contains both good and bad material. There are several strong and capable men on the ticket who would serve the city well, but there are also a few whose defeat would not be detrimental to the people's interests. Later in the campaign The Herald will refer at greater length and in more detail to this feature.

The Herald has received several letters requesting information regarding the provisions of the proposed new charter, particularly with reference to the power vested in the mayor and his salary. The charter has not been printed yet and therefore answers to these questions must be deferred until at least the end of this week when, it is promised, there will be some printed copies ready.

NOT NEW OR WISE.

Referring to The Herald's comment that Senator Beveridge's speech "did not add one new argument to the pitiably weak ones that had been previously advanced," the Mankato Free Press says: "His was an unanswerable address and the opposition recognizes that fact." If it was unanswerable it is strange that many of the leading Republican newspapers do not applaud it, and that friends of the administration hastened to explain that it did not represent the president's views in all respects. The Mankato paper is so strong an imperialist that it is ready to shout in favor of anything that anyone says on that side, regardless of what the speech may contain.

The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin is a staunch Republican paper. On the day following the delivery of Senator Beveridge's speech it said: "The speech contains perhaps nothing that is new. What interest and authority it possesses are due to the fact that it expresses the opinion of a man—brilliant though inexperience—who has been at pains to study his subject." The Wisconsin is in favor of the administration's imperialistic policy but it could not endorse all the Indiana senator's remarks, and so it made this comment:

"There are harsh phrases in the senator's speech which will jar on the ears of Americans brought up on the language of the Declaration of Independence. It is to be remembered that he is a young man, and that this is his first speech in the distinguished body of which he is now a member. He may be taken as representing the administration in so far as his expressions are wisely chosen and in harmony with the general trend of American sentiment—no further."

Similar comments have been made by other Republican organs. The excuse is being generally offered that he is a young man and inexperienced. But the Mankato paper cannot plead that excuse for itself.

The National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, with this year, will put into effect a plan for the creation of funds for pension and profit-sharing by its officers and employes. The heads of the bank have been at work on the plan for some time and await its ratification at an early meeting of the stockholders. It provides for setting aside annually from the earnings of the bank a sum which shall be not more than 10 per cent of the amount left, after providing for losses and dividends. From this will be created a pension fund for the relief of aged, sick and disabled employes who have been with the bank for five years or more, and also a profit-sharing fund, to be divided annually. The two funds will not be supported by contributions from the men, and there will be no requirements for participation in them, aside from faithful and continued service in the bank.

The Little Falls Transcript says: "In his Minneapolis speech Governor Lind said he wanted to give the state a 'clean, efficient, business-like administration of public affairs.' If he really did it is too bad that he was handicapped by such an assistant as Gen. Pope." And what does the Transcript know about the administration of the public examiner's office that is to the discredit of Gen. Pope or of Governor Lind? If the Transcript man will investigate, he will discover that at no previous time in the history of the state has the work of the public examiner's department been so well performed. The duties of the office have been ably and efficiently performed.

John Barrett, who by some strange freak of politics once represented this country in Siam, is charging Senator Hoar with responsibility for the Filipine "insurrection." Barrett is the man who recently sprung the Gen. Lawton letter which has been denounced as a "fake." By the way, who is paying Barrett's expenses which he is running around the country preaching imperialism?

The Indianapolis News remarks that if these special interests that have always sought "protection" should now see that it was to their advantage to have free trade with the colonies, the probabilities are that they would get free trade. The "laboring man" has never been consulted at any stage of the game.

Says the Omaha Bee: "The English generals in Africa have telegraphed the American commanders in the Philippines for the recipe of making their opponents run. Gen. Otis has offered to trade it for the English method of inducing them to stop and fight."

The Topeka State Journal thinks that as long as Mr. Carnegie continues to hand out money for the establishment of public libraries, he should be forgiven for his refusal to contribute to the campaign fund.

Later reports from Washington indicate that Matt Quay will be seated as senator from Pennsylvania. Such action will disgrace the senate.

When the war is over, there will be a great chance for bridge contractors in South Africa.

A. O. U. W. Memorial Services.

The various lodges and Degrees of Honor of the A. O. U. W. of Duluth will hold a memorial service with Duluth lodge No. 10 tomorrow evening, and will thus honor their dead, particularly those of the past year. The exercises will be held in Odd Fellows' hall and htey will begin at 8 o'clock. The hall will be open to members and their families and invited friends. The ritualistic work will be interspersed with songs by a male quartet and other musical numbers. There will be short eulogies by a member of each lodge and degree.

To Give a Banquet.

The members of Company C are planning a banquet to be given in the near future in honor of Maj. F. E. Resche, the old commander of the company, and also in honor of Capt. Little, who succeeds Maj. Resche in command. Invitations have been sent to a number of the most prominent national guardsmen in the state.

Seek not to steal the other fellow's light,
Rather put on steam and make your own,
Do whatever you do with all your might,
By taking Rocky Mountain Tea at night.
Ask your druggist.

Call for Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor. Every first-class dealer has them.

IT BRINGS JOY.

Snowfall Pleases Lumbermen and Tie Men as Nothing Else Could.

Joy reigns in every lumber camp in Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin today, as a result of the first good snowfall of the winter. About three inches and a half has fallen since noon Saturday, and there are prospects for more tonight and tomorrow, though the weather conditions in the bleak Northwest are too unsettled to make positive predictions. However, it is estimated that the snow that has fallen since Saturday has saved lumbermen in this section close to $1,000,000.

Weather Forecaster Richardson this morning made an official estimate of the year's shortage of snow, and comparing the fall of snow up to today with the records of the station for the past twenty years, Mr. Richardson says that the present winter is shy 12.8 inches from the normal. To date 9.8 inches of snow has fallen in five months, while the average total for the same number of months during the past twenty years has been 22.6 inches. Mr. Richardson's tabulated statement is as follows:

	Actual fall. 1899-1900.	Normal. 20 years
September	trace	trace
October	none	0.4 in.
November	0.2 in.	8.6 in.
December	5.7 in.	8.0 in.
January to 15th	3.9 in.	5.6 in.
Total	9.8 in.	12.8 in.

The smaller lumbermen and tie camps are particularly benefited by the snow. The larger concerns can afford to build ice roads, but matters were getting very serious for the smaller camps and especially the tie camps. One well-known dealer early in the season took out a contract for nearly 3,000,000 piles and telegraph poles to be delivered by Feb. 1. He has had his camps working steadily, preparing for the hauling when the snow came, but up to Saturday he had only banked one good-sized haul. Other dealers were caught in the same way, but if the present snow holds out, it is said the season's cut will not be seriously impaired.

This morning the lumbermen kept the weather office telephone busy asking what the prospects were for colder weather and more snow. The best the weather man could do was to assure them of a little more snow and a possibility that there would be a slight fall in temperature in the next few days, though the conditions were so unsettled that it was difficult to make these predictions positive.

The sleighing yesterday was the best of the season and the liverymen made a small fortune. Nearly every stable had orders for every available sleigh by Saturday night.

A FINE CONCERT.

Chicago Ladies' Orchestra Makes a Hit at Armory.

Such snap, precision and perfection of rhythm as the Chicago Ladies' orchestra displayed in yesterday afternoon's concert at the Armory is not heard frequently in a program of popular music. This fact appeared to be appreciated by the audience which manifested its approval without stint and most spontaneously. The program was one of the most satisfactory offered here this season and the performance was wholly above adverse criticism.

Mae Munro, who sang well the music that fell to her lot, has a soprano voice of great smoothness and brilliancy which she uses with excellent phrasing.

The violin solo from "Faust" by Pauline Pement afforded the audience an opportunity to witness the young player's surprising proficiency and skill. Her elegant manipulation of the bow, natural vivacity of expression and extraordinary nicety of technique, would indicate that she has very flattering prospects lurking somewhere in the future.

THE CURLING GAME.

Contests In Two Events Played on Saturday.

There were a number of games Saturday at the Curling club both in the Graves-Manley agency contest and in other events. The scores made in the Graves-Manley event were as follows:

D. R. Black,	A. W. Magner,
D. G. Cutler,	J. Mills,
A. H. Smith,	R. R. Wells,
H. Hurdon,	C. F. West,
Skip—23.	Skip—13.
Ralph Bradley,	L. M. Larson,
John Pugh,	M. A. McLennan,
Sidney McPhail,	J. C. Swan,
Frank McLaren,	W. B. Dunlop,
Skip—21.	Skip—4.
Rufus Draper,	E. P. Towne,
S. L. Reichert,	Fred Kennedy,
Charles McBride,	A. W. Frick,
Chas. F. Macdonald	C. A. Duncan,
Skip—9.	Skip—14.

It had been arranged that in the Hurdon-West and Duncan-Macdonald games fifteen ends should be played, the score at the end of thirteen being taken for the Graves-Manley agency event and at the end of fifteen the handicap should be added and the two games thus count for one. The games in the other event are required to be fifteen ends. The scores in the Black medal contest were as follows:

D. R. Black,	A. W. Magner,
D. G. Cutler,	J. Mills,
H. Hurdon,	R. R. Wells,
A. H. Smith,	C. F. West,
Skip—21.	Skip—19.
Rufus Draper,	E. P. Towne,
S. L. Reichert,	Fred Kennedy,
Charles McBride,	A. W. Frick,
Chas. F. Macdonald	C. A. Duncan,
Skip—5.	Skip—17.

There was a game in the afternoon between a Duluth and Superior rink and the score was as follows:

Duluth.	Superior.
J. Catlin,	E. G. Ingleman,
D. G. Cutler,	L. A. Nichols,
A. H. Smith,	James Campbell,
H. Hurdon,	Willia Anderson,
Skip—13.	Skip—2.

A West End Grievance.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Kindly allow me enough space in your paper to make known a grievance in Central Duluth. About a year ago a certain sawmill situated on Twenty-fourth avenue west, constructed a slab burner, that has been in use ever since, night and day. The cinders, burnt pieces and floating substances issuing from this burner are a menace to every housekeeper and resident in this part of the city. During the days that the wind is northeast or west, the air is so full of this substance that people must shut their doors and windows and in a short time the windows generally get very dirty and people passing on the street get covered with it also. The air is terribly impure to breathe, but the worst is the clothes that have just been washed on these days and hung on the line. They get so dirty, that I have frequently seen people take them in only to hang them out when the wind changed again. Now, shall this continue? Is there no remedy? There is no reason why it should not stop. A simple act, passed by the council chamber, whould compel this firm to procure a device which has been patented and is now in use in other cities (not better, but perhaps better looked after) and adjusted at the top of the burner, which sifts the matter so fine that nothing is heavy enough to come down but is carried upward with the rest of the smoke.

Why should the multitude of people be at a disadvantage for the "red tape" of a firm? That this matter be looked after by our alderman is the sincere wish of the people of this neighborhood as well as the writer. Yours truly,

C. HENDERSON,
Twenty-second avenue west.
Duluth, Jan. 13.

Fresh Norwegian cod liver oil, make of '99, at C. J. Tufte's drug store, 2015 West Superior street.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

His Talk to the Convention After His Nomination on Saturday.

CRASSWELLER ALSO

Makes a Short Address—Declination to Run For Alderman a Surprise.

After the nomination of Henry Truelsen as the candidate for mayor had been made Saturday, the mayor came before the convention in response to an invitation from a committee.

Chairman Allen introduced Mr. Truelsen as the next mayor, and he thanked the convention. It was not for himself that he wanted the nomination, but that the city might carry on the work begun years ago, to carry out the plan of municipal ownership of public utilities. The people are with us, and we have made history in the past four years, and it is due to the people who have stood by us. Legislation is needed to own telephone and street railway systems. Members of the legislature should be elected to pass the necessary laws. A week ago our opponents passed a municipal ownership platform. They always opposed it and they oppose it now. If not, would they nominate such men as Cromwell and Cochrane for aldermen, who have always opposed it? One of these men stated in the council that the Republican platform of two years ago on municipal ownership meant nothing. Mr. Hugo says he favors letting a contract for lighting the streets, but he does not favor building. He offers nothing during the next two years, but talks of it later. People want it now, if it is a good thing. It is a good thing now, and we need not wait for five years. When we have proved the light plant to be a success, we will furnish commercial lighting for half the present rates. Mr. Hugo hopes to see the Republican banner floating from the city hall. We don't, but when election comes around the United States flag will be there and show that the people still rule.

This is to be a question, not of politics, but whether a light plant should be built. On one side will be the friends of municipal ownership, and on the other its enemies. Hugo was in favor of issuing $1,000,000 in bonds, though he opposes $114,000 now. Why? Because I have no fear of results, for when election day comes around you will elect my men on this ticket. I am helpless without aldermen, and with a complete ticket the future can take care of itself. There never was a time when I desired the nomination so much as now, that I may carry out the work begun some time ago. I know the people are not going to turn this city over to the corporations.

Frank Crassweller was called and received with very hearty applause. He said that he had been a Democrat and still was one, and he bowed to the will of the majority. The questions that have come up have been of great interest. The city defeated a proposition to sell the old plants at $1,695,000, and have built a supplementary plant, so that good, pure water has been furnished and rates reduced both on gas and water. The city expenses have been reduced, and the city has got what it has paid for. The long-distance telephone company was denied a franchise because it wanted a local franchise for the old company without any restrictions as to rates. They have forced their way in, but they have no franchise. The new company was given a franchise in which the interests of the people were subserved. This was done by calling for bids. This plant can be bought in five years, free telephones are given to the city, the city gets part of its earnings, and its rates are cut much below those of the old company.

He urged the election of Mayor Truelsen and the full aldermanic ticket.

The selection of the candidates for aldermen brought at least one surprise and much regret. Alderman Frank Crassweller was not the candidate from the First ward. It had been generally supposed that in the event of his not being the candidate for mayor, he would stand for re-election in the First ward, but Mr. Crassweller had announced to a number of his friends Friday that he had decided not to be a candidate for re-election as alderman. He said that he had served three years and had given much time and labor to the office, and he thought that he had done all that could be expected of him. He desired now to retire and devote his time to his private business.

For Mr. Crassweller's place a number of names were suggested. J. B. Greenfield was talked of and also Dr. McFadden. The choice finally alighted on J. D. Allen, who was the chairman of the convention. He is of the firm of Allen & Burns, commission men.

The Third ward had the hardest time in getting an aldermanic candidate, a great number declining to make the run. Finally John H. Brigham agreed to make the race and was selected.

There has been a great confusion of names in the Fifth ward. There are two David Blacks in the city, and they are both residents of that ward. One is David G. Black and the other David R. Black. The man nominated is David G. Black, who is employed by the Marshall-Wells Hardware company. Most people have given the name as David R., the wrong man. The News Tribune of yesterday morning, in reporting the convention, made the mistake.

To really enjoy a 10-cent cigar, smoke "Chancellor," Winecke & Doerr's leader.

Booker T. Washington.

James Creelman, writing to the New York World of the speech of Booker T. Washington at Atlanta, said:

"When Professor Booker T. Washington, principal of an industrial school for colored people in Tuskegee, Ala., stood on the platform of the Auditorium, with the sun shining over the heads of his hearers into his eyes and his whole face lit up with the fire of prophecy, Clark Howell, the successor of Henry W. Grady, said to me: 'That man's speech is the beginning of a moral revolution in America.' It is the first time a negro has made a speech in the South on any important occasion before an audience composed of white men and women. It electrified the audience, and the response was as if it had come from the throat of a whirlwind."

Booker Washington will lecture at the First M. E. church tomorrow evening in the Star Lecture course on "The Negro Problem in the South."

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema, or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

The Chancellor is reliable. Winecke & Doerr's leading 10-cent cigar.

"Calumet" makes the lightest, sweetest and most wholesome bread and pastry.
CALUMET Baking Powder
NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.
NONE SO GOOD.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE CARPET BAGGER."

There was a large audience at the presentation of "The Carpet Bagger," with Tim Murphy in the star role, at the Lyceum Saturday evening. Murphy's rendering of the character of the shrewd, Northern adventurer was admirable, and Dorothy Sherrod, as the governor's daughter, has lost none of the charm that established her in the esteem of the Duluth public. The play, a picture of life and conditions in the South during the reconstruction period, the production of Opie Read and Frank S. Pixley, is familiar to Duluth theatergoers. Governor Craner, "The Carpet Bagger," is one of that horde of fortune-hunters who poured into the South after the war to exploit the fruitful field for them that was offered. On the surface, as selfish and avaricious as the most wolfish of his class, the "hustler" from Chicago had, nevertheless, the metal of true manhood in his composition, and it rung to the touch of his love for the gentle, refined Southern woman, Mrs. Fairburn, which character was presented by Charlotte Lambert in a creditable manner. The adventuress, Lucy Linford, the lobbyist, was fairly well presented by Mathilde Weffing, new in the cast to Duluth people. A slight toning down would not detract from the acceptability of her rendition of the role. A. S. Sipman as Bob Willetts, the gambler and "log roller," has the exasperating fault of indistinct enunciation, otherwise he was satisfactory. Roy Fairburn, the young gentleman of military ambitions, son of Mrs. Fairburn, and whose love affair with the governor's daughter, affords the main subsidiary interest of the plot, fills the part conscientiously, and showed improvement over his work when here before. The balance of the cast generally was fairly good.

"THE LITTLE MINISTER."

"The Little Minister" will have a packed house at the Lyceum tonight. Before noon Saturday there was scarcely a seat to be had in either the dress circle or the parquet. A number of Duluth people have seen the production in the Twin Cities within the past two weeks, and they pronounce it first class. It is one of the most beautiful plays ever given to the American public, and its pure tone and healthy sentiment are what have made it immensely popular.

"A LADY OF QUALITY."

During the long summer days, when actors and actresses are supposed to be enjoying the breezes of some seaside or mountain resort, Eugenie Blair has been engaged upon the details of her production of Stephen Townsend's dramatization of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's charming story, "A Lady of Quality." For a long time Miss Blair devoted all her attention to the art of fencing, being under the direction of several masters. She has mastered the art with the same ease and grace that has marked her career as an actress. In the first act of the play Mistress Clorinda is compelled to disarm Sir John Oxon, a most proficient swordsman and man of the world, and to do this successfully, in producing the play, Miss Blair took up fencing. Her work is both artistic and graceful.

At the Lyceum tomorrow evening.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

DULUTH LOSES IT.

Central Park Team of Superior Captures Whist Trophy.

The Central Park Whist club of Superior, captured the Northwestern whist trophy from the Duluth Whist club Saturday evening by a lead of only one trick. The games were played at the rooms of the Duluth club, and the Superior club took 314 tricks to 313 for the Duluth club. The visiting club was composed of P. H. Smith, H. H. Grace, C. P. White and J. H. Harper. The Duluth club was represented by W. P. Lardner, C. H. Houlton, C. C. Wilcox and A. S. Wilson. F. H. White, of Duluth, was referee, and the score was as follows:

Central Park—8, 7, 9, 6, 11, 3, 3, 2,—49; gain, 4.
Duluth—8, 6, 10, 4, 12, 3, 2, 3—48; gain, 3.
Central Park—8, 8, 2, 6, 8, 8, 9, 6—55; gain, 1.
Duluth—8, 8, 2, 6, 10, 9, 8, 6—55; gain, 3.
Central Park—8, 4, 7, 6, 5, 5, 4, 4—43; gain, 3.
Duluth—8, 5, 8, 5, 5, 5, 5, 2—43; gain, 3.
Central Park—3, 8, 6, 11, 7, 5, 7, 9—56; gain, 3.
Duluth—3, 7, 6, 10, 6, 5, 7, 9—53; gain, 0.
Central Park—6, 5, 8, 7, 10, 12, 6, 9—63; gain, 3.
Duluth—6, 6, 8, 7, 10, 12, 4, 8—61 gain, 1.
Central Park—4, 9, 7, 7, 7, 5, 8, 1—48; gain, 2.
Duluth—3, 11, 7, 6, 7, 7, 8, 2—51; gain, 5.
Central Park—Total tricks, 314; total gains, 16.
Duluth—Total tricks, 313; total gains, 15.

A Skating Race.

At the Union rink yesterday afternoon Norval Baptie, of Bathgate, N. D., easily defeated Carl Alroth, of West Superior, in a mile race. The speedy North Dakota man took the first two heats in 2:40 and 2:32. Other races are being arranged between the North Dakotan and local men and some very interesting races are expected in the next ten days.

More Suits to Clear Title.

The Northern Security company Saturday began another batch of suits to clear title to property purchased by it at the forfeited tax sale. Pealer & Fesler are the attorneys and the defendants and the property involved are as follows: M. Flynn and others, lots 1, 2 and 3, section 21-63-17; J. Schute and others, undivided one-twentieth of the sw¼ of section 10, and the se¼ of the sw¼ and the n ½ of the nw¼ of section 11-60-13; A. Chenn and others, se¼ of the ne¼ and lots 1 and 5, section 25-62-14; John Murphy and others, lots 1 and 2, section 10-62-17; Vermilion R. I. company, w½ of the sw¼ of section 15-62-13; P. M. Olson and others, ne¼ of the se¼ and the se¼ of the ne¼ of section 24-63-13; M. Anderson and others, ne¼ of the sw¼ of section 4-59-14; N. McLean and others, n½ of the sw¼ of section 13-63-12.

Indoor Ball Game.

The first indoor baseball game of the season will be played between a picked team representing Company G and the celebrated Company I team of Philippine fame, at the Armory next Friday evening. The local men will be strengthened by a number of last year's champion baseball nine. Among the candidates for positions are: Grochau, Kline, Lambert, Shephard, Hansell, Wachtel, Goldie, Wisted, Gearhart, Chapman, Reald, Whyte, Meining, Dunphy and McDonald.

The Company I team will play as follows: Rogers, pitcher; Jayne, catcher; Kennedy, first base; Walsh, second base; Fryberg, third base; Gillighan, right short; Currier, left short; Goldblume, right field; and Corriston, left field.

THE FIGHT NOT OVER

Quo Warranto Proceedings Begun Against J. P. McDonald In Superior.

SEEKS TO OUST HIM

Timothy Atkinson After Him on Ground of Illegal Citizenship.

The fight of the Superior people who are after J. P. McDonald, seeking to oust him from the office of timber inspector, is not over. It will be remembered that an action was brought against him in the district court, in this county, claiming that he had fraudulently obtained his citizenship papers, and the court was asked to set them aside. Judge Moer declined to do so, holding that no one could proceed against him except the government, for no individual could prove injury. None but the government could be injured by his falsely securing citizenship papers.

Timothy Atkinson, of Superior, is the man who is seeking to have McDonald ousted, and he has not dropped the case in spite of the decision of Judge Moer. On Saturday he began a suit at Superior, beginning quo warranto proceedings against McDonald. McDonald was at one time a timber inspector under William Getty, who was then surveyor general.

The law requires that the attorney general be first petitioned to bring quo warranto proceedings, as in the case now begun, but if he refuses, then the matter may be fought out by the parties concerned. Attorney General Hicks took the ground that the fight was a matter that concerned individuals rather than the state, and declined to begin action.

Following are the allegations set up in the complaint: That at the time of his said appointment said J. P. McDonald was not a citizen of the state of Wisconsin. That up to Nov. 18, 1898, he was a subject to the queen of Great Britain. That on said last named date said McDonald completed his naturalization as a citizen of the United States in the district court of St. Louis county, Minnesota, at which time he renounced his allegiance to the queen of Great Britain, and was declared and adjudged by said district court of St. Louis county, Minnesota, to be a citizen of the United States. That thereafter said defendant continued to be, and as complainant is informed and believes is now and was at the time of his said appointment to said office, a citizen of the state of Minnesota. That a few days before his said appointment—the exact number of days is unknown to complainant—but as said complainant is informed, and believes in the month of August, 1899, said defendant became a candidate for said office, then held and exercised by complainant. That said defendant, knowing that it was necessary under the laws of the state of Wisconsin, in order to be eligible to said office, immediately thereafter pretended to take up a residence in the city of Superior, Douglas county, Wisconsin. That before said time said defendant was a resident and citizen of the state of Minnesota. That said action of defendant was solely and wholly to obtain said office. That said defendant at the time he pretended to take up said residence in Wisconsin, and up to the time of his appointment, had no intention of taking up a permanent residence in said state of Wisconsin, or of becoming a citizen of said state of Wisconsin, nor at the time of his said appointment did said defendant have any intention of permanently residing in said state, or of being a citizen of said state. That at the time said defendant took up said pretended residence in the state of Wisconsin as aforesaid, during the time of said pretended residence in Wisconsin, and up to the time of his appointment to said office, said defendant intended to leave the state of Wisconsin and return to the state of Minnesota, in case he should be unsuccessful in his candidacy for said office. That said action of defendant, in so moving into Wisconsin, was a mere subterfuge and makeshift to bring him apparently within the requirements of the law as to citizenship in order to hold said office.

That on or about Oct. 1, 1899, and after said defendant had attempted to qualify in said office, said complainant, Timothy Atkinson, delivered to defendant most of the books and effects pertaining to said office, and yielded to said defendant's supposed incumbency of said office. That at the time when complainant so delivered said books and effects, and so yielded to said defendant, complainant did not know of defendant's disqualification for said office, and did not know the facts hereinbefore set forth pertaining to defendant's residence or citizenship nor any of said facts, but complainant supposed said defendant to be a citizen of Wisconsin at the time of his appointment, and supposed him to be eligible to said office.

That said defendant unlawfully usurped said office on or about Oct. 1, 1899, and has ever since continued to unlawfully usurp said office, and now unlawfully usurps said office and exercises the same, and has since said Oct. 1, 1899, withheld, and still withholds the same, and the fees and emoluments thereof from complainant.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
Brent Good
See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION
GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

EVERYBODY SATISFIED
MANY PRAISING HIM.
DR. REA
SURGEON AND SPECIALIST OF NATIONAL REPUTATION.
Next Visit to Duluth, Spalding Hotel, Saturday, Jan. 27, from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m., returning every four weeks. Consult him while the opportunity is at hand.

DR. REA is president of the Southern Medical Institute, Louisville, Ky., with established offices in some of the best cities of the United States. Incorporated under the state law in 1888.

All curable medical and surgical diseases, acute and chronic catarrh, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, liver and stomach treated and cured by modern methods. Dyspepsia, constipation rheumatism, chronic female diseases, neuralgia, sciatica, dizziness, nervousness, slow growth in children, and all wasting diseases in adults cured. Deformities, club feet, curvature of the spine, diseases of the brain, diabetes, paralysis, Bright's disease, heart diseases, eczema, varicocele and hydrocele properly treated. Cancers, tumors, wens, birthmarks, red nose and superfluous hair on the face or neck removed. Epilepsy or fits cured. Young, middle aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer from lost manhood, nervous debility, spermatorrhoea, seminal losses, sexual decay, failing memory, weak eyes, stunted development, lack of energy, impoverished blood, pimples, impediments to marriage; also blood and skin diseases, syphilis, eruptions, hair falling, bone pains, swellings, sore throat, ulcers, effects of mercury, kidney and bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, passing urine too often, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life. Both sexes treated confidentially and privately. Piles, fistula, fissure and rupture cured by our new methods.

Consultation and examination $1.
DR. REA & CO.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATER.
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
ONE NIGHT ONLY, MONDAY, JAN. 15.
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN
Presents
"The Little Minister"
THE SUCCESS OF THE CENTURY.
BY J. M. BARRIE.
Founded on his novel of the same name.
Presented for 300 nights in New York.
PRICES—Dress Circle, $1.50; Parquet, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c; Balcony, 50c.

LYCEUM THEATER
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
One Night, Tuesday, January 16
Engagement Extraordinary Eugenie Blair
and excellent support,
Presenting the distinguished success from Wallack's Theater "A LADY OF QUALITY"
By Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett and Stephen Townsend.
Elaborate Scenery. Exquisite Costumes.
PRICES—Dress Circle, $1.50; Parquette, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c; Balcony, 50c.

Booker T. Washington
The Eminent Colored Orator (in Star Lecture Course) at—
First M. E. Church, Duluth.
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 16.
SUBJECT:
"THE NEGRO PROBLEM OF THE SOUTH."
Tickets, 50c. Seats at Chamberlain & Taylor's, Jan. 13, at 9 a. m.

PARLOR THEATER.
Wm. J. Wells, Manager.
19 Second Avenue West. Open Every Night.
Brady's Troubadours
FINE SPECIALTY SHOW.
Matinee every Saturday 2:30 p. m.

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT
PANTON & WHITE
DULUTH, MINN.
THE BIG Glass Block STORE

GIGANTIC PRE-INVENTORY SALE!

Commencing Today

And continuing throughout the entire week. Every department in the Big Store will contribute its wealth of bargains consisting of odd lots, broken lots, remnants, counter soiled or mussed merchandise of every kind. This will prove one of the greatest buying opportunities our patrons have had in months. Positively no odds or ends will be taken inventory of and we have just one week to clean them up. Those that have attended our former inventory or clean up sales know what to expect from us this week—and for the benefit of those who did not live here a year ago, our advise is come early and get posted when and where to buy. "Enough said."

Pre-Inventory Sale of Silk Remnants.

COLORED SILKS—

Grand clearance of all Remnants, odds and ends of Fancy Silks, plain and changeable Taffeta Silks, worth up to $1.50, in three immense lots, at a yard—

98c, 69c and 49c

BLACK SILKS—

Grand clearance of all short lengths, Remnants, part pieces of Black Silks, in Gros Grain, Satin Duchesse, Taffeta, Peau de Soie, etc., worth up to $1.50, in two immense lots, at a yard—

98c and 69c

Pre-Inventory Sale Black Goods Remnants.

All Remnants of plain and fancy Black Dress Goods, including Crepons, Cashmeres, Serges, Cheviots, worth up to $1.50, in three lots, at per yard—

98c, 69c and 49c

CREPONS—

Great closing out sale of Black Silk Crepons, Black Mohair Crepons, worth up to $5.00 a yard, at a yard—

$2.50, $2,25, $1.75, $1.25, 75c and 49c.

BLACK NOVELTIES—

Mohair and Wool Black Soliel Dress Fabrics, in neat figured designs, worth 39c, sale price, a yard........ **25c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Colored Dress Goods Remnants.

Grand clearance of fancy Colored Dress Goods in plain and fancy weaves, dress lengths, skirt lengths, waist lengths, worth up to $1 a yard, at a yard—

69c and 39c

Pre-Inventory Sale Odd Dress Patterns.

IMPORTED DRESS PATTERNS—

All our high class, high priced Novelty Dress Patterns, no two patterns alike, prices ranging from $10.50 up to $27.50, we will give a discount from these prices of 33 1-3 per cent.

A lot of high-priced Dress Patterns carried over from last season, worth up to $12.00, go at, a pattern........ **$5.00**

Pre-Inventory Sale Counter-Soiled Wash Goods

Grand clearance sale of Remnants of Wash Goods in Cretonnes, Sateens, Apron Ginghams, Lawns, Dress Ginghams, Black Sateens, Prints, worth up to 25c, in three lots, at a yard—

10c, 5c and 3½c

Pre-Inventory Sale Outing Flannel Remnants. Wool Flannel Remnants.

Remnants of Outing Flannels, light and dark colors, at a yard........ **5c**

Remnants of Outing Flannels, light and dark colors, at, per yard........ **7½c**

Remnants of Wool Flannels, Outing Flannels, all qualities, at........ **¼ off**

All Wool Flannels, extra heavy in all colors, worth 50c, at a yard........ **37½c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Soiled and Odd Blankets and Odd Lots of Comforters

45 pairs Wool Blankets, large size, regular $3.50 Blanket, at, a pair........ **$2.50**

200 pairs Cotton Blankets, large size, worth 75c, at, a pair........ **50c**

Large Sateen Comforters, well made, worth $2.00, at each........ **$1.50**

Large Silkoline Comforters, best quality coverings, at each........ **$2.50**

Large Sateen Comforters, French Sateen covering, beautiful colors, at each........ **$2.00**

Pre-Inventory Sale Notions, Dress Trimmings, Etc.

SPOOL COTTON—100 yd spool of Machine Thread white or black, 6 spools for........ **5c**

PEARL BUTTONS—Shirt Pearl Buttons, 10c card........ **7c**

WASH DRESS BUTTONS—Card of two dozen........ **5c**

DRESS BRAID—Black only, 3-yard roll, two for........ **5c**

NEEDLES—German manufacture, two papers for........ **5c**

GIMPS—Beaded Gimps, light or dark, mixture, now selling at 8c, 10c and 15c yard; choice........ **5c**

SILK GIMPS—A collection of trimming worth 10c, 15c and 20c a yard; choice........ **8c**

WAIST ORNAMENTS—In Silk Mohair and Beads, now marked 50c and 75c each; choice........ **19c**

WAIST ORNAMENTS—Mohair, Silk and Jet, worth up to $1.00 each; pick........ **35c**

OTHERS—worth up to $2.00, for........ **50c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Soiled Books, Stationery, Etc.

Shakespeare, 4 vol. set, published at $1.50 set, for........ **75c**

"Prince of the House of David," published for $1.25, for........ **50c**

George Eliot's Poems, publisched at 35c, for........ **20c**

The Essays of Elia, published at 35c, for........ **10c**

Paper bound Novels, 5c kind, two for........ **5c**

Paper bound Novels, 10c kind, two for........ **10c**

STATIONERY—One box containing a pound of paper and envelopes, for........ **25c**

A lot of fine Writing Paper, marked 65c, 75c and 85c each; choice........ **50c**

Dennison's Imported Crepe Paper, 20c is the regular price; special........ **10c**

SHEET MUSIC—Soiled from handling, we care not what the price was, to clean up we put all soiled Music up into packages of five pieces, and say; choice........ **25c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Art Goods Department.

PILLOW TOPS—All soiled Pillow Tops, worth up to 50c each; go at........ **19c**

PILLOW TOPS—Soiled and otherwise damaged, worth up to 75c, go at........ **35c**

ROYAL GERMAN KNITTING YARN—Damaged slightly, 25c skein colors, for........ **8c**

PILLOW CORDS—In all colors, worth 15c a yard, choice........ **5c**

STAMPED LINEN—Doyles and Centerpieces, in all sizes, choice........ **½ Price**

SILK COVERED PILLOWS—With wide Silk Ruffle, filled with feathers, our $1.50 pillow, for........ **75c**

PLUSH PIN CUSHIONS—10c size, 4x4 inches, for........ **5c**

PRE-INVENTORY SALE Jewelry and Silverware Department.

CYRANO CHAINS.—worth up to $1.50; choice........ **25c**

BROOCHES—A collection of odds and ends in 15c and 25c lines, your pick........ **10c**

SHELL SIDE COMBS—"Tortoise brand"........ **15c**

SHIRT WAIST SETS—Gold plated, worth 25c; for........ **15c**

SUGAR SHELL AND BUTTER KNIFE SETS—In lined box, per set........ **49c**

TEA SPOONS—Extra silver plate on white metal, per dozen........ **75c**

CUT GLASS SALTS AND PEPPERS—With Sterling Silver Tops, per pair........ **55c**

SILVER PLATED TABLE SPOONS—Per dozen........ **$1.25**

Cake Trays, Spoon Holders, Cream Pitchers, Pickle and Bon Bon Dishes, worth up to $2.50 each, pre-inventory price, each........ **75c**

PRE-INVENTORY SALE Linen Remnants—Odd Lots of Napkins.

Remnants of Table Damask, bleached and cream qualities, at one-fourth off.

68x90 Damask Table Cloths, all linen, border all around, worth $2.50, at each........ **$1.75**

72-inch Damask, full bleached, pure Irish Linen, regular $1.19 qualities, at a yard........ **90c**

72-inch Cream Damask, pure linen, heavy and soft, worth 75c, at, a yard........ **55c**

25 dozen Napkins, full bleached, pure Irish Linen, worth $2.00, at, a dozen........ **$1.50**

50 dozen Linen Tray Cloths, pure linen, sold at 25c; at each........ **19c**

PRE-INVENTORY SALE Muslin Remnants—White Goods Remnants—

Remnants of White Dimities, fancy White Goods, stripes, checks, worth up to 15c, at a yard........ **7½c**

40-inch White Lawns, sheer and fine, worth 19c, at a yard........ **9c**

Remnants of 36-inch White Muslins, worth 6c, at a yard........ **4c**

Remnants of White Piques, worth 12½c, at a yard........ **7½c**

Remnants of White Dotted Swisses, worth up to 35c, a yd........ **15c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Odd Jackets, Suits, Skirts.

Women's fine Tailored Jackets, in Black and colored, worth up to $10.50; closing out price........ **$5.98**

Women's fine Tailored Jackets in Black and Colored, worth up to $13.00; closing out price........ **$7.50**

Women's Jackets, all high grade garments, worth up to $16.50; closing out price........ **$9.98**

Odd lot of Ladies' Jackets, worth $5.00; closing out price........ **$2.98**

Your choice of Ladies' Dress Skirts, in Serge, Homespuns and Crepons, worth $5.00; closing out price........ **$2.98**

Pre-Inventory Sale Children's Cloaks, Misses' Jackets, Etc.

Great sale on Misses' Jackets, in Tan, Blue, Brown and Castor, lined throughout, worth $6.00; closing out price........ **$3.98**

Misses' fine Kersey Jackets, worth up to $10.50, in Black and Colored, on sale at........ **$5.98**

Misses' high grade Jackets, worth up to $13.00, on sale at........ **$7.50**

Odd lot of Children's Long Coats, worth $1.25; closing out price........ **49c**

Fur Scarfs, $2.00 kind, made with two heads and cluster of tails; closing out price........ **98c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Boys' Clothing.

10 dozen Boys' Knee Pants, in dark Tweed mixtures, made double seat and knee, worth 65c; closing out price........ **39c**

Boys' Dark Tweed Suits, coat double breasted, pants made double seat and knee, worth $3.25; closing out price........ **$1.98**

Boys' heavy Tweed Suits, the kind you pay $5.00 for in small stores, closing out price........ **$3.50**

Odd lot of Boys' Waists, worth 50c, on sale while they last at........ **25c**

Boys' Blue Denim Overalls, worth 35c; closing out price........ **19c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Ladies' Shirt Waists.

10 dozen Ladies' Good Black Sateen Waists, $1.50 kind, closing out price........ **98c**

Ladies' Silk Waists in Black and Colored, worth up to $9.00; closing out price........ **$4.98**

Ladies' fine French Flannel Waists, worth up to $6.00; while they last; your choice........ **$2.75**

Pre-Inventory Sale Carpet Remnants, Odd Rugs, Etc.

All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, in lengths of 12 to 18 yards, worth up to 75c; yard........ **45c**

Rug Remnants—Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels and Velvets, in lengths of 1¼ to 1½ yards, worth up to $1.50; choice, each........ **50c**

Japanese Rugs, size 4x7, worth $3.98, for........ **$2.75**

Smyrna Rugs, size 26x52, worth 2.75, for........ **$1.98**

Straw Mattings, in lengths of two to twenty yards, choice, yard........ **20c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Drapery and Window Sash Remnants, Odd Curtains and Portieres.

Nottingham Curtains, slightly soiled, one, two and three pairs of a kind, regular price $2.50; pair........ **$1.50**

Irish Point, Point de Calais, Scotch Nets, Tambour, Muslin, etc., one, two and three pair lots, worth up to $6.00; choice........ **$2.75**

Tapestry Portieres, one and two pairs of a kind, all this season's goods, choice, pair........ **$2.98**

1000 yards 36-inch Curtain Swiss, in dots and stripes, regular 15c and 20c quality, lengths 1 to 10 yards, a yard........ **10c**

Japanese Crepe, 12½c quality handsome patterns, lengths 1 to 20 yards, a yard........ **5c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Ladies' Headgear.

ONE HALF PRICE is the price we have placed on any Ladies' Trimmed Dress Hat in this store—a Hat for nothing if you find the price has been tampered with.

ONE HALF PRICE for any Untrimmed Ladies' or Misses' Felt Hat.

ONE HALF PRICE for any Golf Hat.

ONE HALF PRICE for any Felt Walk'ng Hat.

ONE HALF PRICE for any Fedora Hat.

ONE HALF PRICE on a lot of Fancy Wings, Birds, etc.

Pre-Inventory Sale Children's Headgear.

25c Each for your pick of Infant's Silk Caps and Boys' Toboggan Caps, worth up to 50c.

50c Each for your pick of Boys' Imported Toboggan Caps and Tams, worth up to 75c each.

75c Each for your pick of a lot of Infants' Colored Silks Caps, worth up to $1.25.

98c Each for your pick of 50 odd Silk Caps for Children, worth up to $1.75 each. See them.

Pre-Inventory Sale Laces and Embroideries.

Cotton Torchon Laces, worth up to 15c a yard—Pre-Inventory Price—per yard........ **5c**

Cream and Ecru Oriental Laces, up to 6 inches wide, worth 25c a yd; Pre-Inventory price—per yd........ **10c**

Cotton Torchon Laces and Insertions, good patterns; Pre-Inventory price—per dozen yards........ **5c to 17c**

White and Cream Oriental Laces, worth up to 50c a yard; Pre-Inventory Price—per yard........ **25c**

Shirred and Crinkled Chiffon and Liberty Silk, good line of colors—Pre-Inventory price—per yard........ **50c**

Embroideries.

Remnants of Embroideries, in narrow Cambric and Nainsook edges; Pre-Inventory Price; yd........ **3c**

Remnants of Embroideries, in wide and narrow edges, and Insertions and colored edges; Pre-Inventory Price—per yard........ **5c**

Remnants of Embroideries, in Cambric and Nainsook edges and insertions, up to 6 inches wide; Pre-Inventory Price—per yard........ **8c**

Remnants of Embroideries, in Cambric and Nainsook edges, up to 8 inches wide; Pre-Inventory Price—per yard........ **10c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Ribbon Neckwear and Handkerchiefs.

Two special numbers of fine Black Taffeta Ribbon, No. 60 at—per yard........ **25c and 39c**

Our Best quality, extra heavy, All Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons—complete line of colors—per yard—

1½	2	3	4	5	7	9	12	16	22
4c	5c	7c	9c	11c	13c	15c	20c	25c	32c

Good quality All-Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon—good assortment of colors—

7	9	12	16
6c	7c	9c	10c

Three lots narrow fancy Ribbons with draw strings for shirring, for dress trimmings, all colors, at—per yard—

6c, 8c and 10c

Narrow fancy Ribbons for fancy work and hair Ribbons, worth 15c a yard, at—per yard........ **10c**

No. 12 Fancy Plaid Ribbons, good bright colors, 25c quality, at—per yard........ **15c**

Wide fancy Ribbons, in Plaids, Stripes, Checks and Persian effects, worth up to 60c a yard, at—per yard........ **25c**

Special lot of extra wide fancy Plaid Ribbons, fine soft quality, all bright colors, 85c quality, at—per yard........ **39c**

Two lots of Remnants and Short Lengths of Ribbons, including Plain Satin, Taffeta and Fancy Ribbons:

Lot No. 1—per yard........ ***5c***

Lot No. 2—per yard........ ***10c***

Neckwear.

Ladies' Satin Stock Collars—all colors; Pre-Inventory price—each........ **10c**

Ladies' Tucked Satin Stock Collars; new shape; Pre-Inventory Price—each........ **15c**

Ladies' Stock Collars, with bows attached, Jabots and Ties, values up to 75c; Pre-Inventory Price, each........ **48c**

Ladies' Tucked Silk and Lace-trimmed Fronts for tailor-made gowns, worth up to $1.00; Pre-Inventory Price—each........ **59c**

Handkerchiefs.

Women's Lace-trimmed and Embroidered, and Men's Colored borders; 15c value; Pre-Inventory price—each........ **10c**

Women's fine Lawn Embroidered and trimmed with fine Lace, worth 25c; Pre-Inventory Price—each........ **15c**

Women's Scalloped Edges and Embroidered, slightly mussed; Pre-Inventory Price—each........ **19c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Gent's Underwear.

Men's extra heavy fleece-lined Health Underwear, nicely trimmed, warm and durable quality, at 50c; Pre-Inventory Sale Price........ **39c**

Men's heavy Natural Wool Drawers, Shirts are all sold; we have only Drawers; do you need Drawers? If so, this is your chance; $1.00 value today; Pre-Inventory Sale Price........ **69c**

Men's fine Saxony Wool Plated Union Suits; heavy weight, perfect fit, best $3 quality; Pre-Inventory Sale Price........ **$1.98**

Men's Fancy Clouded Mixture heavy wool Ribbed Shirts and Drawers; sightly, handsome Underwear; $1.00 quality; Pre-Inventory Sale Price **75c**

Men's heavy weight pure Australian wool Underwear; handsome and serviceable, shade of Tan, worth today $1.25; Pre-Inventory Sale Price. **79c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

Ladies' Worsted Plated Jersey Rib Vests; light Gray, fleeced inside; Pants all sold; 75c quality; Pre-Inventory Sale Price........ **39c**

Ladies' Harvard Mills Worsted Plated Vests and Pants, in White and Silver; you know them; there are none better at $1.50; Pre-Inventory Sale Price........ **$1.00**

Children's Underwear—Odd lots of pure Australian wool in ribbed and plain; also Dr. Wright's wool-fleeced Health Underwear; $1.00 qualities; Pre-Inventory Sale Price........ **59c**

Boys' Underwear—Extra heavy woolen and wool fleece-lined; warmest non-irritating Underwear made for Boys; 75c quality; Pre-Inventory Sale Price—any size........ **48c**

Children's, Misses' and Boys' Camel's Hair wool-mixed Shirts and Drawers, some Pantalettes, only sizes left are 28 and 30; values up to 75c; Pre-Inventory Sale Price........ **29c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Odd Lots Ladies' Shoes.

Ladies' $3 and $3.50 Dongola Kid Shoes, lace and button, broken sizes; choice of lot........ **$1.98**

Ladies' $1.50 and $2.25 Dongola Kid Shoes, button and lace, nearly all sizes; price........ **$1.19**

Ladies' Box Calf, mannish Shoes, take your choice of the lot regardless of former price—at........ **$2.50**

Ladies' Fur-trimmed Juliets, Black, Blue and Red Satin Quilt, Red, Brown and Black Felt; choice of lot........ **$1.00**

Ladies' Felt Shoes, former price $1.00 to $1.75; all in one lot and the price is........ **$1.00**

Pre-Inventory Sale Odd Lots of Children's Shoes.

Children's 75c to $1.00 Shoes, all odd lots, put in one lot; 2½ to 6—choice........ **50c**

Misses' $1.98 Kid Shoes, lace and button; nearly all sizes........ **$1.50**

Children's $1.59 Kid Shoes, Black and Tan; sizes 8½ to 11; price........ **$1.25**

Little Gents' Spring Heel $1.25 Shoes, heavy sole; sizes 9 13........ **$1.00**

Odds and ends Children's 8½ to 11, regular $1.50 Shoes; choice of lot........ **$1.00**

Pre-Inventory Sale At Our Glove Dept.

10 dozen of Ladies' Kid Gloves, 2-clasp, worth $1.00 a pair; Pre-Inventory Price—per pair........ **69c**

25 dozen of Ladies' Mocha fleece-lined Mittens, with Glove stitchings on back, worth 75c a pair; Pre-Inventory Price—per pair........ **49c**

10 dozen of Ladies' Wool Mittens, double with plain or fancy backs, worth 35c a pair; Pre-Inventory Price—per pair........ **25c**

25 dozen of Ladies' double Silk Mittens; Pre-Inventory Price—per pair........ **59c**

Pre-Inventory Sale of Druggists' Sundries.

Imported Talcum Powder, regular 25c package; Pre-Inventory Price—two for........ **25c**

Roger & Gillet's Tooth Powder—25c box........ **15c**

White Petroleum Jelly—15c jar for........ **10c**

Puff Boxes, 50c, 75c and $1.00 kind; choice........ **25c**

Florentine Hair Brushes—50c quality........ **25c**

Chamois Skins; regular 10c size........ **5c**

Pure Olive Oil Soap, 5c cake—two for........ **5c**

Rieger's Perfume, special—per ounce........ **15c**

Ed Pinaud's Smelling Salts; 75c kind........ **35c**

Witch Hazel, 15c bottle........ **10c**

Belladonna Plaster; 15c each—two for........ **25c**

Liver Pills, 3 bottles for........ **25c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Wall Paper Dept. All Odd Lots Must Go.

Nicely Printed Wall Papers, enough for small rooms, quite a few; former prices were 5 and 6c per roll; for this sale........ **4c**

9-inch Borders for same; were 2 and 3 cents per yard; for this sale, to close—per yard........ **1c**

A number of patterns, regular prices 7c a roll; for this sale at—per roll........ **5c**

9-inch Borders to match—per yard........ **2c**

Will have two patterns of white stock Papers with their match ceiling and border, 9 inches wide; choice of either pattern—per roll........ **3c**

The Border, for this sale—per yard........ **1½c**

2 yards of Border sold with each roll of paper.

Will have some special offerings in Gilt Papers at a reduction of from 1-3 to ½ former prices to close out same. BIG BARGAINS!

Will have 1000 feet picture Moulding, imitation Mahogany, worth 2c a foot—for this sale, going at........ **1c**

OTHER BARGAINS TO OFFER.

Pre-Inventory Sale Hardware Dept.

FOLDING LUNCH BOXES—2 gross flexible Folding Lunch Boxes, our regular price 25c; tomorrow at—each........ **19c**

CAKE PANS—Closing out Van Dusen Cake Pans that have been in use by our demonstrators, 25c Pans at—each........ **15c**

15c Pans at—each........ **10c**

PAPER HOLDERS—Closing out about 100 fancy embossed Paper Holders, worth 25c at—each........ **5c**

CLOTHES LINES—50 feet Sisal Clothes Lines, at—each........ **5c**

BREAD PLATES—Hardwood Bread Plates, worth 20c, at—each........ **10c**

DINNER PAILS—Oblong Tin Dinner Pails, at—each........ **19c**

GRANITE DISH PANS—

14-quart size—each........ ***45c***

17-quart size—each........ ***59c***

21-quart size—each........ ***69c***

TOYS—A table of odd Toys, worth up to 25c; choice at—each........ **5c**

SOAP—9 bars Cream Laundry Soap, for........ **25c**

7 bars White Floater Bath Soap, for........ **25c**

BABY CARRIAGES AND GO-CARTS—About fifty samples of our new spring line of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts go on sale Monday. PRICES RIGHT.

Pre-Inventory Sale Crockery Dept.

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE—One table of odd pieces in white and decorated Dinnerware at less than Half Price.

Odd white and decorated Saucers, at—each........ **3c**

Vegetable Dishes, Celery Trays, Sauce Boats and Sauce Tureens; worth up to 85c; at—each........ **25c**

Covered Vegetable Dishes, Sauce Boats and Sauce Tureens, worth up to $1.50; at—each........ **48c**

TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS—Decorated English ware Tea Cups and Saucers, worth 12½c each; at—each........ **8c**

CLOSING OUT ODD DECORATED WARE—

5-inch decorated Plates; at—each........ ***5c***

6-inch decorated Plates; at—each........ ***6c***

7-inch decorated Plates; at—each........ ***7c***

Four sizes of decorated milk and water Pitchers; at—each—

10c, 13c, 15c and 19c

7-inch Vegetable Dishes, at—each........ **15c**

OAT MEAL BOWLS—Semi-Porcelain Oat Meal Bowls, nicely decorated; at—each........ **5c**

CHINA CUPS AND SAUCERS—Thin China decorated Cups and Saucers, worth 40c; at—each........ **25c**

FRUIT PLATES—Decorated China Fruit Plates, worth 25c; at—each........ **10c**

DINNER SETS—Reducing the stock of 100-piece Dinner Sets, Decorated English ware sets; tomorrow per set........ **$5.95**

CUSPIDORES—Rockingham Cuspidores, 29c ones; at—each........ **10c**

Rockingham Cuspidores, 39c ones; at—each........ **15c**

Rockingham Cuspidores, 49c ones; at—each........ **19c**

STORE OPEN TONIGHT UNTIL 9:30.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

STORE OPEN TONIGHT UNTIL 9:30.

1000 Men's Suits Half Price.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO The Great Eastern THE BURROWS STORE. Duluth SUPERIOR ST. 3rd AVE. W.

650 Overcoats and Ulsters Half Price.

DULUTH'S GREATEST SHOE SALE!

This sale embraces the entire sweep of shoe demand. Almost HALF PRICE and some less than HALF PRICE.

Extraordinary Offers in Men's and Boys' Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, German Sox and Pacs.

$10,000 WORTH OF FINE SHOES!

Must be disposed of. They are all new and up-to-date in styles, and we can fit all feet, as we have all sizes.
COME EARLY AND GET YOUR CHOICE.

WARM ARTICLES.

This is not merely a slang phrase. We want you to know what we have in stock in warm lined goods.

OVERSTOCKED.

BURROWS SHOE BENCH MADE

Men's Felt Shoes, Men's Felt-lined Shoes, Men's Overshoes, Men's Buckle Arctics, Men's Buckle and Button Gaiters, Men's Rubbers and Overshoes in all toes and widths BOUGHT OUTSIDE THE TRUST, and will be sold accordingly. Boys' Overshoes, Rubbers, German Sox and Pacs at Clearance Sale Prices.

HANAN & SON.

Half Price.

Half Price!

500 Pairs Boys' and Men's Shoes at Half Price.

They consist of Enamel, Patent Leather, Box Calf, Cordovan, Russet and Winter Tans, plain and leather lined—one, two and three pairs of a kind from our best sellers of this Fall's and Winter's styles in HANON, THE BURROWS REGENT and BENCH-MADE SHOES.

BURROWS REGENT $3.50

Half Price.

OVERSTOCKED.

Boys' Shoes.

Many pairs of Boys' and Children's Shoes in Broken Lines at Half Price

All our Youth's Tan, Patent Leather and Black Kid Vici and Box Calf Shoes, regular price $2.50; now $2.00

All our $2.00 quality Boys' and Youth's Tan and Black Leather Shoes now $1.50

All our Boys' and Childen's Shoes, worth $1.50; now selling at $1.00

AMERICAN

All Lumbermen's Rubbers, Overshoes and German Sox Must Go in This Great Clearance Sale.

These Shoes are exactly as represented and our guarantee goes with each pair.
These prices for cash only. Mail orders filled.
Express charges paid one way. Rubber heels put on quickly.
Repairing neatly and promptly done for Men and Women.

Don't forget we are selling our Winter Caps and Gloves cheap. Goods in every department of this store at Half Price during this great Clearance Sale.

100 doz. Fine Underwear Half Price

M. S. BURROWS,
Dealer in Reliable Shoes.

Boys' and Children's Clothing Half Price

PECULIAR DAMAGE SUIT.

Case of Maria Aske Against Iron Range Railroad on Trial.

Judge Cant and a jury in court room No. 2 in district court this morning took up a damage suit of somewhat peculiar nature. The plaintiff is Maria Aske, and she wants a judgment for $15,000 for personal injuries against the Duluth & Iron Range railroad. In her complaint she states that on Aug. 27, 1899, she boarded a train belonging to the company at Lester Park bound for Two Harbors. She says that just as she was setting foot on the platform the train suddenly started up, leaving her half on and half off the train. Someone grabbed her and pulled her upon the platform while the train was in rapid motion, and she claims that in this little episode she was badly hurt, perhaps permanently, and she wants a verdict for $15,000 damages. John Jenswold, Jr., is her attorney, and Theodore Hollister appears for the railroad company. After the jury was drawn the case was adjourned to afternoon to await the attendance of witnesses.

Saturday afternoon the jury in the case of Charles Warren against the Duluth Street Railway company was discharged, as it was unable to agree. At 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when it was discharged, the jury stood eight for the plaintiff and four for the company, as it was when the jury was before the court Saturday morning.

In Judge Ensign's court this morning the testimony in the case of Barney Bickford against Dr. Magie was concluded, and most of the forenoon was taken up in arguments on charges for the jury. The arguments to the jury were to be taken up this afternoon, and it was expected that the jury would get the case late this afternoon or tomorrow morning.

Judge Dibell's court was still engaged today on the trial of the case of King & Steele against the city. The city was putting in its testimony today.

REGISTRATION TO BEGIN.

Tomorrow the First Day and Two Days Thereafter.

Tomorrow will be the first day of registration for the coming city election. The registration booths will be open all day at the designated polling places. The next day of registration will be one week from tomorrow, Jan. 23, and the last day of registration will be Saturday, Jan. 27. It is expected that the registration will be unusually large for this election, on account of the large number of new citizens that have been naturalized during the past year, as well as the number of eligible voters that have taken up their residence in Duluth since the last election. The judges of election who will have charge of tomorrow's registration received their books and instructions from the city clerk's office this afternoon.

DULUTH IMPERIAL FLOUR. WE GUARANTEE EVERY PACKAGE OF ... TO BE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

DULUTH INSPECTORS COMMENDED.

Marine Record Compliments Messrs. Monaghan and Chalk.

The Marine Record, of Cleveland, has the following to say in reference to the decision of Inspectors Monaghan and Chalk in reference to the collision between the steamer Peerless and the schooner Stewart:

"Supervising Inspector John D. Sloane has sustained the decision of the inspectors, Monaghan and Chalk, of the local steamboat service, suspending Capt. A. H. Kent of the tug Industry for six months and finding him responsible for the collision between the steamer Peerless and the barge Stewart, on Sept. 7 last. Inspector Sloane reheard the case on application of Capt. Kent last month, and finds that the captain violated the rules governing navigation while in command of the Industry at the time of collision. The particular rules fractured were the second paragraph of rule 1, providing that in narrow channels the descending steamer shall have the right-of-way, and also the third paragraph of rule 6, providing that in crowded channels vessels must be run and managed with great caution. It used to be a lower lake district that was the best administered, but now it seems as if the credit must be given to the head of the lakes. Local Steamboat Inspectors Monaghan and Chalk are able and proficient officers: they are also strict disciplinarians and excellent men to make a direct and correct rendition of the laws governing the movements of steamboats."

A Special Service.

Tomorrow a rather peculiar service will be held in St. Paul's church. It will be in the interest of missions, but will seek to gain its ends by stirring up the spiritual life of the hearers. Holy communion will be celebrated at 11 a. m., and Bishop Morrison will speak. From 12 to 1 p. m. there will be a recess, when people who have brought their own luncheons will eat them in the guild rooms, where tea will be furnished. From 1 to 4 p. m. the the Rev. Palin Saxby, of West Superior, will speak on "The Christian Life: Underlying Principle, Action, the Church's Business, Individual Responsibility." A cordial invitation is extended to all who are interested in missions, of whatever church, to attend. It will be of interest to men as well as women.

MUST BE LABELED.

Baking Powders Must Bear Formula Showing Their Composition.

At the last session of the legislature a law was passed which requires all baking powders offered for sale in the state of Minnesota to bear a label showing all of the ingredients entering into the manufacture of the article. The law was made to take effect on Jan. 1 of the present year, so that dealers and manufacturers would have ample time to shape themselves for the observance of the law. At first the dairy commission held that dealers could sell all the stock bought before the law became effective without the label, but this decision was subsequently reversed, and the ruling now is that none can be sold that does not bear the label.

The officials of the commission are informing all the dealers in the city of the ruling, and are advising them that it is to be strictly enforced, and that prosecution will be the consequences of disobedience.

To Appraise the Lands.

The three commissioners who were recently appointed to appraise the lands which the government is condemning, near the Pokegama Falls dam, on the Mississippi river, left today for Grand Rapids to make the appraisal. They are: B. F. Nelson of Minneapolis; Col. C. H. Graves and E. R. Jefferson, of Duluth. Assistant United States Attorney M. D. Purdy of Minneapolis accompanied them. The work will take about ten days.

Died—Mrs. Catherine McIntyre, aged 72, beloved wife of Donald McIntyre, mother of Mrs. Joseph Beck and Malcolm and John McIntyre. Funeral from cathedral.

Free reclining chair cars Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent route night trains.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Senate Discusses Pettigrew's Resolution as to Philippine War.

A SPEECH BY BERRY

Resents Charge of Prolonging the War Made Against Anti-Imperialists.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Senator Gear (Iowa) was warmly congratulated today by Iowans upon his unanimous renomination for the senate. The congratulations were accompanied by a large basket of American beauty roses, which was placed on Mr. Gear's desk in the senate at the opening of today's session.

Mr. Pettigrew presented a petition of the Woman's Suffrage association of South Dakota, asking for a sixteenth amendment to the constitution, affording women the right to vote and providing that the women of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines also be allowed to vote.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Perkins (Cal.) calling upon the secretary of the navy to inform the senate how many naval vessels are now under construction, when those vessels will be completed; how many officers will be required to man the vessels when placed in commission and how many men and officers are now on each vessel in the naval service. The resolution was adopted.

At the conclusion of the routine business, the resolution of Mr. Pettigrew calling on the secretary of war for information regarding the Philippine insurrection was laid before the senate. Mr. Pettigrew declined Mr. Hoar's request to substitute for his resolution on the same subject the one presented by Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Berry (Ark.) had read the resolution offered by Mr. Bacon (Ga.) and also that of Mr. Beveridge (Ind.). Those who desired to discuss the Philippine question, he said, were met by the objection that they were aiding those who were in arms against the United States and were responsible for the loss of life among our soldiers. He regarded this position as absolutely unfounded by facts. Mr. Berry believed that the two resolutions which he had read from the desk fairly represented the views of the two great party interests in the county. He was of the opinion Mr. Beveridge's resolution reflected the sentiments of the senate and had been favorably commented on by the speakers and newspapers throughout the country. The resolution had been endorsed, he said, by the administration leaders, yet it conferred an authority and a power upon this country as absolute as was possessed by the czar of Russia.

What is imperialism, Mr. Berry asked, if it be not the assertion of such a power as is asserted by the resolution of Mr. Beveridge? He declared his unalterable opposition to such a declaration, and believed the people of the United States would not approve so plain a violation of the constitution.

Mr. Berry referred to that part of Mr. Beveridge's speech in which the Indiana senator had asserted that God had selected the American people as his trustees, whose appointed work was to extend to the Philippines the civilization and the liberty with which the American people, as His chosen children, were to enlighten the world. Mr. Berry did not admit that the American people were the trustees of the Lord in the Philippine matter. He said that when men asserted they were the trustees of the Lord he wanted some more substantial proof of the assertion than their own word.

DOINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Day Mainly Given to District of Columbia Business.

Washington, Jan. 15.—June W. Gayle, of Kentucky, who was elected to succeed the late representative Evan Settle, appeared at the bar of the house today and was sworn in.

Mr. Cannon (Ill.), from the committee on appropriations, reported the urgent deficiency appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration tomorrow.

Upon motion of Mr. Clark (N. H.), a resolution was adopted calling upon the secretary of state for information relative to the status of agreement between Great Britain and the United States which prevented the United States from arming or maintaining more than one vessel upon the great lakes.

Saturday next, commencing at 1 o'clock, was set aside for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Danford, of Ohio, and Saturday, Jan. 27, for paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Baird, of Louisiana.

Mr. Babcock, chairman of the committee on District of Columbia, then claimed the day for the consideration of the District of Columbia business.

Charged With Gambling.

When the grand jury adjourned Friday evening it returned an indictment against August Benson, a Sparta saloon man, for permitting gambling to be carried on in his saloon. Saturday afternoon Benson was brought down on a bench warrant and arraigned before Judge Ensign to answer to the charge. He pleaded guilty immediately and was fined $116, in default of which he was to spend ninety days in the county jail. He chose the former alternative and paid up his fine, returning to Sparta as though nothing had happened.

This noon Fred Pendleton, the colored man who was indicted for assault in the second degree for attacking Henry Haskins with a knife, withdrew his plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to a charge of assault in the second degree.

"The Prudent Man Setteth His House in Order."

Your human tenement should be given even more careful attention than the house you live in. Set it in order by thoroughly renovating your whole system through blood made pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then every organ will act promptly and regularly.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

There is Fashion in Food

As well as in Dress. We are going to give you a few ideas about how to prepare Soups, Sauces, Boullion and Beef Tea.

Armour's Demonstrators are Here and will do it for us

and serve dainty lunches free all this week from 11 a. m. until 5 p. m. daily. **We want you to come.**

Silberstein & Bondy Co.

A Good Portland Cutter AT $25.00.

Higher grades at corresponding prices. Two seats, on Bobs, Speeding, and Canadian Sleighs. A large stock of first class goods.

416-418 E. Superior St.
STUDEBAKER BROS.

THEY ANSWER.

Police Reply to Charges Made Against Them By John Mueller.

In yesterday morning's News Tribune John Mueller, the proprietor of a small tailor shop, has a story in the morning paper charging the police with failure to arrest a man who robbed him. In answer to the charges, the chief and detectives joined in the following statement:

"Mr. Mueller was held up at 3:30 Saturday morning between two notorious houses on St. Croix avenue. He was drunk at the time. He notified an officer and, taking him to a saloon, said he would show him the men that did the robbing. When they went in the building Mueller was unable to identify any of the men about the place. Saturday he came into police headquarters in an intoxicated condition and told his story. Detective Troyer asked him why he did not insist on the officer arresting the men in the saloon, and Mueller replied: 'Because I did not know whether they were the people.' Later he said: 'The men that held me up compose a gang that knew that I never carried less than $60 or $70.' Detective Troyer asked him how he knew that when he was unable to recognize any of the parties. The only satisfaction received was the rambling reply of 'O! I know. I know.'

"The police have been making every effort to apprehend the men that did the holding up, even though they did not get a cent. Last evening it was thought that a clue had been found, and a hurried search was made for Mr. Mueller. He was found very drunk in an Italian cigar store, and in no condition to identify any person.

"The department has been expecting trouble from this man for the past two months, for the reason that he made the remark at that time that he would show the police up some day. About that time Mueller, while out having a time, picked up a drunken man, named Wilson, on the street and, taking him to his tailor shop, over 21 West Superior street, he put him to bed and then went out again. In the morning Wilson had exchanged clothes with Mueller and disappeared. The loss was reported to the police, and Wilson was arrested in West Superior and got thirty days for vagrancy. Detective Donovan recovered Mueller's suit of clothes, but was unable to secure an overcoat and a watch chain. When the detective took the clothing to Mueller he was angry because there was a grease spot on the collar, and he wanted the police to have the suit pressed and cleaned before they returned it. He went to Mayor Truelsen and made complaint against the department because the grease spot was on the collar. He received little satisfaction, and then made the remark that he would get even. A few weeks after, Wilson was released from the work house over in Douglas county and came back to Duluth. Mueller saw him and asked one of the detectives to have him arrested for stealing the overcoat and chain. He was told to go to the county attorney and swear out a warrant for Wilson. He failed to swear out the warrant, and Wilson was not arrested. The statement that an officer refused to make the arrest after the assailant of Mueller had been pointed out is absolutely false, and some person will either have to retract it or stand good for it."

PERSONALS.

Miss May Hollenbeck, of Brainerd, is the guest of Miss Georgie Alexander, of 120 West Fourth street.

C. E. Miller, of Ironwood, Mich., is at the Spalding.

R. H. Griebling, of Milwaukee, is in the city a guest at the Spalding.

J. G. Ketchum, of Tower, is at the Spalding.

A. E. Gifford and W. F. Pleas, of Ashland, are at the Spalding.

Miss Guthrie, of St. Paul, and Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Weyerhaeuser, of Cloquet, were guests at the Spalding last evening.

S. W. Campbell, Indian agent at Ashland, was at the St. Louis today.

J. D. Hills and Henry Sutor, of Menominee, Mich., are at the St. Louis.

S. Simpson, of Minneapolis, is in the city.

Dr. Stuart Bates, of Virginia, was at the St. Louis last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lerch, of Virginia, were in the city Saturday.

Superintendent E. C. Blanchard has gone to St. Paul to attend a meeting of the superintendents of the Northern Pacific railroad.

F. D. Day and family will leave tonight for Monterey, Mex., stopping at Las Vegas and Albuquerque. They will spend the winter in Mexico.

The Weather Calendar.

One of the best calendars of the season is the "Cardui Weather Chart and Calendar for 1900," published by the Chattanooga Medicine company, the manufacturers of McElree's Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught. The Herald office has just received one from the publishers, which consists of twelve sheets of paper, 13 by 20 inches in size, all fastened together with a gilt strip and a brass loop hanger. Each sheet contains the calendar for one month in large figures that can be read across any room. Under the figures patent weather signals indicating Professor DeVoe's weather forecasts for every day in the year appear. The moon's changes and legal holidays are also shown. We understand a few copies of it can be secured by sending ten 1-cent postage stamps to the Chattanooga Medicine company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio, 'Phone No. 9.

Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup. St.

Funeedany printing, see R. P. Co.

There will be an entire new vaudeville show at the Parlor theater tonight. Many new performers will appear. The program will be interesting from start to finish.

There will be an important meeting of the officers and directors of the Children's home in the offices of that institution tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Florence Smith alias Rose Johnson, one of the women arrested at the Montreal hotel the other night, paid her fine. The fine of the other woman, Florence Griggs, of Minneapolis, was paid by a colored man.

A marriage license has been issued to Henry D. F. Gurney, of St. Paul, and Alice F. Iten, of Toledo, Ohio.

The Silberstein & Bondy company are serving daily at their store, soups, sauces, bouillin beef tea and dainty lunches, from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. These delicacies are served in the store by the Armour demonstrators, which guarantees their excellence. Everything is served free and all ladies are especially requested to partake of these refreshments while doing their shopping at the store.

Smoke Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor, everywhere the favorite 10 cent cigar.

"EYES AND NO EYES."

John Burroughs, that keen observer, illustrates in an article in the December Century on "The Art of Seeing" the difference between the naturally acute observer and the one who sees only what he sets himself to observe. He says:

"If we think birds, we shall see birds wherever we go; if we think arrowheads, as Thoreau did, we shall pick up arrowheads in every field. Some people have an eye for four-leaved clovers; they see them as they walk hastily over the turf, for they already have them in their eyes.

"I once took a walk with the late Professor Eaton of Yale. He was just then specially interested in the mosses, and he found them, all kinds, everywhere. I can see him yet, every few minutes upon his knees, adjusting his eye glasses before some rare specimen. The beauty he found in them and pointed out to me kindled my enthusiasm also.

"I once spent a summer day at the mountain home of a well known literary woman and editor. She lamented the absence of birds about her house. I named a half dozen or more that I had heard or seen in her trees within an hour—the indigo bird, the purple finch, the yellowbird, the veery thrush, the red eyed vireo, the song sparrow, etc.

"'Do you mean to say that you have seen or heard all these birds while sitting here on my porch?' she inquired.

"'I really have,' I said.

"'I do not see them or hear them,' she replied, 'and yet I want to very much.'

"'No,' said I, 'you only want to want to see and hear them.'

"You must have the bird in your heart before you can find it in the bush.

"I was sitting in front of a farmhouse one day in company with the local Nimrod. In a maple tree in front of us I saw the great crested flycatcher. I called the hunter's attention to it, and asked him if he had ever seen that bird before. No, he had not; it was a new bird to him. But he had probably seen it scores of times—seen it without regarding it. It was not the game he was in quest of it, and his eyes heeded it not.

"Human and artificial sounds and objects thrust themselves upon us: they are within our sphere, so to speak; but the life of nature we must meet half way; it is shy, withdrawn and blends itself with a vast nuetral background. We must be initiated; it is an order the secrets of which are well guarded."

Wedding Rings.
GEIST & ERD, JEWELERS, 121 West Superior Street.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.
SOLD IN DULUTH AT
The Ideal Beer Hall.

Trade Mark BIG G CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Price $1.00

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Spermatorrhoea, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent. **Sold by Druggists**, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

Duluth Real Estate---Best Investment In the World.

TRUELSEN CHOSEN

Present Mayor Will Again Lead the Fusion Forces to Victory.

ONE BALLOT TAKEN

Aldermanic Ticket Was Then Selected and a Good Platform Adopted.

(From Saturday's Extra.)

The council chamber was filled this afternoon when the time for the Democratic city convention arrived. The sentiment had been general that Mayor Truelsen would be nominated, but there was, nevertheless, suppressed excitement, for it was known that the Crassweller men had not quit, and proposed to vote for their candidate and make as strong a showing for him as possible.

At 2 o'clock William Spencer, chairman of the Democratic city committee, read the call for the convention, and J. D. Allen, of the First ward, was elected temporary chairman. He thanked the convention for the honor in a neat little speech. Stillman H. Bingham, of the Third ward, was selected temporary secretary.

T. J. McKeon moved that the convention proceed to take an informal ballot for a nominee for mayor.

An informal ballot was proceeded with and resulted as follows: Henry Truelsen, 41; Frank Crassweller, 17; Murray, 4. This was two more than there were delegates in the convention.

After some discussion it was decided to proceed with a formal ballot.

This action was reconsidered, and the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for Henry Truelsen, and his nomination was then made unanimous.

The aldermanic ticket was then chosen. Alderman Crassweller, in accordance with a decision announced to his friends several days ago, declined a renomination for the First ward, on the ground that he had devoted three years to the city's affairs, and had some private business which demanded his attention. The following were then nominated for aldermen:

First ward—John D. Allen.
Second ward—Theodore M. Krumsieg.
Third ward—John H. Brigham.
Fourth ward—August F. Stahlbush.
Fifth ward—David G. Black.
Sixth ward—Otto Johnson.
Seventh ward—Dr. G. W. Davis.
Eighth ward—David Sang.

After the nomination of the aldermen, the following resolutions were adopted:

We congratulate the people of Duluth that those principles of economy and justice in municipal administration, have been so firmly established under Democratic direction and control of the affairs of this city, bringing about reduction in taxation, reduction in water and gas rates and reduction in telephone rates, that even the managers of the Republican city convention were forced to adopt a platform favoring municipal ownership of public utilities in city affairs.

We view the resolutions of the late city Republican convention as dictated in accord with a statement recently made by one of the aldermanic candidates of said convention, to the effect that "Platforms were made only for the purpose of catching votes."

As an evidence of the insincerity of that convention in adopting said resolutions, we point to its action in nominating for the office of mayor, a man whose actions as a public official were notoriously allied with those corporate interests and forces whose constant effort it has always been to further measures calculated to fill their pockets at the sacrifice of the financial welfare of the city, and of the integrity of the voter. We do not believe that the electors of this city, who, irrespective of party, prizing good government above mere partisanship, and common honesty above political turpitude, wrested the municipal machinery from those in whose hands it was used against the highest interests of the common people, and for the unjust and onerous taxation of property, will again return it to those same hands for plunder and misrule.

We hold that municipal government is a business proposition; that the city is a body corporate in which every citizen is a shareholder responsible for the acts thereof, and entitled to the benefits to be derived therefrom, and we offer our sincere thanks to those who, recognizing these principles above mere party prejudice have cast their vote with those forces which so bravely fought for the establishment of these salutory principles.

We are now, as in the past, in favor of municipal ownership and operation of all municipal utilities, which by their nature are necessarily monopolies; and are opposed to granting any municipal monopoly to private corporations or persons. And whenever the public convenience can be improved, and the cost of living to the citizen can be reduced, by the municipal ownership of any such municipal utilities as are revenue producing to the extent of paying interest charges, maintenance and operating expenses, we are in favor of the city issuing the necessary bonds for the acquirement of such utilities.

We pledge an honest, economical and efficient administration of every department of city government.

We recommend the adoption of the proposed new city charter to be voted upon at the coming city election, believing that under it the interest of every citizen, as well as the city, will be better protected and advanced than under the present charter.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

The People's party convention met in the municipal court room and elected William E. McEwen temporary chairman, and J. W. Schwelger temporary secretary. The committee on credentials appointed consisted of J. K. Wightman, Charles Leytze, H. E. Hanson, J. C. Wesenberg and S. M. Kiel'y.

When the convention met after the recess it was decided to proceed with the nomination of a candidate for mayor. The first ballot resulted: Dr. Murray, 23; Henry Truelsen, 25; Frank Crassweller, 8. A motion was then made to adjourn, but it was voted down.

The next ballot resulted in the nomination of Truelsen, the vote standing: Truelsen, 31½; Murray, 21½; Crassweller, 3.

The aldermanic ticket nominated by the Democrats was endorsed. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, that we, the People's party of the city of Duluth, in convention assembled take this opportunity to again reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the Omaha and Chicago platforms.

Resolved, that the party views with satisfaction the remarkable manner in which the people of the country have taken hold of and advanced these principles.

Resolved, that we reaffirm our belief in the municipal ownership of natural monopolies, and that the city of Duluth should steadily continue to acquire such as are within her borders, having in view the financial and other interests of the city and her citizens.

Resolved, that the business of the city should be conducted with the most rigid care and economy; that no streets or sidewalks be opened or extended except where actually necessary, and that the finances of the city be maintained on a safe and conservative basis.

Resolved, that we believe in the enforcement of the law and maintenance of order, and that rich as well as poor, that corporations as well as individuals, be required to obey the laws and ordinances of the city, and that there be no favoritism.

Resolved, that whenever hereafter additional public utilities are required, the city itself should construct and maintain the same in the interest of and for all her people, and that no more franchises be either granted or sold without the right of the city to purchase same after a specified period.

Resolved, that we sympathize with organized labor in its effort to ameliorate the conditions of the wage earner, and that we favor an 8-hour day at fair wages for all city employes.

IN MICHIGAN.

Move to Unite Towns In Lake Linden District---Mining Notes.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 15.—(Special to The Herald.)—A mass meeting of the citizens of South Lake Linden, Grover, Linwood and Tamarack City will be held this evening to take the necessary steps to secure incorporation as a village. These places have grown solidly together and have a population of about 5000, minus street lights, waterworks, police and other necessaries of modern urban existence. The Calumet and Hecla company owns big stamp mills, smelters and docks in this district and has heretofore opposed incorporation.

The Oliver Mining company has secured through Congressman J. J. Gill, of Steubenville, Ohio, a lease of the Blue Jacket mine, situated between Ironwood and Bessemer. This property was operated by John R. Burton in the '80s, but never figured very heavily as a producer.

It is reported that the Calumet and Hecla, which has just put down five shafts on the Osceola lode, has determined early in the spring to start five shafts upon the Kearsarge lode, giving it three distinct mines upon its territory. The Kearsarge underlies the Osceola and the new shafts would be located in Laurium, making a great change in business conditions in Laurium.

Negaunee—Steps are being taken to prepare the Rolling Mill mine for active mining. Joseph Sellwood, of Duluth, and associates control the property, independent of the American Steel and Wire company

THE DAKOTAS.

New Scheme of North Dakota Whisky Men---Business In Fargo.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo—Whisky men have devised a new scheme to evade the state law. They ship their goods to points over the state line, and consignments are signed by the shippers. Thirsty individuals go into the depots, fill out an order blank, pay the charges and carry away the stuff. In this way the goods are not shipped to fictitious persons, and are released only on signed orders of the consignee. On the face of the transaction there seems no violation of the law.

In the smaller towns a party of fellows will form "companies," chip in enough to pay for a case or keg of beer that is at the depot in the name of wholesale Minnesota whisky firms, secure the stuff and enjoy the resultant headaches. "Companies" are popular all over the country.

The wholesale figures for Fargo are being completed. It is shown that a total business of $10,726,015 was done during '99, an increase of $1,573,803 over '98. Of this amount the Fargo machinery business was $6,454,572, substantiating the claim of the city to be the third largest farm implement point in the United States.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Pierre—Mrs. H. G. Fuller, wife of the presiding judge of the South Dakota supreme court, died at Yankton hospital for the insane late Saturday night.

FARMERS ASKED TO POST UP.

Census Director Wants Them to Prepare For Questions.

Washington, Jan. 15.—Director of the Census Merriam suggests to the agriculturists of the country that they use some of their spare time between now and June next in thoroughly preparing themselves to answer promptly and accurately the questions relative to the acreage, quantity and value of crops; the quantity and value of all farm products, animal and vegetable, the cost of fertilizers and farm labor, and, in fact, all the items of farm operations for the calendar year 1899, which the census enumerators are by law compelled to ascertain. This, he says, will result in a full and accurate census.

OPIE READ'S STAGE DEBUT.

Appears at the Chicago Opera House In Vaudeville.

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Opie Reed, the novelist, will enter upon a stage career today, appearing at the Chicago Opera house this evening in vaudeville. Mr. Reed will recite original character sketches and is expected to pay particular attention to the Southern dialect stories, which has made him famous.

ROD MEN OUT.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 15.—Officials of the National Association of Rod Mill Workers claim that the rod men are out today at all of the several mills controlled by the American Steel and Wire company in this city.

While there are only between 200 and 300 men involved at present, it is declared that, unless the demands of the rod men are conceded by the company within a very few days the mills will be compelled to close down in practically all departments. This would affect several thousand men in Cleveland.

The Queen & Crescent is the shortest line Cincinnati to New Orleans, Jacksonville and all points southeast.

TAMMANY AFTER HIM

Wants to Be Whole Thing In Officially Welcoming Mr. Bryan.

THE BELMONT DINNER

Nearly All the New York State Democracy Leaders Will Attend.

New York, Jan. 15.—The Tribune says: The Democratic organs of the city are in a bad tangle over William J. Bryan's approaching visit to New York. O. H. P. Belmont, who has no position, either under the city administration or any of the organizations, intends to entertain Mr. Bryan at dinner. At this dinner will be nearly all the prominent Democrats of the state and the city. There will be representatives from up the state, from Kings county, from Tammany and from the Chicago platform Democrats. The idea is to turn the dinner into a sort of love feast and harmonize all factions, so that a solid and unanimous delegation may be sent to the next Democratic national convention to vote for Bryan. This is all well so far as it goes, but the trouble brewing is over what official notice shall be taken of Mr. Bryan's presence by the Tammany organization and the Democratic club.

According to reports, there are two plans under consideration. The first is fathered by John W. Keller, president of the Democratic club, and contemplates a dinner at the club in Mr. Bryan's honor. Mr. Keller said that he would certainly invite Mr. Bryan to come to dinner at the club as his guest, and if he accepted, would invite a number of prominent Democrats to meet him. The discussion is as to whether the dinner shall take on a formal political nature, or be simply a welcome of Mr. Keller to Mr. Bryan. If it is a formal affair, it cannot be, on account of the size of the club house, a large dinner. It can be made very important, however, by a carefully selected list of guests, and the plan is to make it a gathering of prominent Democrats from all over the state and the city to welcome Mr. Bryan.

John F. Carroll, record deputy and leader of the Tammany organization in Mr. Crocker's absence, does not relish this plan. Mr. Carroll is inclined to give the dinner at the Hotel Savoy and make it a big one, with rousing speeches and enthusiasm galore. If this plan is adhered to, it would partake of the nature of a Tammany affair solely, and Tammany would have the credit alone, as Tammany men would predominate and be in charge, while at the Democratic club Tammany would share honors with others. This is the contention, and it was said last night that money was being lavished in cablegrams to get a ruling upon the controversy from the chief, who is now in England.

Whatever the decision is, it was said last night, a dinner will be given Mr. Bryan and he will be asked to speak. He will be allowed to say whatever he pleases, but it will be intimated to him that, while Tammany does not ask him to abandon his free silver creed, there are other issues in which Tammany is more interested at the moment, and which he will be asked to dilate upon at length. Tammany's surrender to Bryan is complete, and is emphasized by the fact that the organization wants him all to itself, and does not want to share the honor of welcoming him with anyone else. It has not been decided yet whether or not a rousing mass meeting will be held, at which Mr. Bryan will be asked to speak, but this is regarded as unlikely.

From here Mr. Bryan will go to New England, where he will consult with George Fred Williams and others of his followers in that section of the country.

BRITISH ADVANCE

(Continued From Page 1.)

of not less than $3,000,000 will be asked toward defraying the cost of the 2200 men in the field in South Africa or on the way thither from this country.

The vote, judging by the declarations of the leaders on both sides of the house, will be unanimous.

Lord Strathcona's offer to pay the cost of 200 or 300 Canadian Northwest scouts has led to many other offers of help from private citizens, and finally apprisal has been made to the imperial government that Canada will, by public subscription, pay the cost of equipping and transporting to Cape Town or Durban 1000 more mounted men.

ATTACHES AT DURBAN.

Durban, Natal, Jan. 15.—All the foreign military attaches arrived here this morning. They will proceed Monday to Cape Town, where they will join Lord Roberts.

THE DUKE GOING.

London, Jan. 15.—The duke of Marlborough, who volunteered for service in South Africa, will sail for Cape Town Saturday next.

NO TROUBLE WITH CREES.

Canadian Indians Not Excited By the Boer War.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 15.—Reports have become current of excitement among the Indians of the North, the home of the Crees, over the Transvaal war, on the alleged grounds that the grievances of the Boers were similar to those which provoked the rebellion of 1885 in the Canadian Northwest. Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, ordered an inquiry, and the Indian agent at Edmonton reports he has visited five of the reserves and found the Indians were even ignorant of there being a war in South Africa. He also met a reliable man who came from Lesser Land, who gave a flat contradiction to the report.

THE MOLINEUX TRIAL.

Prosecution Nearly Through---Accused May Take the Stand.

New York, Jan. 15.—With the beginning of the tenth week of the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the alleged murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, Assistant District Attorney Osborne asserts that the end of the prosecution is near. It is expected that the state will rest its case not later than the middle of the week. Mr. Osborne expected to have closed his case last week, but the course of events caused the postponement of calling several important witnesses. Among them are Herman Koch and Nicholas Heckman, the private letter-box men, and it is also rumored that the state will call William Horner, a wig maker and an expert in all sorts of disguises, who, it is said, will be asked to offset the testimony of Miss Emma Miller, who testified that the purchaser of the bottle-holder wore a Vandyke beard. Koch and Heckman probably will be called to the stand some time during today's session.

Much interest is being displayed in the nature of the defense that is to be made by Messrs. Weeks and Battle, counsel for Molineux. Their line of action indicates that they will be satisfied with merely creating a doubt, but it is being asserted that Mr. Weeks has some surprising testimony that he will introduce. He is said to have intimated that, if everything points to the feasibility of such action, he will permit Molineux to take the witness stand in his own behalf, but he will not make an absolute statement to that effect.

A remarkable scene followed soon after the opening of the trial today. Rachel Green, a colored servant, was sworn. She testified to having worked at one time in a house on Seventy-sixth street, where the Chesebrough family had apartments. She said she knew Molineux then as "Mr. Chesebrough." Molineux is now the husband of Miss Chesebrough. The colored woman was asked to point out the man she had known in the Seventy-sixth street house. She walked down the crowded court room and singled out the defendant without hesitation. She added that when she left her service place, in January, 1898, Molineux had a dressing case which his valet had brought in Miss Chesebrough's room.

Minnie Betts, another colored woman employed at a house where Miss Chesebrough had lived on West End avenue, was introduced. In reply to an objection entered by the defense to some of his questions, the district attorney made a direct allegation against Miss Blanche Chesebrough, now Mrs. Molineux. He said: "The witness has sworn the defendant lived with Blanche Chesebrough in 1897, and he was going to show he did not; that there was another man intervened.

Have I not bidden ye beware of something said to be the same as Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine company? If ye are truly wise heed this warning. Ask your druggist.

WEST DULUTH

The headquarters of the Dynamite club was crowded with local politicians this morning. Now that the question is settled as to who are to be the candidates for mayor, the politicians of West Duluth who have not been talking up to this time are expressing their opinions in very loud voices, and anyone who is of the opinion that the politicians of West Duluth are not good talkers has but to step inside the door of the Dynamite club rooms to have that idea changed. Much satisfaction is felt in this part of the city over the results of Saturday's convention.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

Ellen Toucey L. L. O. L. installed the following officers last Friday evening: W. M., Lizzie Webber; D. M., Rebecca Currie; chaplain, Emily Little; treasurer, Tina McConnell; recording and financial secretary, Fannie S. Erickson; conductress, Katie Sorenson; inside guard, Ella Campbell. After the installation refreshments were served by the ladies to their families and friends.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

The St. Louis Lumber company has its new slab burner nearly completed. The first shipment of logs will be in the last of the week, and the mill is expected to be in running order by the first of February.

James E. Pake has resigned his position as foreman of the Mitchell & McClure Lumber company and accepted another with the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber company. Mr. Pake will make his headquarters in Tacoma.

The West Duluth union barbers hold their regular meeting tonight, at which time the officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Sale on skates continues this week at Wieland & Wade's

Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of Forty-fourth avenue west and Fifth street, reported the arrival of a daughter this morning.

A daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilson, of Fifty-seventh avenue west, this morning.

Largest line of skates in town at Wieland & Wade's.

The Modern Woodmen of New Duluth will give a dance on Friday evening.

Miss Julia Cremer, of St. Paul, is visiting Miss Dora Schulze, of West Duluth.

The carnival to be given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church will occur on the nights of the 19th and 20th, instead of the 18th and 19th, as before announced.

Miss May E. Hammill, who has been spending the holidays with her parents, has returned to her school at Mesaba, Minn.

NOTICE.

News items, subscriptions, advertisements, etc., for The Herald, at West Duluth, may be left with H. A. Huntoon, at the Red Cross hospital.

St. Cloud Man Arrested.

Edward Sullivan, of St. Cloud, was arrested by Officer Smollett last evening on receipt of a telegram from Sheriff Schiplin of that place, saying there was a serious charge against him, but not stating just what the charge was. When arrested Sullivan practically gave it out that he had been in trouble with a woman. Officers from St. Cloud will be after him this evening.

A QUARANTINE CASE.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The United States supreme court today dismissed the suit of the state of Louisiana vs. the state of Texas and its health officer, involving the right of the latter state to quarantine against the former state, as was done during the recent prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 30 West Second street.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 409 West Second street.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SEWING girl. Apply at once. 26 West Third street.

STENOGRAPHERS

Assisted to positions without charge. Call for application blank. Remington typewriters for sale or rent. WYCKOFF, SEAMENS & BENEDICT, 323 West Superior street.

FIRST CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 1617 London road.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 414 East Third street.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply 219 East Fourth street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 2321 East First street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE GOOD MAchinists. Apply at once at Clyde Iron company.

MEN—THERE IS NO EXPENSE TO learn barber trade if you will work for us. Will make you competent in two months and will pay $60 monthly when graduated. Have adopted a plan whereby 500 barbers are needed. Write now for particulars. Illustrated catalogue and map of city mailed free. Moler Barber college, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS on easy payments. No experience or capital required. Gately Supply Co., 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—BY GIRL 16 YEARS OF age, light housework. 1007 Garfield avenue.

WANTED — CHILDREN BETWEEN the age of 1 and 5, to care for by an old lady. Please address 1703 West Second street.

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG MAN in an office or store with chance for advancement. Can furnish best of references. H 71, Herald.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING in families. Address H 72, Herald.

BOY WITH HORSE WANTS DELIVERY work. F. E., this office.

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND BY the day by a young woman. 14 East First street.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW A FEW FURnished rooms to take care of, so can be at home evenings. Address, P. 31, Herald.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BAND SAW filer; can take care of double band mill. Address Lyman Niley, Emporium, Pa.

WANTED — HOUSECLEANING, OR stores and offices to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

CLAIRVOYANT.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRvoyant. 704 East Second.

HOTELS.

One-half Block from Union Depot. Cor. of Superior St. and Fifth Ave. W., opp. Lyceum Theater.

WINDSOR HOTEL

Rates, $1.50 a day.
James Sullivan, Proprietor.
DULUTH, - - MINNESOTA.

Hotel Northern,

208 West Superior St.,
Serves Business Men's Lunch

Every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2. p. m. Oysters, Live Lobsters, Crabs and deep sea delicacies at all hours. First-class Chef in charge.

SKATE SHARPENING.

SKATE SHARPENING. HOLLOW ground, 15 centes. 118 East Superior street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TEAMS FOR hauling in woods. Red Cliff Lumber company, 401 Torrey building.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—MME. KENNON WILL GIVE free massage and treatment (scalp or complexion) Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. Massage taught. Bring cream jar for sample Cleopatra cream. 422 West First street.

LOST.

LOST—A SMALL ENVELOPE MARKED J. A. Blix, 1980. Return with contents to Robert Freeman, Fowler building or 815 East Sixth street and receive $5.00.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, DIamonds, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

MONEY TO LOAN. ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

MIDWIFE.

MIDWIFE — MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. Croix avenue. Private hospital.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Glasgow—Arrived: Peruvian from Boston.

Liverpool—Arrived: Germanic from New York.

Genoa—Arrived: Werra from New York for Naples.

H. J. BOARDMAN DEAD.

Boston, Jan. 15.—Halsey J. Boardman, formerly president of the Duluth & Winnipeg Railway company, is dead at the age of 65 years.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—ONE FURNISHED HOUSE one unfurnished—in Park terrace. No. 205 Lyceum.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front room with board, for two gentlemen. 126 West Third street.

FOR RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, with water. 630 West Second street.

STEAM HEATED FURNISHED rooms. 23 Phoenix block.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, AT No. 132 West Fourth street.

FOR RENT—SINGLE ROOM, STEAM heated, nicely furnished, very central. Apply room 1, over 17 East Superior street.

FIVE ROOMS TO RENT. C. B. KELLY. 415 West Superior street.

FOR RENT—MODERN FURNISHED room. 223 East Third street; $10 per month.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN private French family. 706½ Altadena terrace.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room with alcove bed-room, use of bath. 11 West Fourth street.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FURnished rooms for light housekeeping by the 10th of February. H 71, Herald.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. Gas, electric light, bath. $15.00 per month. Address P. 33, Herald.

FOR RENT—FLAT, FURNISHED. $10 —722 West Fifth street.

WARM THREE ROOM FLAT FOR rent, $6. N. J. Upham & Co., Burrows building.

FOR RENT—HALL.

MASONIC TEMPLE HALL, FOR dances, concerts and entertainments Seats 200. Elevator. Apply to E. P. Alexander, 311 Torrey building.

PROFESSIONAL.

HAIR, MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED Germicide guaranteed for dandruff and falling hair. Corns removed without pain. Mme. Boyd, 216 West Superior St.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

IF IN NEED OF A NO. 1 TYPEWRITER call at 12 Fifth avenue west and see the cheapest one on the market for thirty days.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—A SCROLL SAW OR BAND saw. Superior Gas Engine works, West Superior.

WANTED A DRIVING HORSE FOR his keeping, or will buy it cheap. E. L., Herald.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79. A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings of every month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 15, 1900. Work, First degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 22, 1900. Work, Third degree. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 24, 1900. Work, M. M. degree. Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month. 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Jan. 16, 1900. Work, Templar degree. J. T. Armstead, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. I. W. Smith, W. M.; W. J. Stephens, recorder, John C. Walker, financier; residence 810 East Seventh street.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; W. C. Weld, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

I. O. F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTers—Court Commerce No. 3283, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Kalamazoo block, second floor. H. W. Krause, C. R.; W. W. Hoopes, R. S.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—DUluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, second and fourth Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. Harry Harrington, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—meets Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 8 p. m. at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. Banquet. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; H. W. Krause, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F., meets Tuesday evening Jan. 16, 8 p. m. Work in First degree, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Northwestern Benevolent society will be held in the society's offices in the Lonsdale building in Duluth Minn., at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1900.

VINCENT D. CLIFF,
Secretary.

Duluth Evening Herald—Jan-6-to 16-inc—1900.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

$1600 takes 8-room house—50 foot lot on Fifth Street.
A GREAT SNAP—
We have two snaps in Portland.

A. C. VOLK & CO.,
214 Palladio Building, Duluth.

To Local Buyers!

Come and see us! If we have not what you want, will get it for you. Whether you buy or not we charge you nothing for our services. Applications for loans wanted.

Chas. P. Craig & Co.
103 Herald Building. Telephone 647-3 Rings.

Established 1886.

J. C. MISHLER,
REAL ESTATE.

If you want to buy or sell, come and see me, write or wire. J. C. MISHLER, 307 and 308 Exchange building, Duluth, Minn.

HOUSE MOVING AND STACK RAISING.

HOUSE - MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved by D. Mackenzie, 114 Eighteenth avenue east. south.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LOTS OF MONEY MADE IN STOCKS in Wall street with $50. Principal guaranteed. Send for particulars. Ainslee & Co., bankers, 32 Broadway, New York.

PIANO POLISHING.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE OF ALL kinds repolished and repaired. C. O. Kristensen, 2 East Michigan street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—HEAVY TEAM, 3200 pounds weight. Enquire 519 East Superior street.

FOR SALE—TWO CUTTERS, ONE speeder and one single two-seat. If wanted seat drops in behind. Will sell cheap. Apply M. S. Burrows, the Great Eastern.

FRESH MILCH COWS FOR SALE cheap. 1918 West Superior street.

FOR SALE—THREE ROOM FURNISHed flat, steam heated, electric light, for housekeeping. Cheap. C. 31, Herald.

PIANO $65 BUYS FINE ROSEWOOD Piano, full key board. Rooms 2 and 3, over Suffel's shoe store.

FRESH MILK COWS FOR SALE OR trade. 929 Fourth avenue east. I. Levine.

ORGAN $30 ESTEY MAKE, HIGH top, walnut case, almost new. Rooms 2 and 3, over Suffel's shoe store.

Horses! Horses!

Large consignments of heavy logging and draft horses are daily placed on the Midway Horse Market of

BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN,
Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.

PIANO $175 FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT Piano, mahogany case, almost new. Rooms 2 and 3, over Suffel's shoe store.

FOR SALE—BUFFALO OVERCOAT IN good condition. Address K 100, Herald.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**9 00 am	ST. PAUL	*6 45 am
*1 55 pm	MINNEAPOLIS	**1 40 pm
*11 15 pm		*7 00 pm

Sleepers for 11:15 p. m.; train ready at 9 p. m. Passengers may remain in sleeper at Minneapolis until 8 a. m.
Train for Fond du Lac and New Duluth **9:00 a.m.
FROM UNION DEPOT, CITY TICKET OFFICE, 332 West Superior street, corner Providence building. Tickets sold to all points. Telephone 218.

EASTERN R'Y OF MINNESOTA.

City Ticket Office—432 West Superior St.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 10 p. m.	ST. PAUL	†2 10 p. m.
*11 15 p. m.	AND MINNEAPOLIS	*7 00 a. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.		
*8 15 a.m.	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points	*6 45 p.m.
†3 00 p.m.	Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	†12 m.

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.

J. G. MOONEY,
Northern Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar.. Iron Junction..Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar...... Wolf Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar..... Biwabik Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar..... Mt. Iron Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar..... Hibbing Lv	12:35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday.

J. B. HANSON,
General Passenger Agent.

North-Western Line.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8 35 a m *4 30 p m	St. Paul, Mpls., Twilight Limited—	**2 05 pm *9 55 pm
*5 10 p m	Chicago, Milwaukee, Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Fast Mail.	*10 55 a m

Wagner Sleepers. Free Chair Cars.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.

Telephone 44.
426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave.	*Except Saturday. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
*7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED	†8 30 am
†8 40 am	Copper Country Daylight Express	†7 55 pm

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	12:00 m
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	7:25 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar....... Ely Lv	7:10 a.m.

SILBERSTEIN & BONDY CO.'S STORE NEWS

JANUARY SALE. DULTTH, MINN., JANUARY 15, 1900. WHITE GOODS SALE—SECOND WEEK.

Silks at January Prices.

The most important sale of Silks in the history of the store sees the second day's light tomorrow morning. We've never been able to give such values in Silks; because we've never tried so hard to show you that we want you to trade here. We are closing our eyes to all profits and loss and simply sell them at prices that should tempt the most careful shoppers in this city. Divided into four lots, as follows:

Lot 1 at 30c.

Not a big lot, but it contains some great values, pretty little patterns in both colored and blacks that have sold for 65c and 50c a yard, they'll sell very quick Tuesday at-- **30c**

Lot 2 at 50c.

In this lot you'll find the greatest values in Silks and Satins ever offered in Duluth—**Black India Silks** 28 inches wide that sold for $1.00 and $1.25.

Satins, Taffetas and **Surah Silks** that have never been **less than 75c.**

24-inch Japanese Wash Silks, double warp, the best wash silk made, very cheap and hard to find at 75c.

Silk Crepe in ecru and black, regular price 65c.

Fancy Silks in dark and light grounds, **Stripes, Polks Dots Dresden Figures,** for waists, etc., have sold for 75c and 85c.

Satin in fancy stripes, worth $1.25 a yard. This is a great lot and will melt away rapidly at the price—**50c a yard.**

Lot 3 at 70c.

About 75 pieces in this lot. **All Silk Rhadames, Faille Silks,** quite a number of **Black Figures. 27-inch wide Armures** (light shades only cream and corn color) **Colored and Black Moire,** Silks that sold as high as $1.50. **Fancy Figured, Striped and Plaided Silks, some Persians** and a few **Black and White** ones. A few **Colored Crystals.** Taken in all, this is a great lot.

Silk Waist Patterns Regularly sold up to $6.75, on sale at—

$4.50

Lot 4 at 90c.

There are Silks in this lot which have sold up to date at $1.75 a yard, many of them at $1.50 and still others at $1.25. You'll find **Black Brocades** and **Fancies** for **Skirts,** handsome **Stripes** and **Figures** for Waists, and a dozen or more very pretty light evening effects, not one of them worth less than $1.50 a yard, but they're all in this lot at **90c.**

GREAT JANUARY SALE OF
DRESS GOODS.

It is our purpose to carry over no dress goods from one season to another—therefore, our present winter stock, including the most fashionable '99 fabrics, have been marked down to prices that will insure quick clearance. Reductions are made without regard to the great advance in cost prices, which in some cases, are fully fifty per cent higher than six months ago. A few of the offerings are marked at figures barely half what it would cost to replace them today with goods of equal grade.

Hundreds of patterns—a full line of popular colorings, and fast, dependable blacks—qualities up to our regular standard; which means the best in the market. Liberal quantities of some lots, not half enough of others; but early buyers will find the assortment all that could be desired. These are hints of the wonderful values:

Colored Dress Goods.

We place on sale 15 pieces Coverts, Venetians, Homespuns and Tweeds that sold at $1.50 and $1.75—at yd **$1.00**

Also 54-inch Homespuns, Venetians, Silk Mixtures and Mohair Broches, In all about 20 pieces, were from $1.00 to $1.75 the yard; will be on sale at------------------------------------ **75c**

25 pieces plain and fancy silk and wool, all-wool, Jamestown Novelties and Imported Mixtures, that sold from 50c to 75c the yard; all go at—the yard ---------------------------- **38c**

52-inch Camels' Hair Plaids, latest colorings, excellent fabrics, sold at $1.50 the yard, all go at—the yard--- **$1.00**

56-inch Golf Plaids, extra heavy, beautiful colorings, sold at $2.00 the yard; all at—the yard------------- **$1.25**

Reversible Golf Skirting, ranging from $2.25 to $2.50; all at—the yard------------------------------------ **$1.90**

Black Crepons—

All $2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 goods at $1.75 the yard.

Black Crepons—

All $1.75 and $1.50 goods at $1.25 the yard.

Black Crepons—

All $1.25 goods at 95c the yard.

All these items will be ready at dress goods section tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Remnants.......

The unprecedented heavy selling of dress goods has left a great many short lengths—suitable for Children's Dresses, Waists and Skirts. These will all be placed on sale Monday, at prices that will speedily move them.

HALF PRICE===Pattern Suits===HALF PRICE

From the Fall Selling—some very handsome ones in the lot, too. Now is your opportunity to buy them at **Exactly Half Price.**

Entire Silk and Dress Goods Section—For Special Display.

Deliveries to all Parts of the City Daily.

We are serving daily Steaming Hot Boullion, Beef Tea and Dainty Lunches. You are welcome to come and partake of them with our compliments.

Second Floor--Take Elevator.

The Store is in Full Swing on its...
January Sale........

We guessed wisely, didn't we, when we named other special items than Undermuslins, Linens and White Goods?

Today's response to our announcement seems to indicate that women folks are ready for---and will buy---when **prices** are properly placed. No one seems to care for "cheap wares," at least they are not being asked for here, possibly, **because** we are quoting cheap prices on high quality goods.

Nearly twenty-nine years of storekeeping right in your midst has made us quite familiar with your wants, and we are making greater efforts than ever to satisfy them—to give you merchandise that will always satisfy you, and keep you loyal to this store.

We're merchandising on progressive principles, and notwithstanding the rapid gains we have made during the past year, we shall exert our efforts toward making 1900 a Red Letter event in the history of our business---1900 will see this store---bigger---grander and better than ever---and this **January Sale,** including, as it does, Undermuslins---Linens---White Goods---and many other lines throughout our establishment is but the starting point We've talked quite enough about the store---now, let us explain some things about our goods---and **WHY** we're selling them so cheaply. **Can you think of anything that would impress you better with the advantages of shopping here—than to sell you such goods, as your personal wear?** Or those that go toward making your every-day life pleasant? and at mucn under regular prices.

Could there be a better advertisement for our store? Could we have done anything to have impressed you better with our efforts toward bettering everything in 1900? Come and see if we're not fulfilling every promise—glance over this page—and see if there's anything that strikes your particular need—and if interested, come to the store—nothing is overestimated—if anything quite to the contrary---Muslin Underwear---Linens---White Goods---Blankets---Quilts---Shirt Waists---Sheets---Laces and Lace Curtains---will possibly be thought of first—but we're selling plenty of the other goods as you'll notice at a glance.

Linens.....

Do not pass the linen items by without a thought—because, perchance, you may not need any just at the present time. But linens are the best kind of property, and especially now when they can be bought here at much under future prices. We sell the best Linens and White Goods only. That possibly accounts for the heavy selling—because one can depend upon getting pure linens—the kinds that stay nice for years. Prices now are about one-third less than usual, to say nothing of the heavy advances.

White Shirt Waists.

At $1.00. With or without yokes, with embroidery or lace insertion—they'll never be bought at such prices again, possibly 15 dozen left.

Bed Spreads.

Full sized Crochet Bed Spreads, hemmed ready to use, 98c.
Extra fine Satin Bed Spreads, full size, $2.25.
Better quality with heavy knotted fringe, $2.75.
Fine Colored Bed Spreads, all new designs, $1.50.
Handsome Fringed Colored Bed Spreads, Satin finish, exquisite patterns, $3.50.

Sheets and Pillow Cases

One lot good Twill Sheets, size 81x90, 52c.

HEMSTITCHED—

72x90—69c.
81x90—75c.
90x90—85c.

Pillow Cases.

42x36—14c.
45x36—15c.
50x36—17c.
54x36—20c.

HEMSTITCHED—

45x36—19c.
50x36—21c.
54x36—23c.

Sheetings.

4-4 fine unbleached Sheeting, free from dressing, a yard, 6c.
4-4 good Bleached and Half Bleached Sheeting, a fine quality, 6½c.
9-4 Bleached Sheeting, of fair quality, 15c.
Full Bleach Double Damask, 72-inches wide, Dewey Linens, nicely finished, at a yard, $1.35.
Napkins to match at $4.25 per doz.
Full Bleach Double Damask, 72-inches wide, Dewey Linens, very fine designs, extra fine Satin finish, at a yard, $1.72.
Napkins to match at $5.25 per doz.
Full Bleach Double Damask, 72-inches wide, Dewey Linens, new and handsome designs, fine Satin finish, at per yard, $2.12½.
Napkins to match at $6.50 per doz.

White Goods.

White Plaid Novelty, pretty material for children's dresses, a yard, 9c.
White Lace Stripe Novelty, Satin finish, very pretty and new, a yard, 12½c.
White Corded Stripe Novelty, very fine quality, a yard, 15c.
42-inch plain White Victoria Lawn for Aprons, a yard, 15c.
34-inch White India Linen, very fine and sheer, 12½c.
34-inch White India Linen, extra fine quality, very sheer, 19c.
32-inch White Dimities, in stripes only, pretty and sheer, 12½c.

Linens.

Full Bleach Double Damask, 72-inches wide, Dewey's finest quality of Linens, exclusive designs, beautiful finish, at a yard, $2.65.
Napkins to match at $7.75 per doz.
72-inch Cream Table Damask, pure flax, a yard, 50c.
72-inch Cream Table Damask, all pure linen and very fine quality, 89c. a yard.
Napkins to match at $2.65 per doz.

Table Napkins.

Size 22x22 inches, at 98c dozen.
Size 24x24 inches, at $1.39 dozen.
Size 24x24 inches, at $1.98 dozen.
Size 25x25 inches, at $2.89 dozen.
Size 25x25 inches, at $3.25 dozen.
Size 27x27 inches, at $3.75 dozen.

Towels.

Lot No. 1—Pure Linen Towels, 11c.
Lot No. 2—Pure Linen Towels, 14c.
Lot No. 3—Pure Linen Towels, 17c.
Lot No. 4—Pure Linen Towels, 19c.
Lot No. 5—Pure Linen Towels, 23c.
Lot No. 6—Pure Linen Towels, 35c.
Lot No. 7—Pure Linen Towels, 59c.

Blankets.

11-4 size Cotton Blankets, 79c.
11-4 size Cotton Blankets, 98c.
11-4 size Cotton Blankets, $1.25.
50 pairs Blankets, North Star make, pink and blue border, $5.50.

Comforters.

Good Reversible Comforters, $1.35.
Best quality Tied Comforters, $2.00.
Very finest quality French Sateen Reversible Comforters, $3.50.

The Second Week of White Goods Selling....

Commenced this morning and there seems to be as much interest among the women folks as upon the first day, and there should be. The probabilities are that such prices on high class **Undermuslins** will not reach so low a poinf in many months, if not in many years again. You musn't depend on keeping fully informed on this Muslin Underwear Sale from our advertisements. Many values of the most attractive kind cannot get a line in the newspapers. Take these numbers quoted as samples only—

Skirts.

At 75c. Muslins—two styles, with flounce with lace and insertion deep embroidery ruffle.
At $1.25. Cambric Umbrella Plaited flounce, hemstitched and lace-trimmed, over dust ruffle.
At $1.50. Fine Cambric, 2 styles with Umbrella flounce, trimmed with three rows of Torchon insertion and lace edging, over dust flounce.
At $2.00. Cambric, Umbrella flounce, handsomely trimmed with cluster of tucks and fine lace and insertion, wide dust flounce—Still finer, up to $8.50.

Drawers.

At 35c. Fine Muslin or Cambric—with deep hem and cluster of five tucks.
At 50c. Cambric, trimmed with wide embroidery, three styles.
At 50c. Heavy Muslin with deep hemstitched ruffle, with cluster of pleats.
At 75c. Cambric, with wide flounce—trimmed with lace and insertion.
At 85c. Fine Cambric with wide flounce, with 3 clusters of pleats, lace insertion and edging—and on up to $3.25.

Corset Covers.

At 12½c. Cambric, high, round neck, pearl buttons.
At 25c. Cambric, 3 styles, round, square and V shaped necks, prettily trimmed in laces, embroidery and fine tucks.
At 35c. Fine Cambric; square, low neck; felled seams, tucked front.
At 50c. Cambric and Longcloth, 5 styles, round and square necks, trimmed with fine lace and embroidery with drawing strings at waist.
At 75c. Nainsook, 2 styles, square neck, trimmed with Torchon lace and insertion, and around neck with embroidery and ribbon trimming, gathered with drawing strings.
At 90c. Fine Lawe—square low neck, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and two rows of insertion; drawing strings at waist.
At $1.00. Nainsook, round neck—front trimmed with embroidery and isertion, tucked back.
At $1.35. Nainsook, round lace yoke, low neck, wing sleeves, tucked back, prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon.
At $2.00. Fine Nainsook, round neck; front with eight rows of insertion up and down, lace yoke in back, finished with ribbon and pearl buttons.

Lace Curtains.

A clean-up from our past season's selling, at White Sale Prices, which means 30 to 40 per cent saving. Will be on sale in the Drapery department, second floor, tomorrow.

CURTAINS—

Nottingham Curtains in Brussels, Renaissance and Irish Point Patterns.
$1.50 Curtains at, a pair, 85c.
$2.75 Curtains at; a pair, $1.85.
$3.00 Curtains at, a pair, $1.95.
$3.50 Curtains at, a pair, $2.50.

RUFFLED NET CURTAINS—

$3.75 Curtains at, a pair, $2.75.

ROBBINETT CURTAINS WITH LACE EDGE—

$3.50 Curtains at, a pair, $2.50.
$3.00 Curtains at, a pair $2.25.

IRISH POINT CURTAINS—

$6.00 Curtains at, a pair, $5.00.
$7.50 Curtains at, a pair, $5.75.
$10.50 Curtains at, a pair, $8.75.
$18.50 Curtains at, a pair, $14.00.

BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS—

$5.00 Curtains at $3.95.
$6.50 Curtains, at $5.00.
$8.75 Curtains, at $7.25.
$10.50 Curtains, at $8.50.
$11.50 Curtains, at $9.50.
$14.50 Curtains, at $11.50.

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS—

$17.50 Curtains, at $13.50.
$20.00 Curtains, at $16.50.

Night Dresses.

At 45c. Good Muslin, deep yoke, with clusters of tucks, trimmed at neck and sleeves with Cambric ruffle.
At 50c. Muslin—Square yoke, of tucks and insertion, finished neck and sleeves, with ruffle.
At 65c. Muslin—Mother Hubbard yoke, of fine plaits and insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle.
At 85c. Cambric—Two styles; yoke of bias tucks and insertion of lace and embroidery, wide cambric ruffle over the shoulder.
At $1.00. Cambric and Muslin; six styles; square, round and V shaped yokes of lace, tucks and embroidery, ruffles of lace and lawn around yoke.
At $1.25. Fine Cambric—Yoke of tucks and fine Valenciennes insertion; handsomely trimmed at neck, sleeves and yoke, with wide Valenciennes lace.
At $1.25. Fine Muslin—Empire style; square low neck, lace yoke back and front, finished at sleeves and neck with lace edging.
At $1.50. Fine Cambric and Longcloth—Eight styles, one V shaped yoke of six rows of open work insertion and trimmed with embroidery ruffle around yoke, neck and sleeves.
At $1.75. Fine Longcloth, with round lace yoke of Valenciennes insertion and beading, trimmed at neck and sleeves with ribbon and lace edging.
At $2.00, $2.25, $2.50 and on up to $7.50. We are showing many beautiful and entirely exclusive high novelties.
At 50c. Good Muslin, neck and armholes trimmed with Cambric ruffle; full width.
At 60c. Muslin, square neck, embroidery yoke; trimmed with narrow Cambric ruffle.
At 75c. Cambric, three styles, with round and square lace yokes, trimmed at neck and sleeves with lace edging.

MARGUERITE STYLES—

At $1.00. Fine Lawn, Marguerite style; round neck with Valenciennes lace edge.
At $1.20. Fine Cambric, Marguerite style, trimmed at neck and armhole with lace and ribbon. Still finer up to $3.00, $2.00, $1.75 and $1.50.

New Jackets Ready at Sixty Cents on the Dollar.

All $15 Coats will be $9.00
All $18 Coats will be $10.80
All $20 Coats will be $12
All $25 Coats will be $15
All $30 Coats will be $18
All $35 Coats will be $21

Bran new spic and span Coats at less than wholesale cost—and from this stock which means at once that you have the best. Our Mr. Silberstein, who went East the fore part of last week, hurried a lot on by express that were bought at 60c on the dollar. Although the maker wasn't particularly anxious to part with them at that—for as he said, "plenty of cold weather to come, and mighty few good Jackets to supply the demand." But they were bought nevertheless, and are on sale together with the balance of our own regular stock—at sixty cents on the dollar. Not half enough ARE HERE to supply the demand—but if you don't delay too long you can share in the saving.

As with all of our advertising—you can depend upon finding exactly what we advertise here.

January Sale of

All of our Collarettes, Muffs, Boas, Etc., reduced Capes of Fur at January Sale prices.

24-inch Russia Coney Cape, heavy Black Satin lined, full sweep, $14.50 quality for $9.50.
27-inch Electric Seal-Marten Collar and Marten edged down front, lined with heavy rich satin, $35 Cape for $20.
Handsome Electric Seal Cape, 30-inches long, made from the very finest skins, $47.50 quality for $35.00.
Handsome Coast Seal Cape, 36 inches long, trimmed all round with cub bear, lined with rich Brocade Silk, $115.00 original price, selling price $75.00.
Only three left of our fine Coast Seal Jackets; regular price $55.00, at $45.00.

Separate Skirts
at January Sale Prices.

One lot of Scotch Tweed Skirts in Brown and Grey mixtures, worth $5.50, selling price $2.50.
Fancy Novelty Plaids, new designs, $10.00 value, sale price $6.50.
All-wool Black Serge, Percaline lined, pleated back, Corduroy bound, $5.00 quality selling for $3.75.
Black Wool Granite Cloth Skirts, new cut, inverted plait back, nearsilk lining, velvet bound, $7.50 quality selling for $5.50.
All-wool heavy double texture rainy day Skirts, in blue, brown and gray, $9.50 quality for $6.50.

Silk Waists.

One lot of 15 Colored Silk Waists, some worth $5, $6 and $7, sale price $3.75.

Extra Special.

30 Handsome Colored Silk Waists, beautifully tucked and corded, come in Royal Blue, Cerise, Red, Cardinal, Pink, Cream, Old Rose, American Beauty, Grey, Lavender, Hello and Black, our regular $6.75 Waists for $4.75.

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Price $10.50.

GOOD BUREAUS!

This stock of Bureaus and Dressers is a notable one both in extent and in the lowness of price. The one illustrated above is only one of 150 styles. It is thoroughly made of hard wood with best French Bevel Plate Mirror, two large drawers and two smaller ones. The price of such Bureaus in ordinary stores is from $12.50 to $15.00. If you wish to save money in buying Furniture come here.

EVERYTHING SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.

FRENCH & BASSETT,
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Minn Hist'l Society

C. H. GRAVES & CO.

$500 to Loan on Mortgages.
$650 to Loan on Mortgages.
$5000 to Loan on Mortgages.

Desirable Dwelling Lots in Center of City for Sale.

Torrey Bldg.--First Floor.

Studies in Real Life

Ely are the most interesting things in the world to the real artist.

The portraits we make show the interest we take in them. They give evidence of study, skill, fine materials and personality. Our prices are moderate and the satisfactien is worth twice as much to you as the money you put in. 7 E. Superior Street.

Offices Duluth & West Duluth
H·E·Smith & Co.
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.
REAL ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

Office—Palladio Building and West Duluth Bank Building.

See us Before Negotiating Securities.

A Pair of Eyes Worth Having....

Are worth saving. The only sure way of retaining their usefulness and beauty is to take care of them when the eyesight is defective by having them fitted with proper lenses. Our fine glasses are not only helps to the sight, but add to the beauty of the expression. Let us test your sight and fit it with proper glasses.

C. D. TROTT, Optician, 329 West Superior Street.

HEATED HOUSE ...TO RENT

709 E. First St.—9 rooms—All appointments top notch. These premises include heat and janitor service.

John A. Stephenson,
104-5 Providence Building.

If you need New Stationery

to start the New Year, let us supply your wants. Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Envelopes, etc., attractively printed. Moderate prices.

☞ PEACHEY & LOUNSBERRY, Printers. 15 2nd Ave. West, 'Phone 336.

Here is Your Chance.....

33⅓% Discount on our Beautiful Line of Calendars.

Chamberlain & Taylor's,
323 West Superior Street.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements and Calling Cards

In the latest styles. Dance Invitations, Programs and all kinds of society printing. Rubber Stamps, Seals and Stencils.

CONSOLIDATED STAMP AND PRINTING CO.,
7 PHOENIX BLOCK.

TO PARIS EXPOSITION

First class accommodation on railways and steamers. Good hotel accommodations provided during the journey at a small rate. Enquire from—

J. ROMIEUX, PRINCIPAL OF THE SCHOOL OF MODERN LANGUAGES...
516 BURROWS BUILDING.

FIGHT AT RENSBERG

Boers Assault a Position and Are Repulsed With the Bayonet.

MAFEKING PRESSED

Boers Destroy a Fort and Compel the British to Retire.

Rensberg, Cape Colony, Monday, Jan. 15.—The Boers this morning attempted to rush a hill held by a company of the Yorkshires and the New Zealanders, but they were repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The Boers had twenty-one men killed and about fifty wounded.

Pretoria, Jan. 13.—As a result of the bombardment of Mafeking yesterday, the British fort at Eastward was demolished and the British retired. One Boer was wounded.

Advices from the head laager at Ladysmith report that the attack on that place, Jan. 6, was disastrous to the British, and that Ladysmith appears to he is in sore straits.

CENSOR IS ON GUARD

And Nothing About Buller Allowed to Leak Through.

London, Jan. 16, 2:50 p. m.—The complete absence of news from Natal up to this hour proves that the censorship will allow nothing to pass until Gen. Buller's plans are executed or have failed. Even Gen. Roberts, in his report of yesterday evening, refrained from mentioning a word about Natal or Gen. Buller.

From the other columns there is little news of moment. Modder river advices of yesterday's date only report daily long range shelling, from which the Boers are supposed to have suffered severely. A dispatch from Sterkstroom dated Monday, Jan. 15, reports that Gen. Gatacre's troops had made a demonstration beyond Molteno in the direction of Stormberg, in the belief that the Boers intended to seize Molteno. The burghers were not sighted and the British remained at Molteno.

Arrivals from Stormberg estimate that there are 4500 Boers at that place, mostly revolted colonists and Free Staters. President Steyn's brother is the land drost.

Gen. French continues to shell the Boer positions, but nothing decisive has taken place.

Evidence accumulates that Gen. Methuen's blunder at Magersfontein has lost him the confidence of his entire force to such an extent that, it is declared, it is doubtful if the troops would follow him in another attack on the Boers. The war office is understood to be in possession of a letter written by Gen. Wauchope, the night before the battle, saying that would be the last letter he would ever write, as he had been asked to perform an impossible task and he had either to obey or to surrender his sword. An immediate change in the command of the force may therefore be expected.

It is anticipated in some quarters that Lieut. Gen. Tucker will succeed Gen. Methuen.

LEYDS DISCREDITS BOER AGENTS.

Nobody In America May Speak Officially For Pretoria.

New York, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the World from Brussels says: Dr. W. J. Leyds, the minister plenipotentiary of the South African republic accredited to all the governments of Europe, says:

"Remember, it is England, not we, who is mainly responsible for this bloodshed and who had repulsed all outside efforts to bring about a suspension of hostilities.

"As for a refusal of an exequatur to Mr. Hay (the new United States consul on his way to Pretoria to replace Mr. Macrum), that rumor appears to come through what are called Boer agents in America. Let me state that no such person exists. No man in America has any authority to speak in behalf of the government at Pretoria. As for the report itself I can neither confirm nor deny it, but I know of no reason which would lead the government at Pretoria to make such a decision."

Taking up a clipping from the Westminster Gazette, of London, accusing the Boers of firing upon surgeons and ambulances on the field, Dr. Leyds continued:

"This extract from the Westminster Gazette has come under my notice. I declare without hesitation that the Boer soldier does not exist who would knowingly fire on a man employed on an errand of mercy. That mistakes occur on both sides is too evident from the reports published from time to time of alleged cruelties. But the numerous accounts in the English press are, in themselves, a refutation of such charges. One says the Boers were made to dig their own graves before being tied to a stake for execution. If this is true I can only express my horror and indignation. Such acts of barbarity must henceforth not sully the annals of British warfare."

WARREN IS NEAR SPRINGFIELD.

Has Not Crossed the Tugela, Says an Expert.

New York, Jan. 16.—A special cablegram from London to the World says: Mr. Williams, the war expert of the Morning Leader, writing for this morning's paper with the best information obtainable, says this regarding the report that Gen. Warren had crossed the Tugela river:

"Gen. Warren, with his division and something more, was yesterday five miles to the northwest of Springfield, where Gen. Buller then had his headquarters. Consequently the censor at Durban has been having a little amusement with the local press for the purpose of deceiving any spies the enemy may have and then confusing them.

"All the inferences drawn from any telegrams which have so far reached us must be erroneous. Gen. Buller's plan is to turn the heights north and northwest of Colenso and thus compel their evacuation, and then to attack any Boers left between him and Gen. White and make connection with Gen. White's force. After that, he may keep the Transvaalers on the run through Natal to Laing's Nek or Charlestown, or he may decide on separating the Free Staters from the strong men of war and make with his main force for Harrismith and Bloemfontein. News of the first success of these operations should reach us about Wednesday or Thursday.

"All that can be said actually is that Gen. Buller, up to yesterday, was still at Springfield. Gen. Warren was on a hill nearly midway between Springfield and Bethany, and Gen. Buller had assuredly one, and it is believed the two passages of the river in his hands.

"Gen. Buller can spare a sufficient number of irregulars to send a flying column of them into Zululand to check the Boer cattle raiders, but really to work around the extreme eastern flank and head for the Utrecht and Vryheid districts, unless they can cut in on the Transvaal communications and find themselves at or near Ladysmith and Newcastle railway."

The attacks on the war office and the information bureau have been renewed in several quarters. It is declared here that when Winston Churchill arrived in Natal he had maps of the northern colony, procured from foreign sources, which were better than any possessed by the generals there and he loaned them to the commanders. The newspapers now say that eperts in the war office have been operating with a large scale map of Northern Natal printed upon seventy sheets, which was borrowed from the German war department after the situation about Glencoe and Ladysmith became critical.

HAVOC AMONG THE BOERS

By British Guns In the Ladysmith Battle Described.

Ladysmith, Monday, Jan. 8.—(By Messenger to Weenen, Jan. 16.)—A representative of the Associated Press visited yesterday's battlefield this morning and saw large numbers of dead Boers. The British guns seem to have worked great havoc. One Boer was completely disembowled, another had his head clean shot off, and a couple of others were killed by the same shell, evidently while eating their luncheon, as half eaten hard-boiled eggs lay beside them. Some Natal Dutchmen were recognized among the dead. A number of Boer bodies and carcasses of horses have been washed down Intombi spruit, which became a raging torrent during a heavy thunder storm. The British, while digging graves, were fired on by the Boer artillery and several of them were hit. Some of the bullets and dum-dum cartridges have been found on wounded prisoners. Volunteers carried the Boer dead off the hill and handed the bodies over to their comrades at the bottom. Over ninety were thus carried off Wagon hill alone.

NO TROUBLE GETTING MEN.

Strathcona Will Have Plenty of Recruits For Contingent.

St. Paul, Jan. 16.—A special to the Dispatch from Winnipeg says: Premier Haultain, of the Northwest territory, stated today that Lord Strathcona would have no opportunity in finding hundreds of good men only too glad of the oportunity to make up his contingent for South Africa. Hundreds of first-class men were refused places on the second contingent Haultain says it would be a great mistake to place the men under any but Western officers. Canada will have no need to be ashamed of the physique of her Western men.

MAY BE A WAR.

Claim Made That Trouble Is Brewing Between Russia and Japan.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—A Record telegram from Kobe, Japan, says: The demeanor of the Russians in Korea is reported to be such as to exasperate the Japanese. Russian warships are wintering at Masampo, Korea, where Russian subjects succeeded last fall in effecting the surreptitious purchase of 170 acres of water front land, and while the Japanese government papers deny that there is any present difficulty between the two empires, most of the Japanese journals seem to recognize the fact that an ultimate collision is almost unavoidable.

All in all, the present situation may be said to be somewhat more quiet, but secret preparations for contingencies continue on the part of the Japanese government, and it is declared that the Masampo affair will lead to trouble. M. Pavloff, the Russian minister at Seoul, who is now in Shanghai on his way back to Korea, saw Mr. Aoki, the Japanese foreign minister, while he was in Tokio, and it is believed that he means to attempt to make the Masampo matter a subject of diplomatic discussion, although Japan refuses to recognize it as such. Mr. Hayashi, the Japanese minister at Seoul, who is leaving Tokio tomorrow, came over in connection with the Korean situation. No development is probable, however, until M. Pavloff and Mr. Hayashi meet, which meeting, the well-informed believe, may be looked for in the spring.

Late mail advices from Korea declare that the number of Japanese in the country is constantly increasing and that many cargoes of rice are being sent from Japan, which is an indication of impending trouble. Still, everything is uiqet on the surface.

Arrangements are complete for the transfer of all the Japanese railways to military control in case trouble arises. The Japanese naval maneuvers are set for April.

NOW A LORD.

London, Jan. 16.—Governor Henry Stafford Northcote of Bombay, who was created a peer at the beginning of the present year, has assumed the title of Lord Northcote of Exeter.

BILL SUBMITTED.

Berlin, Jan. 16.—The bill providing for the increase of the German navy has been submitted to the federal council.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Tiffin, Ohio, Jan. 16.—Miss Orpha Sheets, a handsome young lady of Green Spring, was arrested yesterday afternoon for the murder of her lover, Claude Tuttle. He died under peculiar circumstances several weeks ago with symptoms of strychnine poisoning. Miss Sheets purchased strychnine the day of his death and was the custodian of $250 of her lover's money. The coroner's verdict yesterday afternoon charges her with his death.

ROOT HAS NOT QUIT

He Is Willing to Be the Candidate For Vice President.

OPPOSED BY PLATT

And Hanna Is Willing to Throw Root to Please Him.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 16.—(Special to The Herald.)—The announcement recently made by Henry C. Payne, the Republican national committeeman from Wisconsin, that Secretary of War Root has no desire to secure the vice presidential nomination this year is without foundation.

I have it on the best of authority that if Mr. Root is able to secure the seventy-two New York delegates to the Philadelphia convenaion next June he will permit the use of his name, and that his friends will make the best possible contest they can in his interest.

The announcement that came from the Wisconsin politician is not sanctioned by Secretary Root, nor was the statement correct in any possible way, except that Senator Hanna, endeavoring to make a deal with Senator Platt, of New York, having to concede certain things to the latter, was willing to overthrow Root and give this honor to some other man.

I have heretofore pointed out from Washington that very little love existed between Senator Platt and Secretary Root. Platt only consented to Root coming into the cabinet because President McKinley insisted that he not only agree, but would not in any way oppose his confirmation. This having been agreed to Mr. Root assumed the duties of this office, and has been able, more than any other man connected with the administration, to conduct the work and manage the affairs of this department satisfactorily.

Senator Platt, jealous as he is, desires to prevent the advancement of any man from his state likely to wrest his power from him as the Republican machine manager. He looks with suspicion upon Senator Depew, now endeavoring, through Hanna, to prevent Mr. Root from becoming the vice presidential nominee of the Republicans; is fearful that Governor Roosevelt, holding aloof as he is from politics, at the present time, may become the real leader of the straight out Republicans in the state, and this, of course, would mean the absolute retirement of Platt as the machine manager, and the possibility that he could not succeed himself in the senate when his present term expires.

The three great political "tricksters" in the United States are Thomas C. Platt, Marcus A. Hanna and Matthew Stanley Quay. The New York politician, as well as the clever gentleman from Pennsylvania, have worked together in the past to further their own political advantage to the detriment of other prominent statesmen. In 1892 James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, had no bitterer foe than Thomas C. Platt. Platt, however, having failed to convince Benjamin Harrison, then president of the United States, that he would be right in having him to manage the affairs of the government, became the political foe of the chief executive, and endeavored to defeat him for renomination at the Minneapolis convention. He turned to an old-time enemy hoping, through him, to carry out this plan. This enemy was no less person than Secretary Blaine, and he was assisted and abetted in his maneuvers to defeat Harrison by Blaine's nomination through the efforts of Matthew Stanley Quay. They failed, however, in their efforts to defeat Mr. Harrison for renomination, and they were only successful in securing for Mr. Blaine 182½ votes out of a possible 500. It is history that Mr. Harrison was nominated on the first ballot, and that Platt and Quay left the convention highly disgruntled, and without doubt "knifed" the Republican candidate at the polls. Mr. Quay, it is said, failing to secure certain funds that he desired to use for his personal benefit in Pennsylvania that year, had a "tiff" with Thomas Henry Carter, chairman of the national Republican committee in that year. Quay left the New York headquarters of the Republican party in a huff and did not raise his hand to advance in any way the prospects of the Republican ticket in that year. Senator Platt also stood aloof, and the result was that Mr. Harrison was overwhelmingly defeated and Mr. Cleveland elected president for the second time.

It seems to be "a rule or ruin" policy with such politicians as Platt and Quay if they cannot have their own way in dictating measures to the people through the medium of presidents, vice presidents, senators, congressmen and cabinet officers, they are not satisfied.

Mr. Hanna, the third member of the trio, is built something on the lines of the New York and Pennsylvania political bosses. He is always ready to "turn a trick" for his own advantage. Without consulting President McKinley, he has effected a deal with Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay by which Mr. Root, probably, the strongest vote getter which could be placed on the ticket with McKinley next year, shall be prevented from securing the nomination at the Philadelphia convention. To show that they are political tricksters, to say the least, they have not consulted with President McKinley in any way regarding their choice for vice president.

It might be Platt's purpose to advance Timothy O. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, who is anxious to become a presidential possibility. This young man, whose career is nearly as checkered as the waistcoats he wears, believes that through the assistance of Mr. Platt and by fighting Roosevelt and Root he can secure the big delegation from New York to further his candidacy. Whether or not Mr. Platt is impolitic enough to favor Woodruff instead of Root is something not actually known by New York politicians here. However, it seems his real purpose is to defeat the plans of the president and Mr. Root and to prevent the latter from becoming the former's running mate on the next national presidential ticket. In this connection it might be stated that Governor Roosevelt is opposed to Woodruff's candidacy and favors the nomination of Secretary Root. Platt realizes this fact and is now working to secure the influence of Senator Depew to accomplish his purpose. The latter, his friends say, has not yet consented to further the political schemes of his senatorial colleague. Mr. Hanna, it might also be stated, does not wield the influence at the White House that he did four years ago, and will probably be succeeded by some man more satisfactory to the president to manage the next Republican campaign.

The president's choice for chairman of the Republican national committee is believed to be Congressman Dick of Ohio. The president is very friendly to Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, but as the latter has evidently been directed by Mr. Hanna to announce that Mr. Root did not care to become a vice presidential candidate, he will not meet with the usual favor at the White House.

The prospects now point to a vigorous war between these distinguished politicians, with all the chances in favor of the president and Secretary Root securing the New York delegation for the latter's candidacy. If this can be brought about, Mr. Root will be the Republican vice presidential candidate this year.

* * *

Senator Nelson today introduced a bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to set aside to the credit of the Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi and Lake Superior $81,702, being the total amount arising from balances under appropriations for these Indians; also a bill "to provide for allotments of land to Indians on the White Earth reservation." This bill provides that the act of 1889 shall be so amended as to give allotments of 160 acres each to all the Chippewas of Minnesota, the beneficiaries of the act, and in case there is an insufficient amount of land in the White Earth reservation, the deficiency shall be made up from unceded lands of the Red Lake reservation.

* * *

Representative Morris today introduced the following bill of interest to settlers upon the public lands, especially women:

"Where a single woman, qualified to make a homstead entry, has settled upon and maintains a bona fide residence on unsurveyed public lands with the intention of taking the same under the homestead laws when surveyed, and marries before taking the entry, she shall not, by reason of marriage, forfeit the right to make entry and receive patent, provided she does not abandon her residence on the land and reside elsewhere."

He also introduced a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John J. Robinson and to grant him an honorable discharge.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

IRON IN UTAH.

Minnesota Men Found to Be In Control of the Lands.

Pueblo, Col., Jan. 16.—Contracts have just been closed with Minnesota owners for some newly discovered iron ore fields in the southern part of Utah and Colorado. The lands will be controlled by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. They consist of eleven mining claims in the iron country of Southwestern Utah, 320 miles from Pueblo. They were first brought to the notice of iron men from Minnesota about two years ago when they were government lands. These men, one of whom is R. B. Dear, a railway mining contractor of prominence in Minnesota, and another is Mr. Lerch, chemist and assayist on the Mesaba range. These associated themselves with Col. Milner, a mining man of Salt Lake. Since then they have engaged in the development of twenty-five claims. They also took up a large tract of coal lands and some limestone ledges. The coal can be successfully coked. Eleven ore claims and 640 acres of coal lands have now been leased to the Colorado company after protracted negotiations here. The terms of the lease of the ore lands are a royalty of 15 cents a ton on annual minimum output of 150,000 tons.

Since about ten months ago knowledge of the iron ore finds in this district has been more or less common property in this city. Salt Lake is now in great excitement and a force of prospectors is in the region. It was somewhat surprised to find all favorable locations covered by others who had been working for the Milner-Dear party for a year and had a perfect title.

PLAGUE AT HONOLULU.

Believed That Measures Adopted Will Soon Check Scourge.

Honolulu, Jan. 8, via San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Since Jan. 1 nine cases of plague have developed, making twenty-two cases to date. The board of health has adopted heroic measures and it is believed that the stringent quarantine work now in progress will stamp out the scourge in a short time. Thus far but one European has been attacked. This case was that of Ethel Johnson, a Norwegian girl aged 14 years. The other twenty-one cases are divided as follows: Chinese, 15; Japanese, 2; Hawaiians, 3; South Sea Islander, 1. On Jan. 3 the board of health declared the entire judicial district of Honolulu under quarantine. A number of captains of sailing vessels leaving here for the coast are relaxing from the strictness of the rule of taking on passengers from Honolulu and there is now some chance for people to go away if they are willing to go on sailing vessels. The schooner Columbia, which leaves here next week, is taking passengers. She goes to Port Townsend. The bubonic plague appears to be spreading in Japan as shown by advices up to Dec. 30 received this morning via steamship China.

WILL PRESS THE CANAL BILL.

Nicaragua Canal Scheme Not to Be Sidetracked.

New York, Jan .16.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Construction of the Nicaragua canal is to be insisted upon in both houses of congress, without regard to the commission recently appointed by the president to consider the feasibility of the vast route. It is expected that decision to report the bill will be reached shortly. Mr. Hepburn's bill contemplates full American control of the canal, with authority to fortify the work. This latter provision has attracted the attention of diplomats in Washington, and especially representatives of the English and German governments.

Germany made some inquiries regarding the purpose of the United States when the Hepburn bill was discussed during the last session of congress, but upon assurance that the United States would neutralize the canal, these inquiries were not pressed. It is certain, however, that any serious effort to press the bill in its present form will lead to diplomatic correspondence. The Hepburn bill appropriates $140,000,000 for the construction of the canal.

MISSILES OF DEATH

Story of One Day Under the Fire of the Boer Artillery.

STRUCK BY SHELLS

They Fell In the Most Unexpected Places In Ladysmith.

New York, Jan. 16.—A London special to the Herald says: Writing to the Natal Witness under date of Ladysmith, Nov. 25, 1899, a special correspondent of that paper describes typical experiences under bombardment in the beleagured city, as follows:

"Before 6 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, Nov. 7, the Boer shells were whistling overhead, banging and crashing as they reached the earth, from end to end of the town. There is a glorious uncertainty about Boer shells. Whether their erratic course is due to deliberation or merely the result of poor gunnery I cannot pretend to decide. But the fact remains that the shells from the Dutch positions fell in the most unexpected places. A few would be directed at our batteries, then they would fall short and alight on the veldt, a great many struck the hill side above the town, others alighted in the streets and in the gardens.

"Only one shell struck a house, having gone plump through the roof of an empty kitchen, raising a good deal of smoke, but doing little damage. Many whistled over the convent and found a resting place in the veldt toward the now vacated Ladysmith camp.

"Others fell near the camps by the river, and some caused considerable alarm to the cave dwellers by alighting near their cool retreats.

"Others, again, went far over Ladysmith, striking the bare hills, causing a loud report and a cloud of dust, and that was about all.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the shelling was heavy. Shrapnel came from Umbulwan, and the shells bursting over the city, the bullets, iron segments and shot, rattled on the house tops at times like hail. From 4 o'clock to 4:20 twenty-two shells came from the Boer guns—more than one a minute—all fired into town, an effort having been made to rake it from north to south, but without effect. At different periods during Tuesday the firing was even heavier than this, but taking the entire day, the number of shells would average over one every two minutes.

Throughout the entire day rifle shots were heard around Ladysmith, our outposts in all directions being able to exchange shots at intervals. About 5 o'clock in the afternoon the firing ceased, both big gun and rifle, and silence, deep and unbroken, settled again over the land. The cave dwellers returned to town, and those who had been perched aloft among the surrounding hills descended to their homes for another night.

Shortly after 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning the big guns interchanged the "time of day" with each other. There was a grand duel between the two loud-voiced monsters, the one on the hill behind Ladysmith, the other near the crest of the steep Umbulwan. The shells tore through the air high above the town, and the Berea, bursting on either hill with earth-rending reports. On our hill the shells fell wide of the battery, while not one of the British shells appeared to be wasted. Long before the sound could travel across the intervening space spectators had intimation that our bombs had gone home in the form of the cloud of brown earth that was shot high in the air, its base always in close proximity to the enemy's gun.

When the big gun on the Umbulwan had been silenced, another piece of Boer artillery opened fire from the west, from a green ridge overlooking the Ladysmith camp, and a half dozen shells came whistling across, doing no damage, and then the firing from this quarter ceased.

"The Boers are evidently amazingly proud of their artillery, and whenever they get into a new position they fire off a round just to let the "rooineks" know that they and their guns are there. Fortunately for us, the great majority of the shells did not explode until they reached the ground. Whether they exploded then or were only shattered into fragments by the force of the impact I was unable to decide, authorities on the subject disagreeing. This afternoon a plugged shell came to the earth with a bang about twenty yards outside one of our camps. The men rushed out to examine the ground where the shell had disappeared. While they were standing around the place shell No. 2 came toward them and alighted among the tents where a few minutes before scores of men had been congregated.

In another part a soldier lay asleep in a tent. A plugged shell struck outside, traveling below the tent, the ground of which it suddenly raised about a foot right below where Mr. Atkins lay asleep.

Two soldiers were crossing the level veldt behind the town, when a shell struck the ground a foot or two ahead of them. Both men were seen to jump about two feet in the air, then fall flat. Spectators on a neighboring hill thought both men had been killed. But they were not. After lying prone for a few seconds, both men cautiously looked up at the smoke and dust cloud above them, then, springing to their feet, they went bounding across the plain fleet as deer. Towards evening it was found that the convent had been struck and two holes knocked into its western front.

LANDMARK GOES.

Zanesville, Ohio, Jan. 16.—The historic "Y" bridge at the junction of the Muskingum and Licking rivers, in this city, has been condemned and closed to traffic. It has been used for sixty-eight years, and in old stage coach days was the most famous landmark along the national pike. Only one other bridge of the kind is known to exist in the United States. The old structure will be replaced with a new bridge.

TROUBLE IN BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 16.—The Bolivian division sent to Acre has made prisoners of the commission and has also taken all the vessels on the Upper Amazon and captured the converted cruisers of the revolutionary government under Galvez. All the vehicles in the city of Rio Janeiro stopped running and serious complications are expected.

INDIANS' EDUCATION

Bill Providing For Compulsory Education of Indian Boys and Girls.

HAS BEEN REPAIRED

House In Which Lincoln Died Has Been Thoroughly Overhauled.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 16.—(Special to The Herald.)—It has been stated in these dispatches that the Indian office is preparing a bill to authorize the compulsory education of the Indian boys and girls who have reached school age and who are not attending school. This bill will be presented to some representative in congress, probably one of the Northwestern members, and by him introduced in the house. The officials having the matter in charge say they have the assurance of a speedy passage of the bill.

It may seem strange that the Indian office would care to force children to attend school, but the affairs of the Indian office are run upon exactly the same plan as a municipality. The Indian office is essentially the educational department of the government. It has a harder task to perform than any other two departments of the service. It is to the Indian office that the task of educating the red man has been delegated. His education is necessary to his civilization.

It is just here that the government of a municipality and the government of the Indian office coincide. The municipality adopts rules that children of a certain age must attend school a certain number of years. If the child plays truant, and does this too often, the strong hand of the law is invoked. An officer is sent after the absent one, and he is soon brought before the proper authorities. In all large cities there have been established industrial schools. These schools are for the benefit of such boys and girls who cannot be made to attend the public schools. The laws of the municipality must be obeyed, even if compulsion is needed, and the unwilling pupil is forced to receive an education whether he wills it or not.

It must not be understood from this that the Indian office will establish an industrial school and place therein such Indian boys and girls who do not go to school. The object to be attained is far different. Up to the present time unlimited license has been granted the Indian so far as schooling is concerned. It is true that there are some 250 Indian schools already established, which have an average attendance of some 20,000 pupils. But it has not been necessary for the father or mother of the Indian child to send the little one to school. If a father or mother so willed the child need never enter a school. It is to overcome this difficulty that the proposed bill is being urged. There are thousands and thousands of Indian children, many of whom will not attend school, and a great many more are not required to do so. The Indian as a rule cares little whether his child has an education. He thinks that the gun and rod are sufficient. If he can find time to hunt and fish he cares little for what else takes place. This antipathy on the part of the parents has caused the Indian office a great deal of trouble. It has resulted in the present proposal that the child be compelled to attend school, and that the parents be enforced to see that the rules of the Indian office are carried out. Miss Estelle Reed, superintendent of all the Indian schools, endorses the proposition for compulsory education.

* * *

The house in which Abraham Lincoln died the morning after being carried there from Ford's theater, where he was shot by John Wilkes Booth, located at No. 516 Tenth street, between E and F streets northwest, has been put in first-class repair. The work of overhauling was conducted under the supervision of Col. Theodore Bingham, the superintendent of public buildings ond grounds. The work was commenced July 5 and completed in September. The last congress appropriated $883 for the purpose and all of it was used in carrying out the proposed alterations.

The building was thoroughly overhauled and placed in good condition. Two or three rooms were not touched. The room in which Lincoln died, on the first floor at the end of the hall, was not changed in any way. The entire building with the exception of the rooms mentioned, were newly papered and painted and the floors repaired where necessary.

The most extensive alterations were made in the basement, where owing to dampness, the floors and supporting timbers had become decayed. The old joists have been torn out and new ones put in their place and new floors were laid. In the rear room of the main building in the basement, a new steam heating apparatus was installed and radiators placed in all parts of the house.

In the extreme rear of the building, facing the alley between Tenth and Eleventh streets, a new brick addition has been constructed. The ground floor of this will be used for storing coal and the upper floor for exhibiting relics for which there is no room in the front portion of the house.

A course of slate has been placed around the walls of the building beneath the ground in order to keep the water and dampness from coming through and injuring the floors and woodwork of the interior. The yard in the rear has been paved with cement. The old plumbing was also torn out and replaced by modern fixtures. Many of the old window-sills had become decayed and these were renewed. Galvanized iron window caps were placed over all the windows in order to prevent as much as possible the rotting away of the timbers in the casings.

It was the desire of the authorities to make all the necessary repairs and at the same time change the structure as little as possible. The repairs made are of such a character that it is hoped nothing more will have to be done to the building for years to come. As far as possible no radical changes in the character of the structure were made.

The house is one of the principal places of interest to tourists who visit the city, and thousands go there and pass through it every year. In it is a collection of relics of the incidents with which Abraham Lincoln was connected which is the most valuable in existence.

* * *

Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi, who has gained a reputation during his long service in the house of representatives as a humorist, is now giving his friends the contents of a letter recently received by him from an even half dozen of his constituents. Mr. Allen represents what is known as the mountain district of Mississippi, and many of these mountaineers do not consider that the government has any right to prevent them from converting their corn into whisky. A considerable percentage of the residents of these mountains earn a livelihood in the distilling of liquor—"moonshine" whisky—more generally called.

Representative Allen, who when in Washington affects a silk hat, sack coat and trousers always badly sprung at the knees, several days ago received a letter signed by half a dozen of his "moonshine" constituents, all being over 70 years of age, in which they say:

"We have lived peacefully in these mountains all our lives. It is very necessary in order to sustain life that we should make our own whisky. Recently we have been much annoyed by revenue agents, who have been infesting our neighborhood and pestering about. These revenue agents are a sight worse than Yankee soldiers were during the war. Now John, if you can't manage to rid us of these pestering revenue men we will be forced to go against you at the polls next time." J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

Pandora, so runs the myth, let all the ills of life out of her box to prey upon mankind, but shut the cover soon enough to prevent the escape of hope. Hope remains to every sufferer but it is only an ignis-fatuus unless it takes on some tangible form. The hope of recovery is treasured by every one who suffers from weak or bleeding lungs, obstinate and lingering cough, bronchitis or similar ailments, which, if neglected, or unskilfully treated lead on to consumption. That hope becomes a practical and tangible thing when it is based on the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Such a hope is reasonable because thousands of men and women emaciated and weakened by disease have been made sound and well by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

Sick people are invited to consult Dr. R.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., by letter. All letters are carefully and considerately read and answered. Each letter is held as a sacred confidence and every answer is mailed in a plain envelope without any printing upon it. Write without fear and without fee.

"I was taken sick in July last year, and was not able to do any kind of work until November," writes Mr. Noel W. Orvin, of Langley, Aiken Co., S. C. "Had been coughing up small, hard lumps of phlegm for about a year before I was taken down. I then called on a doctor, who attended me for two months, and said that one-half of my left lung was gone, and advised me to leave my home (Charleston, S. C.), and go to the country, but did not say what sort of disease I had. I thought it was consumption, and wrote to you for advice. I took four bottles of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I sincerely believe has done me more good than all the other medicines I have ever taken."

The use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets does not beget the pill habit.

One Short Puff Clears the Head.—Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvelously short time. If you've had Catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty year's standing it's just as effective. Sold by Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street, and Smith & Smith.—11.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The trans-Atlantic lines have increased their passenger rates between New York and Europe owing to the heavy travel that is expected for the Paris exposition.

Professor George P. Perry, of La Crosse, Wis., died last evening of blood poisoning, the result of a boil. He was principal of one of the district schools for many years and prominent in educational circles.

Commander C. C. Pallack has been appointed chief hydrographer of the navy department, relieving Capt. Craig, who is going to England in a few days on an American line steamer to bring the cruiser Albany to this country.

John J. Albright last night announced to the board of directors of the Buffalo, (N. Y.) Fine Arts academy his intention to present to the city an art gallery to cost $300,000 and to begin its construction immediately.

Thomas Eggleston, who planned and founded the school of mines of Columbia university, in which he was a professor of minerology and metallurgy, and who was prominent as an author of scientific works in this country and Europe, died yesterday at his home in New York, aged 68 years.

When Maurice Herzfelder, of the big stock brokerage firm of Haht & Herzfelder, doing considerable New York business, appeared on the London stock exchange yesterday, he was mobbed, knocked down and kicked because as alleged, he had refused to keep open a place of a clerk employed by him whohad vo - of a clerk employed by him who had vol-

Senator Butler yesterday gave notice of a substitute he will offer for the financial bill. It provides for the manufacture or coinage of money out of gold, silver or copper. The bill provides that no piece of money shall be of a greater denomination than $20, and it makes gold, silver or paper money legal money for any sum. It makes provision for the free coinage of both gold and silver.

Bids for the contract of digging the big tunnel for the proposed underground railway in New York, and constructing the road, were opened yesterday. One was a bid by J. B. McDonald for $31,000,000 and the other was by Andrew Onderdonk for $39,000,000.

The International Federation of Commercial Travelers' organizations was organized in Chicago yesterday at a meeting of the secretaries of a dozen different commercial traveler's organizations in the United States. The object of the federation is to afford more safety to the various associations admitting undesirable risks to traveling men and to protect payments to district claimants who dodge from one society to another.

Consul Skinner at Marseilles reports to the state department that the olive crop in Italy, France and Spain is practically a failure and will hardly reach 30 per cent of the average.

The Six-Day Bicycle Race.

There is a movement on foot to prohibit six-day bicycle races, on the ground that they are brutal. No doubt the long period of exhaustion the contestants undergo is ruinous to the constitution. But are not things done every day that are equally so? Take for example the man who neglects his stomach. This means impoverished blood, weakness and debility. There is only one way to get good health, and that is by taking Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This wonderful medicine aids digestion, tones the system, and fills the veins with rich, red blood. It cures biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia and nervousness. It has been the standard medicine of the American people for fifty years. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

TO PUSH BUILDING PROJECTS.

Congress to Be Asked to Erect Authorized Structures.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Mr. Taylor, assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of erection of public buildings, is preparing for transmission to congress a list of authorized public buildings in the United States on which work has been stopped or never begun because of the increase in the price of building materials and the shortage of appropriations. In many cases the buildings have never been begun because contractors would not undertake their construction within the appropriation; sites in many cases have been secured but there the matter has been held up. Congress will be asked to increase these appropriations so that the projected buildings may be erected as originally intended.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

New York, Jan. 16.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat on Saturday, Jan. 13, as compiled by the New York produce exchange is as follows: Wheat, 56,532,000 bushels; decrease, 1,360,000 bushels. Corn, 12,884,000 bushels; increase, 271,000 bushels. Oats, 5,533,000 bushels; decrease, 208,000 bushels. Rye, 1,250,000 bushels; decrease, 61,000 bushels. Barley, 2,032,000 bushels; decrease, 178,000 bushels.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY

Third Annual Convention of the National Association Has Opened.

SOME BIG FIGURES

Given By President Springer Showing the Extent of the Industry.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 16.—The third annual convention of the National Live Stock Association of the United States began here today with a good attendance.

President John W. Springer, of Denver, in his annual address said:

"We face with the twentieth century new questions, new responsibilities and rapidly extending markets. Conditions have forced our nation to abandon the Chinese wall policy and we are today enjoying at home our greatest prosperity while our foreign business for 1899 reached the unheard of figures of over $2,000,000,000.

"The question that meets ambitious Americans as 1900 dawns upon them is, shall we lead or follow? I speak for the greatest live stock association on the face of the earth when I say we believe in leading, not in following. Commerce is the backbone of a great nation, and the supreme contest today is for commercial supremacy. We shall contest for the markets of the whole civilized world and stand sponsor for any and all the weaker peoples who ask for our assistance. We are ready and able to teach them the advantages of a liberal education, a religious tolerance and absolute political emancipation. It is not a dream to predict that before the twentieth century closes our political destiny will be bounded by the confines of North America, if it does not directly or indirectly even to the entire Western hemisphere. American enterprise crystalized through American labor, American products, is directing the ship of state today, and the best the earth affords is none too good for our people. The electric chariot of progress is sending its throbbing pulsations of activity up and down the commercial highways of the earth and, my friends, if you cannot keep up with the procession, you will be rapidly relegated to that circle of 'has beens' whose objections, criticisms and predictions of dire and awful calamities should have written over their chaotic domains, 'Abandon hope—progress—all ye who enter here.'

"And why, pray, should not the stockmen of the United States be for the new order of things? Less than ten years ago your range horses were selling at from $5 to $25 on the market. Today they bring from $20 to $50 while your high-class saddle and coach horses are selling at their highest figure, even to $1000 apiece. Less than ten years ago your cattle down here in Texas were sold at $8 for a cow, with calf thrown in, while today the cow is worth from $15 up and the calf at least $10 more.

"Less than a decade has passed since wool went 'wool-gathering' at 8 cents a pound on the range, while next year's crop is now being contracted by the big buyers at 20 cents on the ranch. While your sheep which wandered aimlessly over the trackless plains and sage brush flats could find no buyer at $1.50 and $2, whereas, now, anything with wool on its back is being searched for with great diligence at from $2.50 to $4 each.

"Yes, and not to overlook the American hog; years ago he squealed for takers at $2.75 per cwt., while now $4.75 and $5 is paid without the squeal being thrown in at all.

"Is it any wonder, my friends, when you look the facts squarely in the face that the live stock industry of the United States is to be found harnessed to the chariot of progress?

"Is it numbers or quality that commands the world's gold dollars today? I answer it is quality. And now permit me to lay down five maxims which I hold are self evident.

"First—That no state can realize a heavy immigration that is not liberal with the live stock interests.

"Second—That no railway management will prosper long which turns a deaf ear to the complaints of stockmen.

"Third—That no live stock market will continue to grow which imposes a terminal charge on every car of live stock for the privilege of unloading at their yards.

"Fourth—That no stockman will prosper who does not read and liberally advertise in stock journals, papers and magazines.

"Fifth—That the stockman who gains the greatest reward will be who places quality above quantity, in all of his dealins in livestock.

"I regret to be compelled to report that the railways terminating at Missouri river points have been very ungenerous with the livestock interests in 1899. Notwithstanding a generally accepted promise, made by certain railway officials the feeding in transit privilege which we have enjoyed for over a quarter of a century was abrogated without excuse.

"This has been the banner year in the carrying trade for the railways of this country, and yet they were 'forced' to assail the already burdened livestock industry to increase their revenues. This great organization possibly should employ the best traffic manager obtainable and give him authority to route all of our livestock and see who will furnish the best service for the most reasonable figure. This is the way the Rockefellers made the Standard Oil combination so powerful. They arranged to own their own cars, and the railroads of the United States pay them liberally to haul them filled.

"The members of the National Live Stock association are today stronger financially than the Standard Oil syndicate. We have nearly $400,000,000 of active working values in our horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, owned by our own members, to say nothing of those we indirectly represent.

"Shall we take this railroad bull by the horns and twist his neck, or shall we be tossed like a ball from pillar to post, each time with a little higher freight rate tacked on to our animal anatomy.

"I am for peace if it can be obtained on any reasonable basis; but for war, if we can obtain no redress by diplomatic methods.

"This great live stock organization has decreed that the terminal charges at stock yards in this country is against public policy and must therefore be abrogated.

"It may be set down with absolute certainty that the American horse never held as exaulted a position as he does at the dawn of the twentieth century. We all rejoice that in the past two decades the inhuman work of being compelled to pull loaded street cars over slippery cobble stones in our great cities the world over has ceased, since electricity has dropped this yoke. We are now aiding to still further unshackle him from drawing the awful truckloads of the great cities, as the automobile will draw these heavy vehicles and still further relieve the faithful horse. We shall place the horse where he belongs—shall give him more freedom, shall honor him for what he has done in the ages past. In all ages history speaks of him, and the future will crown him as man's fittest companion in the animal kingdom. His place shall be nearer the family. The horse shall ever stand for health, enjoyment and life—true, honored and invaluable.

"We find the United States credited with nearly 55,000,000 head and a beef production of nearly 4,000,000 tons per annum. Look at the result at our great markets this past year—beef selling on the hoof as high as $8 per 100, live weight. This, of course, given for the highest quality—produced by thoroughbred bulls. However the average price of all beef at the markets has been so satisfactory, that I have yet to hear of a single complaint from any beef producer.

"We are experiencing an era of prosperity not soon to end, as consumption is increasing much more rapidly than is the production of the country. As long as this condition prevails prices will remain higher.

"The American hog numbers into the millions and the demand grows apace. Years ago, when a frontiersman caught one of the long-haired razor-backs with snout over a foot in length, it was with a shotgun or a rifle as he flew through the woods. They were almost worthless. Now the well-bred hog is seen from one end of the country to the other; our people have become connoisseurs of sweet ham, streaked bacon and country sausage. They like it and the world is rapidly following suit.

"In 1899, the sheep of the United States furnished about 70,000,000 pounds of wool, less than 37,000,000 of sheep, against 50,000,000 sheep in 1884. The consumption of mutton and lambs has increased beyond the expectations of even the most enthusiastic sheep breeder until now nearly 500,000 tons are consumed; 20 cents predicted for the wool crop of 1900—and every woolen mill in the whole land running full time and behind in orders, and paying higher wages than have been paid for even a decade. And yet, with this great increased supply of wool, in 1899 we purchased of foreign countries over 100,000,000 pounds of wool, most of which should and will be grown on our great Western and Southern ranges. We must give the sheep man his just dues and admit that his flocks have as much right on the public domain as our herds. It is a very narrow and short-sighted policy which would close the forest reserves of the United States to the sheep which are growing the wool to clothe our people. Suppose the sheep do eat the grass and the small shrubs. They have been given this privilege for generations back and it should be continued until the government compels both sheepmen and cattlemen to pay for using government grass. It is believed in some quarters that the sheepman is against the government and that his flocks should be driven even into the sea, but this is narrow and selfish and wholly without quantity in any sense of the word. It is well for us all to remember that each American citizen must give and take, for no one has a monopoly on sunshine, air, water or grass on the open range. The best stockman is the law-abiding stockman who shall delight to respect the golden rule.

"The beginning of the new century should witness a change in our public land system. The citizens of this country should be encouraged to lease the great tracts of wild grazing lands and bring them to a state of usefulness. Every homesteader should be given first choice to lease for from five to ten years, at 2 per cent per acre, 20 acres for every acre he owns, and the balance of the public lands lying in the various counties of the Western states should be valued by the county commissioners of the various counties, and the land then advertised by the federal government and leased to the highest bidder—rent payable annually in advance for a period of from 5 to 10 years, with good bonds for future payment.

"The general government should be entitled to keep the first year's revenue from all leases of the public domain—and each succeeding year's lease money should be paid into the various state treasuries to be paid out by a uniform state law for the destruction of predatory animals and for the erection of reservoirs, force dams and a better water supply on the various ranges over the semi-arid portions of the country."

IT'S ALWAYS BAD

The Best of Backs Are Bad When They Ache and Duluth People Know It.

A bad back is always bad.

Bad at night when bed time comes.

Just as bad in the morning.

Ever try Doan's Kidney Pills?

Know they cure backache, cure every kidney ill?

If you don't, some Duluth people do.

Read a case of it:

M. Tretheway, of 609 Sixty-third avenue, says: "Though a very old man counting by years, my general health, with the exception of kidney complaint, has always been good. I persistently tried to help myself by using ordinary household remedies as well as buying sure cures for kidney complaints, but until I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at the Duluth Drug company's and took them I never received anything but the most transitory benefit. The action of Doan's Kidney Pills upon the secretions are very marked, and as I continued the treatment the backache slowly disappeared. I do not like to say that I am radically cured, but it does not require a great stretch of the imagination to reason as follows: 'If Doan's Kidney Pills were so prompt in bringing the assistance at a time when I sorely needed it, if any recurrence takes place they can be appealed to, with every chance of again affording relief.'"

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents.

Foster-Milburn company, Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

RED BOX
TRADE MARK
Is a Guarantee of Quality.

"PRESIDENT"........10c
"UNION MADE," "XX"..10c "UNION MADE," "X"..5c
Ask Your Dealer for Them.

Old People Made Young.

J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville, Mich., Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart trouble, Constipation and Rheumatism by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvelous remedy for old people's complaints." Only 50c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

WHALLEN AND RYAN INDICTED.

Are Charged With Conspiring to Bribe Senator Harrell.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the grand jury returned indictments against John H. Whallen and Charles H. Ryan, charging them with unlawfully conspiring to bribe a member of the general assembly, to-wit, Senator S. B. Harrell. Bench warrants were at once issued for Whallen and Ryan, bonds being placed at $1000 in each case. The cases were set for trial on Jan. 25.

AGAINST BOLLN.

Washington, Jan. 16.—In the United States supreme court yesterday, Justice Brown rendered an opinion in the case of Henry Bolln versus the state of Nebraska, on application made by Bolln for a writ of error to the Nebraska supreme court in the matter of the conviction of Bolln, former city treasurer of Omaha, of the crime of embezzlement. The opinion refused Bolln's application, affirming the opinion of the state court and affirming the constitutionality of the Nebraska law providing for proceeding in criminal cases upon information processes.

Cafe, observation and parlor cars on Queen & Crescent route, Florida and New Orleans limited.

THREATENING.

Paris Thinks Russia's Maneuvers Are Directed Against Great Britain.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—A Paris cablegram to the Record says: The movement of Russian troops to the Afghan frontier, coinciding as it does with the time of the czar's official new year's congratulation of Count Muravieff, his foreign minister, is generally considered here to be directed against Great Britain, though an effort is made in certain quarters to combat this view. Thus M. Pavolovsky, syndic of the foreign press here, who is correspondent of one of the leading Russian daily newspapers and persona grata to the French government, said to me today:

"Although the Russian people as a whole sympathize with the Boers, the St. Petersburg government has no intention of seizing the occasion of Great Britain's embarrassment to encroach on the frontier of British India. This movement of the Russian troops has no unfriendly significance. It is simply a military maneuver which the war office has had in contemplation for many months. The peace of the world has nothing to fear from this action. It is true, however, that Russia will be highly displeased if Great Britain, on the eve of the cession of the Portuguese colonies in East Africa, shall seize Delagoa bay. In that event a powerful class surrounding the czar would surely protest, and these statesmen, in spite of his majesty's pacific disposition, would exert a great influence."

OSTRACISE TRUST MAGNATES.

Professor Hadley Advises That and Bryan Endorses Idea.

St. Louis, Jan. 16.—Col. W. J. Bryan and President Arthur Hadley of Yale university were interviewed yesterday relative to the latter's proposal to ostracise trust magnates. Both are agreed on the idea that social recognition should be denied to any man engaged in a trust or other business enterprise inimical to the public welfare, and that the public mind should be educated to see those evils that exist in the trust system. President Hadley said, in response to a question regarding a remedy for some of the bad effects of the trust which he suggested in his speech at Denver:

"When people have clearly made up their minds as to what are social evils, ostracism is a favorite remedy." Then he said by way of explanation:

"But the trouble is, the public mind is not clearly made up. To my mind many of the troubles attributed to the trusts are not cleared. This is where the public needs educating. The evils caused by the trusts should be pointed out, and when it is shown that a man is engaged in an unworthy enterprise, people should have the courage to deny him public recognition. I believe the time will come when they will do so. I do not mean that every man belonging to a trust should be cancelled from the list of one's acquaintances. That is a matter requiring the judgment of each individual case."

Col Bryan was asked for his views on the plan of Professor Hadley. He said:

"The idea is a good one and should be encouraged. A man who tries to rob the people by means of a trust, or by wrecking a bank or railroad, should no more be countenanced by society than a plain highwayman. The thing needed is to awaken and educate the public mind and conscience on such matters. When the people understand the harm in trusts they will be ready to apply a remedy. There are things which were permitted in society twenty-five years ago which are not tolerated at all today. The change has been wrought through education. A similar change will take place when the people learn the true moral status of the trust question. I am glad indeed that college men, who are leaders in education, are taking up the matter for discussion. It is a step in the right direction, and I have no doubt that their researches will result in greatly helping to solve the problem. But so far as ostracism is concerned, I do not believe that, as a remedy for the trust evil, it is likely to become noticeably effective very soon."

CHARGES AGAINST McGIFFERT.

Formal Arraignment of the Divine Before the Presbytery.

New York, Jan. 16.—The presbytery of New York, sitting as a court, yesterday listened to the formal charges of heresy made against Rev. Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, by the stated clerk, Rev. G. W. F. Birch, and thereupon cited Dr. McGiffert to appear before it at the next meeting of the presbytery, to be held on February 12, and plead. The charges brought by the stated clerk aver that Dr. McGiffert, being a minister of the Presbyterian church, in the United States of America, and a member of the presbytery of New York, publicly denies the fundamental doctrine of the inspiration of God and the truthfulness and authority of the holy sepulchre as set forth in the confession of faith and the scriptures itself; that said Dr. McGiffert, in his book entitled "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age" denies the immediate inspiration of God and infallible authority of holy scripture by discrediting or contradicting statements of its writings; by teaching that the authors of holy scripture contradict each other or that scripture contradicts scripture, and by denying the genuineness, truthfulness and authority of portions of the gospel according to John, and this discourses of our Lord as they are contained in said gospel.

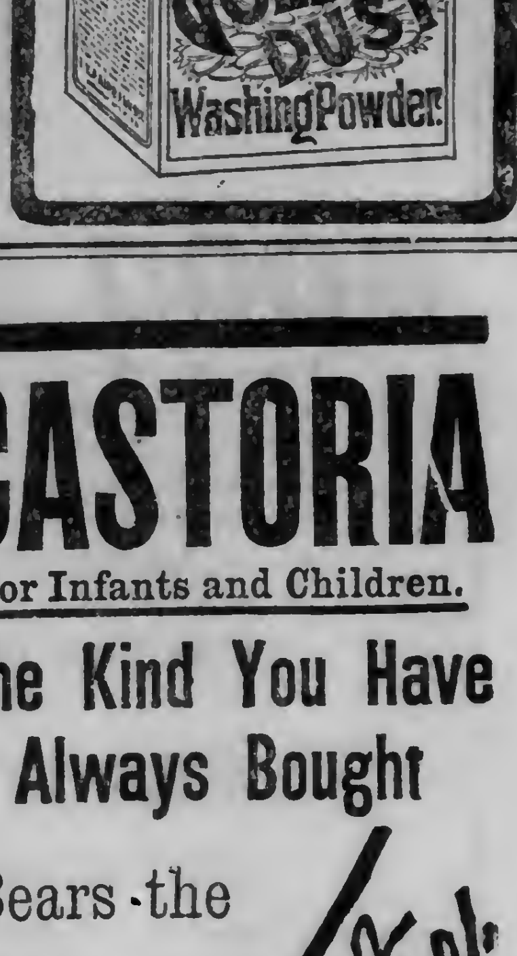
WEDDING GUESTS POISONED.

Made Ill By Chicken Cooked In Copper Kettle.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Nearly 100 guests who assembled at 569 Canal street to witness the wedding of Morris Pallack and Annie Schan were poisoned during a dinner which followed the wedding ceremony. In less than half an hour after dinner nearly everyone in the hall was in a helpless condition. What article of food contained the poison no one has yet been able to learn, but the most popular belief is that it was the chicken, which had been prepared in a copper kettle. So far no deaths have been reported, but many are seriously ill.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER
Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan Pimples, Freckles Moth Patches Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 51 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the hautton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S. Canadas and Europe. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, Great Jones st., N. Y.



"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

WASHING CROCKS AND MILK VESSELS

A great deal depends upon the care of crocks or pans in which milk is kept. They should be washed as soon as possible after using. Rinse first with cold water, then wash thoroughly inside and out with hot water, in which a little Gold Dust Washing Powder has been dissolved to make a good suds. Finish by rinsing with scalding water; wipe dry and set out, with right side up, in the fresh air and sunshine, and they will be clean and sweet.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK." Sent free on request to THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed -
Alx. Senna +
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed +
Peppermint -
Bi Carbonate Soda +
Worm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH SAPOLIO

A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying and exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. What is needed is that which is cleansing, soothing, protecting and healing. Such a remedy is Ely's Cream Balm. Price 50 cents, at druggists, or it will be mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. The Balm, when placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. A cold in the head vanishes quickly.

BLOOD POISON

Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY COMPANY—[illegible] Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Whereas, default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made, executed and delivered by Daniel R. Cash and Alice R. Cash, his wife, of the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, mortgagors, to Frank S. Daggett, mortgagee, dated the twenty-fourth (24th) day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the twenty-sixth (26th) day of July, A. D. 1893, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, in Book [illegible] of mortgages, on page [illegible];

And whereas, there is claimed to be due and is due on said mortgage at the date of this notice one thousand three hundred and twenty and 79-100 dollars ($1320.79) principal and interest and two hundred and forty-nine and 50-100 dollars ($249.50) for taxes and assessments paid by the mortgagee at the date of this notice with interest thereon making in all the sum of fifteen hundred and seventy and 29-100 dollars now due thereon, and no proceeding or action has been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by the sale of the premises therein described, at public vendue by the sheriff of the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, at the front door of the district court house of said county, in the city of Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota, on Thursday, the twenty-fifth (25th) day of January, A. D. 1900, at ten (10) o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to satisfy the amount which shall then be due on said mortgage, with interest thereon and the costs and disbursements of the sale and twenty-five dollars ($25.00) attorney's fees as stipulated in said mortgage in case of foreclosure.

The premises described in said mortgage and so to be sold is the tract or parcel of land lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots numbered two (2) and three (3), in block numbered thirty-nine (39), Portland Division of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof.

Dated Duluth, Minn., Dec. 9th, 1899.

FRANK S. DAGGETT,
Mortgagee.

MAHON & AGATIN,
Attorneys for said Mortgagee.
Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-12-19-26-1899-Jan-2-9-16-1900.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF St. Louis.—ss.
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Mary A. Green, as committee and guardian of the person and estate of Esther D. Haslam,
Plaintiff,
vs.

William C. Sargent, Rhoble L. Sargent, Arthur F. Ritchie, Merchants and Manufacturers Exchange, Henry S. Mahon, John T. Murphy, as receiver of the Keystone National Bank, a banking corporation; Josiah I. Phelps, Agnes Callender, Ada Phelps, Luther Mendenhall, on his own behalf and as receiver of Duluth Dry Goods Company, a corporation; First National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, Walter J. Johnson, Victor Stearns, as administrator of the estate of Ozora P. Stearns, deceased; First National Bank of Tower, William E. Richardson and Frank A. Day, co-partners as Richardson, Day & Co., G. G. Hartley, Anna M. Willard and William D. Willard, executors of the estate of John A. Willard, deceased; Albert Harrington, Herbert W. Coffin and Amos L. Warner, co-partners as Coffin & Warner; H. Hanford, A. W. [illegible], Joseph Sellwood, Angus R. Macfarlane, W. E. Mayhew, Warren Mendenhall, Charles H. Graves, Sarah L. Ames, Walter Van Brunt, C. C. Teare, Lucy Gray Harrison, as executrix of the estate of Matthew B. Harrison, deceased, Victor Stearns, John H. Dight, as receiver, C. C. Prindle, Benjamin E. Wells, William R. [illegible], John [illegible], George H. [illegible], I. K. Dickerman, C. E. Dickerman, Luther Mendenhall and Townsend W. Hoopes, co-partners as Mendenhall & Hoopes.
Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of said district court, at the city of Duluth, county of St. Louis, and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 207-8 First National Bank building, in the city of Duluth, in the said St. Louis County, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated November 13th, 1899.

FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 207-8 First National Bank Building,
Duluth, Minn.

Notice is hereby given that the object of the above entitled action is to foreclose a certain mortgage upon all of the following described premises, situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, to-wit: All of the west one-half of the northwest one-quarter (w½ of nw¼) and the northwest one-quarter of the southwest one-quarter (nw¼ of sw¼) of section numbered ten (10); also, the south one-half of the northwest one-quarter (s½ of nw¼), and the northwest one-quarter of the southwest one-quarter (nw¼ of sw¼) of section numbered seven (7), all in township fifty-one (51), north of range fourteen (14) west of the Fourth Principal Meridian, and containing two hundred forty acres, more or less, according to the government survey thereof.

No personal judgment in said action is asked for, except as against the defendants William C. Sargent and Arthur F. Ritchie.

FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-12-19-26-1899—Jan-2-9-16—1900.

A SLUMP IN WHEAT

Market Opened Weak, Rallied But Sold Down Rapidly After Noon.

THE CABLES LOWER

Selling By Foreigners and the Export and Cash Demand Slow.

Duluth Board of Trade, Jan. 16.—The wheat market was weak and lower at the opening this morning. The cables had a bearish influence, wheat being reported quiet and ⅜d lower at Liverpool. There was some selling by New York and foreign account, which also had a depressing influence, but there was a good demand by shorts at Chicago and this, with buying against puts and by St. Louis interests, caused a slight rally. There was hardly an export demand, however, and the cash demand was also slack. The rally did not last long, and after noon the market became very weak and prices declined rapidly on Bradstreet's report of an increase of over 4,000,000 in the world's visible supply. The close was 1⅜c lower than yesterday here and 1⅜@1½c lower at Chicago for the May option.

There was a fair amount of trading in futures on the Duluth board. May wheat opened ½c lower at 66c, rose to 66¼c at 11 o'clock but slumped off to 65½c at 12:20 and continued on the down grade, touching 65¼c at 12:40 and 65c at 1:05. The close was at 64⅞c, being 1⅜c lower than yesterday. About 10,000 bus of cash stuff was sold at 2½c under May. Corn advanced ¼c. Oats and barley were unchanged. Rye declined ½c. Cash flax was unchanged, while May flax lost ½c. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 63⅞c; to arrive, 63⅞c. No. 1 northern, cash, 62⅞c; to arrive, 62⅞c; May, 64⅞c; July, 66c. No. 2 northern, 59⅞c. No. 3 spring, 56⅞c. Oats, 21@23½c. Rye, 49c. Barley, 34-37c. Flax, cash, $1.44; May, $1.48. Corn, 30½c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 65; corn, 16; oats, 6; rye, 1; barley, 3; flax, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 19,008 bus; corn, 1621 bus; rye, 140 bus; barley, 3112 bus; flax, 972 bus. Shipments—None.

Ship Your Grain to
McCarthy Bros. & Co.
Grain Commission Merchants,
Duluth and Minneapolis.
WE SELL BY SAMPLE.
REFERENCES:
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES TUESDAY.

No. 1 northern wheat, 3 cars	$0.63¾
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	63½
No. 1 northern, 1 car	63
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	63¼
No. 2 northern, 1 car mills	62
Flax, 2,500 bus May	1.49

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Opening Generally Lower But Market Steady at Decline.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Lower Liverpool cables were an influence in the wheat market today. May opening ¼@⅜c under yesterday at 66⅛@½. New York and foreigners were sellers early and some wheat came out on stop orders. Trade was quiet, but at the low price the demand from shorts was good. This, combined with buying against the puts and some purchases made for St. Louis interests, steadied the market, and caused a rally to ½@¾c. The cash and export demand was slow. Receipts here were 35 cars, none of which graded contract. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 206 cars, against 365 last week and 483 a year ago.

In the last hour of the session there was a frantic rush to sell. May shorts after 11 o'clock advanved to 66⅞c, then came a break. Bradstreets announced an increase in the world's visible of 4,010,000 bus. The bottom dropped out of the market and the price declined without support for a loss from last night of 1⅜@1½c, May closing very weak at 65¼@⅜c.

Corn was a shade easier with wheat at the opening, but steadied on the light country offerings, small receipts and steady cables. Trade was dull. Local receipts were 491 cars. May opened unchanged at 33¼c and sold to 33⅜c.

Corn held steady, closing rather firm. May a shade up at 33¼@⅜c.

The oat market was dull and featureless, but steady. Receipts here were 316 cars. May opened unchanged at 23⅞c and sold to 24c.

Receipts of hogs over the estimate and weaker prices at the yards caused a shade loss in the provision market at the opening, but as there was good demand the tone was steady at the decline. May pork opened 7½c down$11.05@07*; May lard 5@7½ lower at $6.07½@10 and May ribs 5 under yesterday at $5.82½@85.

Close, wheat, January, 62⅛c; May, 65¼@⅜c; July, 66c. Corn, January, 31c; May, 33¼@⅜c; July, 34. Oats, January, 22½c; May, 23⅝c; July, 23⅛c. Pork, January, $10.70; May, $10.95; July, $11.05. Lard, January, $5.87½; May, $6.02½; July, $6.10. Ribs, January, $5.70; May, $5.90. Cash, wheat, No. 2 red, 66½@67c; No. 3 red, 64@66c; No. 2 hard winter, 63½c; No. 3 hard winter, 60@62½c; No. 1 northern spring, 65@66½c. No. 2 northern spring, 64½@66c; No. 3 spring, 60@64½c. Corn, No. 2, 31½c; No. 3, 31¼c. Oats, No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22½@¾c. Flax, cash, Northwestern, $1.50; Southwestern, $1.50; May, $1.63; September, $1.05. Rye, May, 52½c. Barley, cash, 35@48c. Timothy, January, $2.50; February, $2.55; March, $2.60. Clover, January, $8.25; March, $8.50.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, room 107 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—The wheat market after declining ¼c per bus early owing to the discouraging advices from abroad, later rallied ⅜c on covering by shorts owing to the strength in corn, only to break again ⅞c per bus when Bradstreet's report was published showing an increase in the world's visible supply of over 4,000,000 bus. Liverpool reported their market as weak, ⅜d lower, and reported cash demand very limited. The Continental markets were also lower. Receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were 331 cars against 629 cars last year. There was a moderate demand for cash wheat on the break both here and at the seaboard, but no large business reported. Our Liverpool correspondents cabled us that Argentine is still offering freely at prices relatively cheaper than this country. The weather throughout the winter wheat belt is generally favorable. Trade has been very large all day and the tendency of the market is towards still lower prices. Estimated receipts for tomorrow 20 cars.

The corn market ruled very firm during the early part of the session and prices advanced ½c per bus on buying by local bulls, owing to the very light country receipts and prospects of small receipts, also rather better cash demand. On the advance there was more or less realizing and this together with the break in wheat caused the market to react ¼c per bus. Liverpool reported their market as steady and unchanged. Bradstreet's made an increase in their visible supply of 1,406,000 bus. The government report showing the final yield of the crop will not be published this month and this induced holders who sold out yesterday to buy back. We think corn should be bought on all weak spots as long as the country movement remains so small. Estimated receipts for tomorrow 190 cars.

There was only a light trade in oats today and the market ruled steady within a narrow range and no special feature. Country offerings were god, while threre was a fairly good cash demand. Estimated receipts for tomorrow 215 cars.

Provisions opened weak on larger receipts of hogs and lower prices for them. The decline brought out heavy trade and all important operators were in the market. Armous was credited with being a buyer and Cudahy a seller. The receipts overrun estimates 6000 but ran under 10,000. Shipments of meats and lard very large. The market is nervous but there are good buying orders for any weak spots. Believe products a purchase for substantial profits. Estimated 41,000 hogs tomorrow.

Puts, May wheat, 64⅞@65@64¾c.
Calls, May wheat, 65¾@65⅞-66c.
Puts, May corn, 33⅜@33⅜c bid.
Calls, May corn, 33⅝c asked @33⅝c bid.

Established 1862
Weare Commission Company, Chicago.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.
Private wires to all Exchanges. 'Phone 713 GEO. RUPLEY, Manager.
We make a specialty of Boston Copper Stocks. Duluth Office—319 Board of Trade.

WEARE'S REPORT.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—The monopoly which has characterized trade in the wheat pit for some time was relieved this morning by this cereal suffering from a general desertion by its friends and a hammering on the part of its enemies. Trade up to noon was not characteristic of any great weakness and fairly steady, shorts seeming to be inclined to cover under the impression that the break had been a good one and a natural upturn might be expected. There was some long buying as well and the market looked fairly well. Bradstreets, however, seemed to act as an emetic upon a market which has been more or less sick and a general throwing over of lines by longs and shorts as well who had covered, resulted from the report that the world's visible had increased 4,401,000 bus compared with an increase last year of 1,322,000 bus. This was the last straw and turned the crowd so generally to the selling side. An explanation is given in regard to the large and unexpected increase in Bradstreet's visible report to the fact that it is due to a correction of Russian stocks. It is difficult to size the possibilities of wheat after a break such as we have experienced today and with the feeling so unanimously one-sided. No doubt there has been a very heavy and forced liquidation by longs, which makes that side of the market a very slim proposition and the short side a very heavy one. The actual grain in sight has been too much for the class of trade we have had of late, but should speculation be attracted by the present low price of wheat as undoubtedly cash business will, we would feel very much inclined to look for an upturn. It certainly does not look consistent with the relative advance in values of all other commodities throughout the United States that wheat should be 65c. We advise conservatism around these figures, believing that further decline will make wheat a first class investment and that if well margined, togdther with a reasonable amount of patience, clients will not be worried much by taking hold on the scale down from here. We do not feel inclined to advise the short side at these prices and after such erratical break as we have experienced.

The corn market was active and strong most of the morning. Weak kneed holders were disappointed at the failure of the government to make its report as anticipated tomorrow and began taking in the short lines they had put out, which ran the market up. The corn market has very effectually shown what it can do on the bull side. There are many shorts. Farmers show no inclination to increase the offerings. Cash business continues to increase. Feeders keep on offering better prices and the entire situation in our opinion favors better prices.

Oats have been inactive and dull.

The provision market has been somewhat irregular with easier undertone. Any break from these figures in provisions makes them an excellent investment.

WEARE COMMISSION COMPANY.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Jan. 16.—Close, wheat in store—No. 1 northern, 61½c; May, 64⅝@¾c, July, 64⅞c. On track—No. 1 hard, 63½c; No. 1 northern, 62c; No. 2 northern, 59½c.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Jan. 16.—Close, wheat, March, 73⅛c; May, 71⅛c; July, 71⅞c. Corn, May, 39½c.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May—				
Open	66B	63¾	66⅝-½	72¾-⅞
High	66¼	64⅛	66⅞	73
Low	64⅞B	62⅝-¾	65¼-⅜	71⅞
Close	64⅞B	62⅝-¾	65¼-⅜	71⅞A
July—				
Open	67¼B	65⅛	67⅛	72⅝
High	67½	65¾-½	67½	72⅞
Low	66B	64⅛	66	71¾-⅞
Close	66B	64⅛	66	71⅞A

CHICAGO, OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. May.	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Open	23⅞	33¼	$11.05
High	24⅛	33¾	11.07
Low	23⅞	33¼	10.95
Close	23⅞N	33¼-⅜	10.95B

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Bus.	Shipments. Bus.
New York	12,800	12,043
Philadelphia	17,072	6,075
Baltimore	10,861	....
Toledo	9,300	30,500
Detroit	3,679	....
St. Louis	6,060	22,000
Boston	95,757	....
Chicago	73,150	32,230
Milwaukee	40,600	2,900
Minneapolis	189,420	28,560
Kansas City	9,100	13,000
Duluth	19,008	....

THE FLOUR STATEMENT.

Following is the flour statement for Duluth and Superior for the week ended Jan. 13, 1900:

	Bbls.
Production by local mills	8780
Exports	1,385
Total shipments	8690
Stocks in store	8090

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.—Wheat, quiet, ⅜d lower; March and May, 5s 8⅛d. Corn, steady, unchanged; January, 3s 5⅜d; May, 3s 5½d.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: Urgent orders for heavy logging horses were numerous today which bought about an active trade. Prices ruled at below quotations. The very active trade on logging horses that has materialized the last two days is due to the faborable weather for logging and a very active trade of heavy horses is promising. Manitoba dealers were on the market and were fairly active in buying. Several shippers placed their consignments on the market today, supplying the market satisfactorily. Quotations:

Drafters, choice	$110@140
Drafters, choice to good	80@110
Farm horses, choice	75@105
Farm horses, common to good	50@ 75

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Cattle receipts, 4000; steady to slow and weak; beeves, $4.25@6.40; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.80; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; Texas feed beeves, $4.10@5.00. Hogs receipts today, 40,000; tomorrow, 40,000; left over, 3000; 5@10c lower; mixed and butchers, $4.40@4.70; good to choice heavy, $4.55@4.70; rough, heavy, $4.40@4.50; light, $4.35@4.57½; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.65. Sheep receipts, 12,000; active, stronger; sheep, $4.40@4.90; lambs, $4.90@6.15. Receipts and shipments for yesterday: Cattle receipts, 17,398; shipments, 3640. Hogs receipts, 36,091; shipments, 4670. Sheep receipts, 15,328.

COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, Jan. 16.—Close: Adventure, 6@½; Allouez, 3@1½; Arcadian, 29@1½; Arnold, 6½@7; Ashbed, 1 asked; Atlantic, 24½@25; Baltic, 18@18; Bay State, 1 asked; Bingham, 11¼@½; Bonanza, 1¼; Boston and Montana, 262; Butte and Boston, 45@48; Calumet and Hecla, 745@750; Centennial, 17½@18; Cochita, 13¼@¾; Copper Range, 22; Dominion Coal, 40¾; Franklin, 14@½; Humboldt, 1@2; Isabella, 8; Isle Royale, 23@24; Mass, 9; Mercedes, 8½; Michigan, 6¾@7½; Mohawk, 15½@16½; Old Colony, 4½@5; Old Dominion, 20 bid; Osceola, 70@72; Parrott, 40¼@42; Quincy, 145; Rhode Island, 4½@5; Santa Fe, 6½; Tamarack, 170; Tecumseh, 7½; United States, 14¾@15½; Utah, 29; Washington, 1⅛@½; Winona, 4½@5; Wolverine, 40@41; Zinc, 16@17½.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

No Decisive Tone at Opening—Upward Tendency Develoys.

New York, Jan. 16.—Opening dealings were so small as to give no very decisive tone to the market. In the prominent stocks, changes were confined to fractions and mostly on the side of losses. New York Air Brake dropped 3¼.

Manhattan and Metropolitan yielded 1¼ under bear pressure, but other stocks held well. When pressure was relaxed, Metropolitan rallied a point above last night and Sugar, Manhattan, Brooklyn Transit and Tobacco were stronger. Business was smaller than for months and dealings were entirely professional.

Prices of leading stocks tended upward, but the movement in Metropolitan was very erratic. A range of several points was covered frequently. The top price was reached at midday. The bond market was held firm and was relatively more attractive than stocks.

Tobacco rose briskly 3 points and some other specialties hardened to the best. The general market maintained its listless tone. Third Avenue dropped 2¾ on the transactions. The closing was semi-stagnant and irregular at mixed net changes.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Jan. 16.—Money on call nominally, 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent; sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@¼ for demand, and at $4.83½@¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84@½, and $4.87½@$4.88; commercial bills, $4.82½@$4.83. Silver certificates, 5000 ounces at 59½c; bar silver, 59¼c; Mexican dollars, 47½c; government bonds, strong; 2s registered, $1.02½; 3s registered, $1.09½; coupon, $1.10½; new 4s registered, $1.32¾; coupon, $1.33¾; old 4s registered and coupon, $1.14⅛; 5s, registered, $1.12; coupon, $1.13¼.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 16.—Consols for money and account, 100.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 16.—The cotton market opened steady with prices unchanged to 2 points lower and followed an uneventful course during the early session. Business around the opening consisted mainly of English buying, Wall street covering and local liquidation. Liverpool bought here and sold in the home market. Advices from New Orleans depicted no change in the South's attitude.

Cotton spot closed quiet. Middling uplands, 7⅝c; middling gulf, 7⅞c; sales, 520 bales. Cotton futures closed steady. January, $7.31; February, $7.28; March, $7.31; April, $7.32; May, $7.34; June, $7.35; July, $7.36; August, $7.33; September, $6.85; October, $6.74; November, $6.70; December, $6.67.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar Trust	116	117⅜	115¾	117
Am. Steel, com	46	46⅞	45½	46⅞
Am. Tobacco	97	99⅝	96¼	98⅝
Atchison, com	19½	19½	19½	19½
Atchison, pfd	59⅝	60⅛	59⅝	59⅞
Brooklyn Transit	67	69¼	67½	68¾
C., M. & St. P.	116⅞	117⅛	116⅝	117⅛
C., B. & Q.	120½	121	120¼	121
Federal Steel, com	49⅝	50⅜	49⅝	50¼
Federal Steel, pfd	73	73	73	73
Great Western	12⅛	12½	12⅛	12½
L. & N.	80	80	79⅝	80
Manhattan	91½	92⅜	90¾	91½
Missouri Pacific	39⅝	39¾	39⅜	39⅝
Nor. Pacific, com	51¼	51½	51¼	51½
Nor. Pacific, pfd	73¾	74	73¾	74
People's Gas	102⅝	103¼	102½	103
Rock Island	105⅛	105¼	105⅛	105¼
Southern Pacific	37	37¾	37	37⅝
Tenn. & C. I.	82¾	84	82¼	84
U. S. Leather, pfd	74⅝	74⅝	73⅝	73⅞
Union Pacific, pfd	74⅛	74½	74¼	74⅜
Union Pacific, com	46	46¼	45⅞	46⅛
Western Union	87½	..	..	..
Illinois Central	112	..	..	..
Leather, com	16⅛	17⅜	16⅛	17⅛
Money	4	4	2½	3

A BATCH OF POSTMASTERS

Named and Other Appointments Made By the President.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The president today sent these nominations to the senate:

Navy—Lieutenant commanders to be commanders: William W. Kimball, William P. Day, John C. Wilson. To be second lieutenants in marine corps—H. J. Hirshinger, of North Carolina. To be assistant paymasters in navy—John D. Robrett, of Texas; Stewart Rhodes, of California; G. W. Pigman, Jr., of Indiana; P. G. Kenna, of Illinois.

Postmasters: Iowa—Daniel Anderson, Lacmi; T. J. Ochiltree, Morning Sun. Michigan—H. C. Whitter, Colon; J. P. Scott, Jr., Delray; E. N. Clink, East Jordan.

Minnesota—S. C. Stanchfield, Camden Place; William B. Strom, Hector; W. D. Harden, Leroy; I. C. Richardson, Thief River Falls.

Wisconsin—G. A. Blakely, Albany; Charles Frantz, Kenosha; J. A. Watson, Kaukauna; Charles Setter, Baldwin; Joseph E. Barry, Florence; Frank Tucker, Princeton; Joseph Parmalee, West Salem.

END OF A FEUD.

Ex-Congressman Colson, of Kentucky, Shoots Ethelbert Scott.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—Ex-Congressman David G. Colson shot and killed Ethelbert Scott and Luther Demaree, and slightly wounded a third party named Golden. The killing was the result of a renewal of the fued between Colson and Scott, which grew up between them while in the army last year. Demaree and Golden were bystanders and were shot by accident. Colson was shot in the arm, but, not seriously hurt. After the shooting, he ran to the residence of Chief of Police Williams, near by, and gave himself up. Later, a warrant was sworn out by Clint Fogg, who witnessed the killing. Fogg says Colson shot first. The killing occurred in the lobby of the Capitol hotel.

TO MAKE IT BINDING.

Kentucky Legislature Duplicates Proceedings Electing Blackburn.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—The election of J. C. S. Blackburn as senator was duplicated in both houses again today, this action being taken on account of a question among lawyers at to whether the election last Tuesday was legal. The proceedings and vote were practically the same as those on the former ballot.

WHEELER COMING.

Manilla, Jan. 16.—Gen. Wheeler will return to the United States this week, making a stop at Guam on his way thither. Three additional cases of the bubonic plague have been reported.

GO THROUGH MOTIONS.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 16.—James H. Gear was formally elected in the legislature today to succeed himself in the United States senate. Today the vote was cast by the branches separately. The joint ballot will be taken tomorrow.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 211 West Superior St.

SKATE SHARPENING.

SKATE SHARPENING, HOLLOW ground, 15 centes. 118 East Superior street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MISSES GILLAN & NOLET, from the East, have opened dressmaking parlors over Suffel's, room 6.

WANTED—TWO GOOD TEAMS FOR hauling in woods. Red Cliff Lumber company, 401 Torrey building.

WEST DULUTH

Attend club dance tomorrow night, Great Eastern hall, 50 cents per couple.

Paul Ashman and Miss Bruitt were married at the St. James' Catholic church this morning. Henry Breen, of West Duluth, and Levie Saurizen, of West Superior, acted as best men. After the ceremonies the young couple returned to the Phillips hotel, where breakfast was served for a small party of friends.

Wieland & Wade received their first shipment of wheels for the season of 1900 yesterday morning.

L. A. Barnes and L. S. Neuman leave this afternoon for St Paul to attend the grand lodge of the Masonic order.

Sale on skates continues this week at Wieland & Wade's.

Michael Ralph is in the city visiting his daughter, Miss Olive Ralph. Mr. Ralph is a well known iron land explorer of Michigan.

John Anderson has sold out his place of business.

Largest line of skates in town at Wieland & Wade's.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church are working hard to make their carnival, to be given on Friday and Saturday nights, a success. Each year previous, since West Duluth has had a rink, the ladies have given a carnival, and at all of these the attendants have had a thoroughly good time, and the ladies mean that this one shall not be less of a success than the previous ones.

NOTICE.

News items, subscriptions, advertisements, etc., for The Herald, at West Duluth, may be left with H. A. Huntoon, at the Red Cross hospital.

WEST DULUTH ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fancy Dress Carnival

Given by the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church, on Jan. 19 and 20, at—

West Duluth ...Rink...

There will be prizes given to the lady who has the most becoming costume, and for the best fancy skater among the gentlemen. The prizes will be awarded on Saturday night, the judges—of skaters and costumes being present both Friday and Saturday nights.

Refreshments will be served on each evening. Full band in attendance. Car leaving rink at 11:30 for accommodation of Duluth skaters.

PETITIONS FILED.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 16.—A Winnipeg special to the Dispatch says: The petitions to unseat members of the legislature were filed yesterday afternoon, six against the conservative and four against the liberals.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The senate committee on inter-oceanic canals today agreed to report a bill for the construction of the Nicaraguan canal. The bill is the same as that reported favorably in the house by the committee on interstate and foreign commerce with a few verbal amendments.

The Young Mother

She thinks little of herself, and fails to notice how pale and thin she is growing. She worries constantly over the baby that does not thrive, although its food seems abundant.

Scott's Emulsion, nourishes and strengthens the nursing mother and supplies to the baby's food the bone-forming and fat-producing elements which were lacking.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink
ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.
SOLD IN DULUTH AT
The Ideal Beer Hall.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Notice is hereby given that the mortgage foreclosure sale heretofore advertised to be held at the court house in the city of Duluth, Minnesota, in the foreclosure of that certain mortgage in which Angus R. Macfarlane and Catherine H. Macfarlane, his wife, were mortgagors, and L. D. Wilkes was mortgagee, which mortgage was dated September 26th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of St. Louis County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of November, 1896, at 3:40 o'clock p. m., in Book 141 of mortgages, on Page 80, sale on which mortgage foreclosure was advertised to take place on the 16th day of January, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., was at the request of said mortgagee, L. D. Wilkes, adjourned to take place at the hour and place mentioned in said advertisement on January, 18th, 1900, and said sale will take place at said time and place.

L. D. WILKES,
Mortgagee.

WINDOM & McMAHON,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Exchange building, Duluth, Minnesota.
Duluth Evening Herald—Jan-16-17-1900.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS TO take care of children and assist in housework. 631 West First street.

WANTED—WOMAN TO SCRUB. CALL 22 and 27 West Superior street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 30 West Second street.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 409 West Second street.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SEWING girl. Apply at once. 26 West Third street.

FIRST CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 1617 London road.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply 319 East Fourth street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 2321 East First street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN EVERYwhere to take orders for "Life of Moody," the great evangelist. Sells at sight. Sample enabling you to make from $3 to $7 daily, by mail free on request. Address Globe Bible Publishing company, 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE GOOD MAchinists. Apply at once at Clyde Iron company.

MEN—THERE IS NO EXPENSE TO learn barber trade if you will work for us. Will make you competent in two months and will pay $60 monthly when graduated. Have adopted a plan whereby 500 barbers are needed. Write now for particulars. Illustrated catalogue and map of city mailed free. Moler Barber college, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—100,000 AGENTS wanted at once, to sell "Life and Work of Dwight L. Moody." Official and authentic edition. Written by his son, William R. Moody and Ira D. Sankey. Liberal terms, freight paid, credit given. Outfit free. Write today. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 324 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS on easy payments. No experience or capital required. Gately Supply Co., 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—PLACE BY A COMPETENT girl for general housework. Good wages required. M 86, Herald.

WANTED—BY GIRL 16 YEARS OF age, light housework. 1007 Garfield avenue.

WANTED — CHILDREN BETWEEN the age of 1 and 5, to care for by an old lady. Please address 1703 West Second street.

WANTED—POSITION BY YOUNG MAN in an office or store with chance for advancement. Can furnish best of references. H 74, Herald.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING in families. Address H 72, Herald.

BOY WITH HORSE WANTS DELIVERY work. F. E., this office.

WANTED—WORK OF ANY KIND BY the day by a young woman. 14 East First street.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW A FEW FURnished rooms to take care of, so can be at home evenings. Address, P. 31, Herald.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BAND SAW filer; can take care of double band mill. Address Lyman Niley, Emporium, Pa.

WANTED — HOUSECLEANING, OR stores and offices to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

HOTELS.

One-half Block from Union Depot. Cor. of Superior St. and Fifth Ave. W., opp. Lyceum Theater.

WINDSOR HOTEL

Rates, $1.50 a day.
James Sullivan, Proprietor.
DULUTH, - - MINNESOTA.

Hotel Northern,
208 West Superior St.,
Serves Business Men's Lunch

Every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2. p. m. Oysters, Live Lobsters, Crabs and deep sea delicacies at all hours. First-class Chef in charge.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A NEW PORTLAND CUTter. Can be seen at 326 West Third street.

FOUR HEAVY TEAMS, LOGGERS, AT Downie's stock yards. Also fresh cows.

FOR SALE—LADIES' NEW BLACK dress; bust, 36; waist, 25; length of skirt, 41; cheap; left at dressmakers. Call room 5, Banning block.

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF ART WORK in twelve parts of Lake Superior region, 1899, by Art Photogravue company, of Oshkosh, Wis. Address L. N. Clausen, Washburn, Wis.

FOR SALE—HEAVY TEAM, 3200 pounds weight. Enquire 519 East Superior street.

FOR SALE—TWO CUTTERS, ONE speeder and one single two-seat. If wanted seat drops in behind. Will sell cheap. Apply M. S. Burrows, the Great Eastern.

FRESH MILCH COWS FOR SALE cheap. 1918 West Superior street.

FOR SALE—TRHEE ROOM FURNISHed flat; steam heated, electric light, for housekeeping. Cheap. C. 31, Herald.

PIANO $65 BUYS FINE ROSEWOOD Piano, full key board. Rooms 2 and 3, over Suffel's shoe store.

FRESH MILK COWS FOR SALE OR trade. 929 Fourth avenue east. I. Levine.

ORGAN $30 ESTEY MAKE, HIGH top, walnut case, almost new. Rooms 2 and 3, over Suffel's shoe store.

Horses! Horses!

Large consignments of heavy logging and draft horses are daily placed on the Midway Horse Market of

BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN,
Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.

PIANO $175 FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT Piano, mahogany case, almost new. Rooms 2 and 3, over Suffel's shoe store.

FOR SALE—BUFFALO OVERCOAT IN good condition. Address K 100, Herald.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

FOR RENT—ONE FURNISHED HOUSE one unfurnished—in Park terrace. No. 205 Lyceum.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front room with board, for two gentlemen. 126 West Third street.

FOR RENT—THREE UNFURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, with water. 630 West Second street.

STEAM HEATED FURNISHED rooms. 23 Phoenix block.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, AT No. 132 West Fourth street.

FIVE ROOMS TO RENT. C. B. KELLY, 415 West Superior street.

FOR RENT—MODERN FURNISHED room, 223 East Third street; $10 per month.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN private French family. 706½ Altadena terrace.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room with alcove bed-room, use of bath. 11 West Fourth street.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. Gas, electric light, bath. $16.00 per month. Address P. 33, Herald.

WARM THREE ROOM FLAT FOR rent, $6. N. J. Upham & Co., Burrows building.

FOR RENT—HALL.

MASONIC TEMPLE HALL, FOR dances, concerts and entertainments. Seats 200. Elevator. Apply to E. P. Alexander, 311 Torrey building.

PROFESSIONAL.

HAIR, MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED Germicide guaranteed for dandruff and falling hair. Corns removed without pain. Mme. Boyd, 216 West Superior St.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

IF IN NEED OF A NO. 1 TYPEWRITER call at 12 Fifth avenue west and see the cheapest one on the market for thirty days.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY—A CUTTER; MUST be cheap. Address P 32, Herald.

WANTED—A SCROLL SAW OR BAND saw. Superior Gas Engine works, West Superior.

WANTED A DRIVING HORSE FOR his keeping, or will buy if cheap. E. L., Herald.

LOST.

LOST—THIS MORNING, A POCKET book containing some change. Please return to 28 West Second street.

LOST—POCKET BOOK CONTAINING $9, two receipts and envelope addressed Mrs. Hannegan. Finder will be rewarded by returning to the owner, Mrs. Hannegan, at Glass Block store.

LOST—A FOB CHAIN WITH CHARM. Finder return to Herald and receive reward.

LOST—A SMALL ENVELOPE MARKED J. A. Blix, 1980. Return with contents to Robert Freeman, Fowler building or 815 East Sixth street and receive $5.00.

MIDWIFE.

MIDWIFE — MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. Croix avenue. Private hospital.

CLAIRVOYANT.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRvoyant. 704 East Second.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings of every month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 15, 1900. Work, First degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 22, 1900. Work, Third degree. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 24, 1900. Work, M. M. degree. Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month. 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Jan. 16, 1900. Work, Templar degree. J. T. Armstead, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. I. W. Smith, W. M.; W. J. Stephens, recorder, John C. Walker, financier; residence 810 East Seventh street.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; W. C. Weld, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

I. O. F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTers—Court Commerce No. 3283, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Kalamazoo block, second floor. H. W. Krause, C. R.; W. W. Hoopes, R. S.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, second and fourth Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. Harry Harrington, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—meets Tuesday, Jan. 16, at 8 p. m. at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. Banquet. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; H. W. Krause, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F., meets Tuesday evening Jan. 16, 8 p. m. Work in First degree, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Northwestern Benevolent society will be held in the society's offices in the Londsdale building in Duluth, Minn., at 2 p. m. on Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1900.

VINCENT D. CLIFF,
Secretary.

Duluth Evening Herald—Jan-6-to 16-inc—1900.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HARRIS BROS.
712 Palladio.
REAL ESTATE.

Those Three Bargains are gone. Watch for another on this page.

We have an improved central property, netting 25 per cent.

400 lots in West Duluth for less than the cost of improvements.

Fine modern residence on East First street, with stable, for $4200. Lot 50x140. House alone cost $4800.

McKinlay & Wightman,
12 Providence Bldg.

A. R. Macfarlane & Co.
112 Exchange Building.
Commercial Paper, Mortgage Loans, Stocks, Real Estate and Insurance.

To Local Buyers!

Come and see us! If we have not what you want, will get it for you. Whether you buy or not we charge you nothing for our services. Applications for loans wanted.

Chas. P. Craig & Co.
103 Herald Building. Telephone 547-3 Rings.

Established 1886.

J. C. MISHLER,
REAL ESTATE.

If you want to buy or sell, come and see me, write or wire. J. C. MISHLER, 307 and 308 Exchange building, Duluth, Minn.

HOUSE MOVING AND STACK RAISING.

HOUSE - MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved by D. Mackenzie, 114 Eighteenth avenue east, south.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LOTS OF MONEY MADE IN STOCKS in Wall street with $50. Principal guaranteed. Send for particulars. Ainslee & Co., bankers, 82 Broadway, New York.

PIANO POLISHING.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE OF ALL kinds repolished and repaired. C. O. Kristensen, 2 East Michigan street.

TRAINED NURSE.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND OSTEOpathic nurse. 117 East Fifth street.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON CHATTELS. I buy time checks. E. K. Bull, 514 Chamber of commerce.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, DIamonds, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street

MONEY TO LOAN. ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**9 00 am *1 55 pm *11 15 pm	ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS	*6 45 am **1 40 pm *7 00 pm

Sleepers for 11:15 p. m.; train ready at 9 p. m. Passengers may remain in sleeper at Minneapolis until 8 a. m.
Train for Fond du Lac and New Duluth **9:00 a.m.
FROM UNION DEPOT, CITY TICKET OFFICE, 332 West Superior street, corner Providence building. Tickets sold to all points. Telephone 218.

EASTERN R'Y OF MINNESOTA.

City Ticket Office—432 West Superior St.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 10 p. m. *11 15 p. m.	ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	†2 10 p. m. *7 00 a. m.
*Daily.	†Daily except Sunday.	
*8 15 a.m.	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points	*6 45 p.m.
†3 00 p.m.	Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	†12 m.

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.

J. G. MOONEY,
Northern Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar		3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor Lv		3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..Iron Junction..Lv		1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar..... Wolf Lv		1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar.... Virginia Lv		12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv		1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta Lv		12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar.... Biwabik Lv		12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar.... Mt. Iron Lv		12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar.... Hibbing Lv		12:35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON,
General Passenger Agent.

North-Western Line.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8 35 a m *4 30 p m	St. Paul, Mpls., Twilight Limited—	**3 05 pm *9 50 pm
*5 10 pm	Chicago, Milwaukee, Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Fast Mail.	*10 55 am

Wagner Sleepers. Free Chair Cars.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.

Telephone 44.
426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave.	*Except Saturday. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
*7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED Copper Country	†8 30 am
†8 40 am	Daylight Express	†7 55 pm

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar........ Ely Lv	7:19 a.m.

Only Evening Paper in Duluth

THE EVENING HERALD.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

Published at Herald Building, 220 West Superior St.

Duluth Printing and Publishing Co.

Telephone Calls: Counting Room—324, two rings. Editorial Rooms—324, three rings.

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), Jan. 16.—The barometer is lowest over British Columbia and highest over Minnesota and Wisconsin. An increase in warmth has occured over Assinniboia, Alberta and Lake Superior, and it is colder in Southern Montana, Wyoming, the middle portion of the Dakotas, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Light falls of snow are reported from stations in Colorado, Northern Illinois, and the Southern portions of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Light and fresh westerly winds are the rule this morning in the vicinity of Lake Superior.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Battleford	—2	Memphis	54
Bismarck	0	Miles City	18
Calgary	18	Milwaukee	30
Chicago	34	Minnedosa	8
Davenport	32	Moorhead	20
Denver	30	North Platte	28
Detroit	32	Oklahoma	40
Dodge City	28	Omaha	28
Duluth	28	Port Arthur	16
Edmonton	—2	Prince Albert	—4
Escanaba	22	Qu'Appelle	4
Green Bay	28	Rapid City	24
Havre	20	Shreveport	56
Helena	22	St. Louis	40
Huron	22	St. Paul	26
Kamloops	32	Sault Ste. Marie	26
La Crosse	30	Swift Current	12
Lander	14	Williston	12
Marquette	30	Winnipeg	6

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Threatening weather tonight and Wednesday with probably rain or flurries of snow. Warmer Wednesday. Winds mostly fresh southerly.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Forecasts: For Minnesota—Threatening with rain or snow flurries tonight and eastern portion Wednesday. Moderate temperature.

For Wisconsin—Threatening weather tonight and Wednesday. Moderate temperature.

ANOTHER TARIFF TRUST.

The letter of ex-Congressman John DeWitt Warner on the "Steel and Wire Trust," which we print today, is perhaps the strongest article which has appeared in the tariff-trust series.

The window glass trust was shown to have doubled prices and to have fixed prices higher inland than on the coast. It also has alliances with the workers, and restricts production by working only six months a year.

The borax trusts sells borax at 7¼ cents here and 3½ cents per pound in Europe. The tin plate, international paper, steel rail and other trusts have been shown to be charging exorbitant prices, and to be hiding behind the tariff wall while so doing.

The steel and wire trust has not only raised prices of wire and wire nails more than 100 per cent in one year, but it has raised them nearly 300 per cent within four years to home consumers—who pay for protection—while it has continued to export immense quantities and sell them at foreign prices, which are now nearly 40 per cent below home prices, and which, in 1896, were less than half of our home prices. The trust compromises prices in Canada and reduces prices there only half as much as in Europe.

The plain truth is that the trust sells for whatever it can get in any and all markets of the world. Because of our duty of from 4-10th of a cent to 1 cent per pound on wire and wire nails, which shuts out British and German competition, the trust can and does charge more here than in Europe because it is nearer the Canadian markets. But it is supplying England with 60 per cent of her wire and wire nail product, as Manager Gates tells us.

It appears that wire nails, which are now selling at a "base" price of $3.53 per keg in New York and Chicago, and which one year ago sold for $1.59, and five years ago for 95 cents, are now being exported from New York and sold to foreigners at $2.14 per keg; and that in 1896 the export price was $1.30 when the home market price was $2.70.

Barb wire is now sold to Americans at $4.15 a hundred pounds, to Canadians at $3.25, and to Europeans at $2.20.

Our exports of these products are so great that foreigners are being driven out of the business.

Barb wire and wire nails are important articles of consumption with farmers and builders, and the effect of the extremely high prices now being charged cannot but greatly restrict the building of fences, houses and barns. In fact the hardware men of the country tell us, in interviews printed in the Iron Age of Nov. 30, 1899, that farmers are building rail instead of wire fences, and that they are buying nails by the pound instead of by the keg. Demand for these articles has fallen off 25 or 30 per cent.

But what is to be done to remedy this state of affairs? Mr. Gates says the trust needs not only the tariff protection, which it now has, but that it should receive a subsidy from the government. Do the farmers and carpenters of this country agree that this is the remedy? Will they suggest to their congressmen that a possible remedy might be found in the removal of tariff duties? In what other means can we expect immediate relief from the exactions of this greedy monopoly?

If there is a worse or more unpatriotic trust in this country than this arbitrary and high-handed steel and wire trust The Herald has not made its acquaintance.

THE WAR TAXES.

It is announced that Congressman Hopkins of Illinois, who is a prominent member of the ways and means committee, has had a confidential talk with the president and has quietly given out the information that the administration is opposed to any change in the war taxes. If the administration takes this view of the matter it will be difficult to explain to the country why it is necessary to continue a tax which was admittedly levied for war purposes after it is declared that the war is over, and when the surplus revenues of the government are piling up at the rate of $3,000,000 per month.

As the Des Moines News says, the people will go on licking stamps, but there will be trouble between some of the congressmen and their constituents when the former return to explain their votes in connection with this matter. The people of this country have millions for defense of the flag, but not a cent for surplus. They cheerfully pay the expenses of government, economically administered, but do not care to pay more.

A portion at least of the war taxes should be abolished.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

With great industrial and commercial activity prevailing throughout the country and prices of nearly all the articles that he buys already advanced or going up to higher figures than have existed for many years, the farmer finds that the price of wheat is abnormally low. Neither is the outlook favorable for better wheat prices in the immediate future, there being an abundance of supplies and a tendency towards lower prices. According to the leading authorities, the stocks in second hands in the United States and Canada on Jan. 1 were 132,116,000 bushels, as compared with 85,257,000 a year ago. The quantity afloat for and in store in Europe was 68,190,000 bushels, or 6,250,000 more than at the same time in 1899.

In American farmers' hands on Jan. 1 there were about 252,000,000 bushels. According to this, the supplies in second hands, and including about 10,000,000 bushels for flour and wheat at points not reported, the aggregate estimated supply in all positions on Jan. 1 would be about 384,000,000 bushels. Allowing 162,000,000 bushels for consumption to July 1 and 25,000,00 for spring seeding, there would be about 197,000,000 bushels remaining for export and supplies on July 1, 1900. The aggregate supplies in all positions reported on July 1, 1899, were about 128,000,000 bushels—which were probably 10,000,000 bushels too small.

"So far this season," says the Chicago Trade Bulletin, "exports have been lighter than last, and the probabilities are that from the present time to July 1 they will fall somewhat below the corresponding time in 1899. The exports of flour and wheat during the first half of 1899 were equal to about 96,000,000 bushels. Should the exports during the current six months reach 85 per cent of the above they would be about 82,000,000 bushels, and leave 115,000,000 in all positions on July 1, or 23,000,000 bushels less than one year previous. Any increase in the exports would further reduce the supplies left over."

The domestic and foreign markets are in a bearish mood. There is an extremely slack cash demand and there is practically no speculation. In fact, the situation is distinctly unfavorable to a bull movement of any kind. An abundant harvest is said to be assured in the Argentine republic and large shipments of wheat are being made from that country. Europe is counting for exports from South America aggregating 75,000,000 bushels. A large crop has also been gathered in Australia, and the only country where the conditions are not promising is India, drouth having killed the crops in many districts and produced famine. The winter wheat prospects in the United States are generally good and the mild weather in the fall throughout the Northwest enabled the farmers to prepare the ground for an increased acreage of spring wheat. Under these circumstances, there is little encouragement for those hoping for higher wheat prices.

The refusal of Secretary Carlisle to rebate the tax on alcohol used in the arts, as provided by the revenue act of 1894, has given rise to a lot of suits against the government from patent medicine manufacturers and others. They have caused to be introduced in congress a measure providing that the failure of the secretary to prescribe regulations for the use of alcohol in the arts, as required by the law in question, shall not operate as a defense on the part of the United States; and that, where cases have been dismissed on that ground, a new trial may be granted. It is said that the claims against the government on this account amount to $10,000,000, and they appear to be well founded.

A notobac crank has discovered that a cigar contains acetic, formic, vitryic, valeriamic, propionic and prussic acids, creosote, phenol, ammonia, sulphurated hydrogen, nicotine, virilene and picoline. If this be true, think of the great saving effected by cigar smokers. It would cost them about $217.39 to get all that at a drug store, while a cigar can be obtained for 5 cents.

When the Spaniards hear that about 25,000 American soldiers, who enlisted in the late war with Spain have applied for pensions already, and that the number is likely to reach 200,000 or more, they will begin to give themselves some credit for having done considerable good fighting, though as to the time and place they may not be able to remember distinctly.

It is again asserted, in a cablegram from Kobe, Japan, that trouble is brewing between Russia and Japan and that an ultimate collision is inevitable. The claim also is made in Paris that the movement of Russian troops to the Afghan frontier continues and that it is directed against Great Britain. Russia still casts a covetous eye on British India.

Again some of the Michigan corporation organs are declaring that Governor Pingree is dead politically. The is the twentieth time they have announced his political funeral, but he obstinatey refuses to stay buried.

St. Louis has a bad lot of aldermen and is threatening to hang them to the lamp posts, according to an exchange. Do they still have lamp posts in that old town?

If you have not registered for the city election, you can do so before 7 o'clock this evening. The next day for registration is Jan. 23. Do not forget the date, and do not forget to register.

It is said that ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle has become so great a lawyer since he went to New York that when he gives a written legal opinion nobody understands what it means.

"Who fights for England, fights for God," chirps Laureate Alfred Austin. How about the war in 1776 in the American colonies?

A prominent Colorado man says woman suffrage has brought about no beneficial results in that state; politics is just the same.

We had our November weather early last summer, and now we are having April weather in January. What next?

There has been little news from South Africa recently—probably the calm before the storm.

The tug of war most soon come in South Africa.

THE DAKOTAS.

North Dakota Militia Reorganized---"Lord" Thursby In Insane Asylum.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo—The militia of the state is reorganizing after the war, in which the state troops were merged into the volunteer organization. The regiment goes back into existence with Col. A. P. Peake, of Valley City, in command and Col. Truemann occupying his old position of lieutenant colonel. Majs. White and Fraine are in command of the two battalions. Arms and equipments have been shipped by Adjt. Gen. Miller to all of the companies.

Jamestown—Sheriff Collins, of Grand Forks brought "Lord" E. H. Thursby to the state hospital here. The history of Thursby is known to many North Dakotans. He had left to him at different times during his life three fortunes, and while his money lasted had friends galore. He made some investments which were not a financial success and squandered his money, finally becoming an inmate in the home for the poor in Grand Forks county. A few friends did not desert him, even when poverty became his lot and his mind became darkened by trouble and privation.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen—G. B. Lindsey, a merchant of Langford, has been convicted here on the charge of having burglarized his own safe. Last fall a farmer named Lyons placed $700 in Lindsey's safe, and in the morning it was discovered that the safe had been burglarized and the money abstracted. Lindsey still relies on a technicality to get out of the scrape, and this point will be decided this week. It appears that A. Sherin, who was then state's attorney for Marshall county, signed the information against Lindsey on Jan. 3, while his successor, Byron Abbott, had qualified for the office the day previous.

Vermillion—A singular and well-nigh fatal accident happened to the 7-year-old daughter of Charles Snow and wife, prominent residents of this (Clay) county. The child was recently given a cart, and a large dog belonging to the family was trained to haul the cart and child around the yard. The other day while the dog was thus engaged, Snow went into his barn, and while there, forgetting that the dog was hitched to the cart and drawing the child around, whistled for the animal. It immediately started running toward the barn, and enroute had to get through a barbed wire fence. The dog ran under the barb-wire which struck the child squarely across the face, tearing out all the upper teeth and otherwise seriously injuring her.

IN MICHIGAN.

Project For a Pulp Mill at Michigamme Falls---Mining Notes.

Iron Mountain—It is learned from a source which may be considered authentic that a large pulp mill will soon be erected at Michigamme Falls. The financial backers of the new project are Messrs. Clark and Kimberly, of Neenah, the well known paper mill men. It is their purpose to erect a large mill and to utilize the timber of that district for the manufacture of pulp. Surveyors are now at the proposed site of the new mill and its construction will be pushed to a speedy completion by spring.

Houghton—The Arcadian Copper company is contemplating starting a new shaft upon the Highland property which shall be the most southern of its workings; in fact, its site will be over the face of the great Quincy bluff between the Quincy railroad and Portage lake. This will make two shafts upon the Highland property, the new one or "C" shaft, and "B" shaft, which is already down 130 feet, nearly to the third level, although it is not being worked this winter.

Ontonagon—The Mass mine, instead of reducing its force, as is customary for copper mines in this region to do at this season, has of late been increasing its force and today has 133 men at work. Eleven machine drills are being operated and the mine underground is being opened up with a view to future demands on it for stamp rock.

The No. 2 shaft on the Ridge property is down 342 feet, where is met the upraise. It is claimed for this shaft that it has paid for its sinking already. This is on the Evergreen lode and is showing rich in copper, there being many masses averaging from 400 pounds to a ton taken out. [illegible]

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Given a fair field the VOSE PIANO can easily prove its tonal and constructive superiority. It will stand any test.

French & Bassett,
Reliable Piano Dealers.
Duluth, Minnesota.

STEEL AND WIRE TRUST.

Raised Prices Over One Hundred Per Cent In 1899---Wire Nails Now Four Times as High as In 1895---It Exports at Half the American Price.

The theory of the protectionists from Carey to McKinley and Dingley has been that while protective tariffs might at first somewhat increase prices they would result in lower prices just as soon as the manufacturers were once well established. According to promise consumers were then to get back in low prices what they had paid in high prices in order to secure "industrial indepedence." Results have shown that these theorists have omitted several important factors. Two of these are the helplessness on the part of manufacturers, resulting from tariff bounties, and the tariff trust which intervenes, as soon as the manufacturers are ready to compete, to prevent consumers from getting back what they invested in protective tariffs.

If such duties could be removed when an industry has been firmly established the protectionist's theory might possibly prove true in exceptional cases. But neither the manufacturers nor the protectionists are ever ready to admit that a tariff-nurtured industry is sufficiently established to get along without further tariff pap. The men in such charity industries become demoralized and dependent and conclude that it is the duty of the government to continue to support them.

MANAGER GATES' ADMISSIONS.

These demoralizing and socialistic effects were well illustrated by the testimony of John W. Gates, managing director of the American Steel and Wire company, before the industrial commission on Nov. 14, 1899. Without a blush he stated—

That prices of wire nails, etc., had been doubled.

That he deprecated the necessity for such high prices.

That they were due to the high prices of raw materials.

That his company exported 700 tons of wire a day.

That it furnished England with 60 per cent of her supply.

That goods were sold lower to foreigners.

That such prices were necessary "to hold outside trade."

That not infrequently new plants were shut up and dismantled.

That this was done for "various reasons."

That five plants had been closed.

That his company had a monopoly of the barbed wire business.

That, therefore, higher prices were charged for these products.

That his company was making big profits.

That his company did not recognize labor unions as such.

That subsidies should be paid to steamship lines and to corporations with $5,000,000 or more capital.

That the government should supervise all such corporations.

That he went to Europe to form a world trust.

That he proposed to increase prices $10 a ton if such a trust were formed.

That the Germans contemplated a $20 increase.

That the Germans wanted too big a share of business.

That Germany's bounty system was excellent.

That if it were applied here we should soon be doing 20 per cent of the iron and steel business of the world.

That the protective tariff had had much to do with building up the industry.

That the continuance of the policy was necessary to the future prosperity of the industry.

Can any sensible, fair-minded and patriotic man take the statements and admissions of Mr. Gates and reach his conclusions as to the necessity for tariff duties or bounties?

Is it not clear that he has received so much from the government that he now thinks it owes him and his kind a living?

Will any honest man think it fair for these manufacturers to sell their products at the highest possible notch to those who pay the tariff bounties and to bestow upon the untaxed foreigners the blessings of low prices—even "to hold outside trade"? Why not tax the foreigner awhile and give home consumers a chance to get some of their tariff taxes back?

Consider to what use the tariff has been put in the wire and nail industry by the millionaires whom it has produced.

EARLIER WIRE COMBINATIONS.

Going no farther back than in 1895 we find the Consolidated Steel and Wire company, an Illinois corporation of 1892, with $4,000,000 capital, as the barbed wire trust, with John W. Gates as manager. Various pooling agreements were formed in 1894, 1895 and 1896, between all of the barbed wire manufacturers, but they were only temporarily successful in producing higher prices.

The Export Barbed Wire association composed of four principal exporters was in force several years previous to 1895 and did much to steady prices. It was partially revived in 1896.

In September, October and November, 1895, "prices were fixed by agreement," as the Iron Age stated, and were $2.85 per 100 pounds for barbed wire. The previous April the price was $1.90. The average [illegible]

CUT AND WIRE NAILS PREVIOUS TO 1896.

[illegible]

TRUST FORMED IN 1896.

[illegible]

forth in March, 1899, by its president, John Lambert:

"It will not be necessary to make any further purchases, for the reason that we have all the producing capacity that we need. It has been our policy to so fortify ourselves that we are practically independent, or, if you please, to put ourselves in a position to take the ore from our own mines, transport it in our own vessels, convert it into pig iron in our own furnaces, roll it into steel billets in our own mills, roll it into iron rods in our own rod mills, and finish it in our own mills into plain and barbed wire and all the different kinds of wire used not only in the United States, but all other countries where wire is used. In this way we have succeeded, as we own one of the best ore mines in the Mesaba range. We have our own coke mines and coke furnaces; so that you will see that we start at the bottom and have all the profits that there are from ore to finished material. Our business is entirely satisfactory and the company is doing very well."

The trust has a monopoly of the drawn and barb wire business, but has considerable competition in woven fence wire. It also does a large business in copper wire and copper electrical goods and in fencing, poultry netting, baling wire and bale tires.

The actual output in 1898 of all the plants now in the trust was:

Wire rods, net tons	826 840
Drawn wire, net tons	1,130,124
Barbed wire, net tons	275,918
Wire nails, kegs	6,551,737
Woven wire fencing, miles	10,039

PRICES.

The effect of this trust upon prices has been almost marvelous. The following tables of average monthly prices are from the Iron Age of Jan. 4, 1900:

CHICAGO (AND NEW YORK) WIRE NAIL "BASE" PRICES.

Months	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
January	$1.59	$1.55	$1.50	$2.42	$0.95
February	1.73	1.57	1.45	2.42	0.95
March	2.09	1.55	1.50	2.57	1.90
April	2.25	1.47	1.45	2.55	0.95
May	2.35	1.45	1.42½	2.70	1.10
June	2.60	1.43	1.42½	2.70	1.50
July	2.70	1.36	1.35	2.70	1.95
August	2.80	1.36	1.37½	2.70	2.40
September	3.10	1.45	1.50	2.70	2.40
October	3.20	1.47½	1.52½	2.70	2.40
November	3.28	1.40	1.50	2.70	2.42½
December	3.53	1.37½	1.50	1.60	2.42½
Average for year—	$2.60	$1.45	$1.46	$2.54	$1.68¾

CHICAGO (AND NEW YORK) BARBED WIRE "BASE" PRICES.

Months.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
January	$2.05	1.90	$1.90	$2.02½	$1.90
February	2.25	1.90	1.85	1.97½	1.90
March	2.62½	1.90	1.90	1.95	1.95
April	2.80	1.87½	1.80	2.05	1.90
May	2.95	1.80	1.80	2.15	1.95
June	3.20	1.80	1.75	2.00	2.10
July	3.30	1.80	1.75	2.00	2.15
August	3.40	1.80	1.65	1.90	5.55
September	3.67½	1.80	1.80	1.85	2.85
October	3.77½	1.82½	1.80	1.85	2.85
November	3.88	1.82½	1.80	1.85	2.85
December	4.13	1.82½	1.80	1.95	2.00
Average per year—	$3.17	$1.85	$1.80	$1.96	$2.25

It should be noticed that these are the base prices of wire nails in carload lots. Because of "extras," due to sizes, the average price per keg is fully 60 cents more than those quoted above. Of course the prices of small lots are still higher and the retail prices, especially in remote districts, very much higher than [illegible]

TRUST PROFITS.

[illegible]

While it is unlikely that the present excessive profits from July, 1899 to July, 1900, can fall below $15,000,000.

TRUST THEORIES.

It may be noted that when this trust was first formed we heard a great deal from the trust theorists about the economic advantages and savings of great combinations. Thus, Garritt H. Ten Brock, of St. Louis, as counsel for the company announced that "the only effect on the market that I can see, will be a possible slight lowering of prices, because of this economy, and also a steadiness of prices for the future." These are still numerous pro-trust theorists prating about the blessings of trusts as if nearly all of the trusts had not, in practice, actually demonstrated that they are, under present conditions, all around curses. The blessings, so far, are enjoyed only by those who got into the trusts on the "ground floor."

If the wire trust lowers prices it will do so only because of the removal or threatened removal of tariff duties or because prices are too high to yield maximum profits. The Iron Age of Nov. 30, 1899, contains six columns of interviews with hardware men in twenty-five states on "the effect of high prices on the demand for goods." Many dealers say that they expect to sell 25 or 30 per cent less goods in 1900 because of advanced prices. Many farmers are refusing to build fences with wire at high prices. A Maryland farmer said: "The price of wire is prohibitive. I shall go home and put hands to work and make rail fences." The farmers are deferring the building of houses because of the increased prices of lumber, nails, glass, etc. They are buying nails by the pound instead of by the keg.

VERY LOW EXPORT PRICES.

Mr. Gates neglected to tell the industrial commission how much export prices were below home market prices.

It will make these farmers happy to know that this same trust which charges them at a "basis" of $3.53 per keg for nails (about $4.50 at retail) exports these nails and sells them to Europeans at $2.14 "basis" per keg, and that it exported about 70,000,000 pounds in 1899 to all parts of the earth. The exports for the fiscal years 1893 to 1899 of wire and wire nails were as follows:

EXPORTS OF WIRE NAILS AND WIRE

Fiscal Year.	Wire Nails.	Wire.
1893	2,300,501	42,789,043
1894	3,233,776	44,778,268
1895	4,367,267	61,093,717
1896	8,031,927	70,928,766
1897	9,941,714	107,729,155
*1898	22,894,099	137,054,694
1899	51,233,212	215,194,475

*—All kinds of nails and tacks, except cut nails, were included previous to July 1, 1897.

Exports are increasing rapidly and were 50 per cent greater than ever before during the last six months of 1899. The total exports of wire for the first eleven months of 1899 were 241,922,967 pounds; of wire nails 62,996,401 pounds.

These tremendous exports and the prices at which they are made indicate that there is no need of protection and subsidies at home—except for the officers of the trust who are trying to capture "90 per cent of the world's trade."

Will the farmers who are building rail fences because barb wire is too expensive feel like voting to continue a tariff system which compels them to pay 88 per cent more for fencing wire than foreign- [illegible]

CANADIANS NOT MOST FAVORED.

[illegible]

HOW TO EXALT OUR FARMERS.

[illegible]

WAGES AND LABOR.

[illegible] was unsolicited and unexpected." Possibly! But the Iron Age of Jan. 4, 1900, contains a telegram from Pittsburg which says that "the National Association of Rod Mill Workers has presented a scale of wages to the American Steel and Wire company calling for an increase in present rates of from 3 to 21½ per cent. The men have asked for the restoration of the wages in force prior to 1893 and a uniform scale. The company are given until Jan. 15 to answer and it is not expected there will be any trouble in arranging a satisfactory settlement with the rod mill men."

Going back to the steel and wire trust of 1898 we find that in July, 1898, it reduced wages from 10 to 45 per cent in nearly all departments of all of its mills. In Newcastle, Pa., the reduction was 10 per cent; in Cleveland, Ohio, 33 1-3 per cent for fine wire drawers; in Anderson, Ind., 10 per cent for the rod men, 45 per cent for the wire drawers, and nail men required to run twelve instead of seven machines. At Anderson, Ind., Findlay, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Salem, Ohio, and Beaver Falls, Pa., the mills were closed because the workmen would not stand the heavy reductions in wages. At Cleveland the men were still on strike in October, 1898, and the trust according to reports, was refusing to arbitrate.

It is probable that the totals of all of the pay rolls of all of the mills and works in the trust were less in 1899 than they were in any previous year since 1890, although the Iron Age of Jan. 4, 1900, says that "the tonnage in wire and wire nails of 1899 was very much the largest in the history of the trade."

Mr. Gates admitted that five plants had been closed and dismantled. It is probable that many others are closed much of the time. Thus the New York Times of Jan. 5, 1900, when announcing the 7½ per cent increase of wages, stated that only two of the trust's fence-wire plants were in operation.

But the wage-workers will more fully appreciate the benefits of this trust when demand for its product falls off greatly and when it attempts, by closing mills and restricting production, to maintain high prices and pay dividends on its highly diluted stock. Such a time will surely come.

JOHN DeWITT WARNER.

New York, Jan. 9.

Health for 10 cents. Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

Opportunity

seldom knocks twice at anybody's door. If not seized and made the most of, conditions generally go from bad to worse. Lost opportunity is bad enough when financial results only are involved, but it is infinitely more so when one's health is in the balance. There comes a time when one who is suffering from Bright's disease of the kidneys cannot be helped. His kidneys are destroyed and no medicine or man can replace them. But there was a time, an opportunity given to stop its ravages. Kidney disease manifests itself by bachache, unusual desired to urinate, tired feelings, discolored water showing sediment on standing, headache, dyspepsia, bad taste in the mouth, short breath, loss of memory and many other symptoms. A person may have one or more of the above indications of kidney trouble or others, such as failure of eyesight, rheumatism, chills and fever, constipation, neuralgia, etc. The foregoing are but symptoms of the real trouble—diseased kidneys. When any of the preceding warnings are given of kidney disease, just then is the time, the opportunity, to resort to Warner's Safe Cure, a vegetable preparation, which has stood the test of twenty years in all parts of the world and cured more people of kidney, liver and urinary diseases than any preparation ever manufactured.

This great remedy can be procured of your druggist. Accept no substitute. It has been proved in thousands of cases that there is nothing "just as good."

THE KNABE PIANOS OF TODAY.......

Is the realized ideal of perfection in the art of Piano construction. Viewed from any standpoint the KNABE ranks as the premier of the day. The KNABE unpurchased pre-eminence is the evolution of brains, mechanical ingenuity and the unbroken effort of consistent, thoughtful endeavor covering more than half a century.

DULUTH MUSIC CO
Largest Piano House at the Head of the Lakes.
Sole Agts. for Steinway and Knabe Pianos
Lake Avenue and Superior Street.

Possess Baker's Premium Coffee A Luxury!

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATER
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
One Night, Tuesday, January 16
Engagement Extraordinary **Eugenie Blair**
and excellent support,
Presenting the distinguished success from Wallack's Theater "A LADY OF QUALITY"
By Mrs. Francis Hodgson Burnett and Stephen Townsend.
Elaborate Scenery. Exquisite Costumes.
PRICES—Dress Circle, $1.00; Parquette, $1.00; Family Circle, 75c; Balcony, 50c.

TONIGHT!
Booker T. Washington
The Eminent Colored Orator (in Star Lecture Course) at—
First M. E. Church,
SUBJECT:
"THE NEGRO PROBLEM OF THE SOUTH."
Tickets, 50c. Seats at Chamberlain & Taylor's. Large number of seats added to plat.

Concert at Normanna Hall.
By NORTH STAR BAND.
Assisted by local talent and the great impersonator "SALDINI."
Thursday Eve, Jan. 18. Admission 20c, 10c

PARLOR THEATER.
Wm. J. Wells, Manager.
19 Second Avenue West. Open Every Night.
Brady's Troubadours
FINE SPECIALTY SHOW.
Matinee every Saturday 2:30 p. m.

NO MONEY ON HAND

For That Reason Hospitals Must Look to New Council For Aid.

OFFICIALS REBUKED

Council Jumps on Those Who Caused Changes In Lighting Without Authority.

While acknowledging that St. Luke's hospital should have financial assistance from the city, the council last evening informed the hospital authorities that they would have to look to the new council for the appropriation. The reason given for this action was that there would not be money enough left in the treasury at the end of the present fiscal year to meet an appropriation for St. Luke's benefit. The new council will not apportion the appropriations till next November, but at last night's meeting the request of the hospital authorities was received and filed, so that it can be taken up again at any time after the new council is organized.

The board of public works communicated to the council that it had received a letter from Chief Engineer Morris of the St. Paul & Duluth road approving the city engineer's plans for a steel sidewalk viaduct over the railroad tracks at Tenth avenue west, but asking that the construction of the viaduct be postponed till the Garfield avenue viaduct matter was disposed of. The St. Paul & Duluth officials claim that the building of the Garfield avenue viaduct will necessitate many changes in the existing boundaries of the railroads interested. The board recommended that a temporary timber viaduct be constructed at the expense of the St. Paul & Duluth and Northern Pacific roads, the members of the board claiming that all the material used in this temporary structure could be used in the maintenance department of the city when the permanent steel bridge is erected. The estimated cost of the temporary structure is about $600, and the council, by resolution of Alderman Schaffer, authorized the board of public works and city engineer to have the viaduct constructed at the expense of the railroad companies.

The council administered a severe rebuke to certain city officers who recently made some improvements in the lighting of their offices without the knowledge or consent of the council. A bill of $68 was presented by an electric company for these improvements, and the committee on claims, of which Alderman Sang is chairman, presented a scorching resolution rejecting the claim of the company and announcing that in the future when any city officer or employe made purchases or improvements for the city without first making requisition through the council, the bill should be deducted from their salaries. The claim of the electrical company was referred to the committee on city property for investigation and the remainder of the resolution was adopted, so that hereafter there is not likely to be any great amount of improving offices made without first consulting the council.

The distribution of copies of the new charter was discussed at some length. Five hundred copies will be due from the printers on Saturday and then 500 a day till the 3000 copies have been delivered. On motion of Alderman Neff it was decided that the city clerk should have the copies in all the registration booths by next Tuesday, and that the inscription, "read and pass to your neighbor," be placed on the face of each copy.

The use of the council chamber was given the Socialist Labor party for Saturday evening, Jan. 20, for a political mass meeting.

The appointment of J. W. Richardson as deputy city assessor was confirmed.

CHICKENS ADVANCE.

Gilt Edged Stock Goes to Eight and Nine Cents.

Chickens advanced yesterday, gilt edged stock being quoted at 8 to 9 cents alive and an additional cent dressed. Turkeys, ducks and geese were steady at Saturday's quotations, the movement, however, being very slow.

* * *

There was a much firmer feeling in cheese, and an early advance is predicted, extending to a cent possibly. The old stocks are getting pretty well cleaned up and the new stock is not expected to appear much before May 1.

* * *

Oranges have not begun to be received in very liberal quantities yet and they are very firm at $2.75 to $3.00 for California seedlings and $3.25 to $3.75 for California navels.

* * *

Bananas are beginning to arrive in more liberal quantities, and better stock than has been on the market for the past few days. Quotations are unchanged.

* * *

Butter is firm at Saturday's quotations, but it is moving more slowly and a reaction is not improbable, though possibly it will be but slight.

* * *

Potatoes are very firm at 45 cents.

* * *

In other articles the situation shows no change from the close of last week.

PAID HER FINE.

Mortimer Wagner Goes to Jail and Gets His Paramour Off.

Mortimer Wagner and Alice Wilson, of Minneapolis, were given a hearing in the municipal court yesterday charged with living together notwithstanding the fact that Wagner had a wife living. When arraigned some days ago they both entered pleas of not guilty but this was changed to guilty and Wagner paid $25 fine for Miss Wilson and went to jail himself for sixty days.

William Nichols, tried yesterday afternoon for threatening to kill Miss Electra Greene, was acquitted on the strength of Miss Greene's own testimony and as the couple walked out of the court room Nichols made two or three unsuccessful efforts to kiss Miss Greene, but she avoided his rushes by some clever side stepping, much to the amusement of all who witnessed the little scene.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate
Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—
Hood's Pills

OBTAIN INSTANT RELIEF
BY USING
HINKLEY'S BONE LINIMENT
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.
The great Pain Killer. Why continue to suffer from
Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Cholera Morbus, La Grippe, etc., etc.,
When Hinkley's Bone Liniment is guaranteed to give you instant relief? For nearly half a century it has been a joy and comfort to thousands of families.
Ready at a moment's notice, and never fails when taken as directed. Purely vegetable; carefully prepared; taken internally and externally. All druggists sell it in three sizes, 25c, 50c and $1.00,
Sold by MAX WIRTH,
13 West Superior Street.

FOR THE TROPHY

The Rinks Which Will Compete and Manner of Playing Down.

As announced in The Herald last evening the games between the Duluth and Superior Curling clubs for the possession of the Graves-Manley agency trophy will be played tomorrow evening in Duluth. The four rinks which will compete from each club are as follows:

SUPERIOR.	DULUTH.
R. Stephenson, A. Ballantyne, A. B. Black, G. C. Tyre, skip.	J. T. Hickman, L. M. Larson, F. Currier, D. Morrison, skip.
H. Rogers, L. O. Nichols, J. Gates, J. Chisholm, skip.	E. N. Bradley, Thomas Gibson, G. F. Mackenzie, R. J. MacLeod, skip.
W. Ingraham, W. Stansbury, H. Summerville, A. K. Smith, skip.	D. R. Black, D. G. Cutler, A. H. Smith, H. Hurdon, skip.
Ray Nye, L. Moran, James Campbell, W. O. Strickland, skip.	D. G. Cutler, Jr., D. M. Morrison, M. H. Alworth, D. MacLeod, skip.

It had been the intention to play three games in this fashion for the possession of the trophy, but this has been adandoned owing to the delay in getting the play under way. The club winning Wednesday night will get the trophy, and then rinks in that club will play down for it in regular bonspiel fashion.

The rules governing the competition provide that after one city or the other has won the trophy the ice committee shall pick out enough skips to take all the curling members of the club into rinks. These skips will draw lots for choice for a third player. After all the thirds have been chosen the skip who had last choice of a third, will have first choice of a second. Then the skip who had last choice of a second, which will, of course, be the one who had first choice of a third, will have the first choice of a lead. The rinks thus up will play down in bonspiel manner.

AMUSEMENTS.

"THE LITTLE MINISTER."

At last Duluth has seen "The Little Minister." Its coming has been impatiently awaited for a long time for its fame had come before and the story of its tremendous run in New York and other cities was familiar here. No play has been more eagerly anticipated than this and there has seldom been a finer audience in the Lyceum. There is always more or less of a prejudice again st second companies but there was little to complain of in this production. The audience was thoroughly satisfied and curtain calls were the order rather than the exception. At the close the company was twice called before the curtain, a thing seldom done by the proverbially cold Duluth audiences.

The play is a dramatization of J. M. Barrie's novel "The Little Minister," made by the author himself. It is a beautiful idyll, as pretty a romance as was ever put on the stage, refreshingly wholesome, pure in tone, a captivating and delightful picture in a setting of rugged Scottish life and character.

The name of Maude Adams has become almost synonymous with that of "The Little Minister" and this may have led to the idea that none but she can play the part, yet it is hard to believe that even the delightful Miss Adams could give a sweeter or more captivating impersonation of the part of Lady Barbara than does Miss Grace Heyer. The part is not one, however, that calls for any great power or that would bring more than passing fame to an actress. Lady Babbie is a dainty, vivacious, mischievous, little woman, a delightful little tease and yet with a tender heart and a sympathetic nature. Her mischief is of the kind that bears no thought of malice and when she finds that it has made trouble she is sincerely penitent and remorseful. Miss Heyer brought out all these characteristics most delightfully. She has an airy grace and pretty ways that quite fascinate the audience from the moment of her entry into the play. In the lighter phase of the character where bubbling mischief and dainty coquetry predominate she was especially fine and it is difficult to imagine anything better done. In the more motional parts of the play, when Lady Babbie realizes the trouble her thoughtless mischief has brought on the little minister she was excellent but more conventional.

Adolph Jackson as the little minister was the most disappointing member of the company. He neither looks or acts the part as one would conceive it. He is not the style of a man one would look for to endear himself to a congregation that character in such a way as the little minister had. He lacked in magnetism and in his voice there was missing that quiet dignity and repression such as one looks for.

Of the other characters there is little to say but praise. The three elders of the "kirk" were excellent, the very men that Barrie has drawn. Giles Shine, as Bob Dow, the man whom the little minister has rescued from the debauchery of drink, played the role fine. The women were all good especially Miss Teneych as Nannie Webster and Miss Marion Convere as Felice, Lady Barbara's French maid. The latter had very little to do but a better copy of the French maid can hardly be imagined.

"A LADY OF QUALITY."

Tonight Eugenie Blair will appear at the Lyceum in Stephen Townsend's dramatization of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel "A Lady of Quality." In keeping with her well known reputation Miss Blair has surrounded herself with a most capable company each of whom is specially suited to the parts in which they are cast. As the heroine, Miss Blair can find no more fitting vehicle for the display of her emotional talent which she possesses to an extraordinary degree. Like all true artists Miss Blair's methods are the simplest, and while her art is of a high order she so perfectly employs it as to make her characterization real, and in her ease art never had a more beautiful surrounding. She is beautiful in face and figure; tall and graceful which together with her sweet womanliness and true conception especially fit her for the character.

Baptie the Winner.

Two Dakota skaters in a 2-mile handicap race, was the drawing card of the Union rink last evening. Baptie defeated Henry Webb with ease after giving Webb a handicap of a lap and a half. The time taken was 6:14. Baptie will now skate Morrison, of Superior, tomorrow and Thursday evenings.

ADVANCE IN COFFEE

Price Has Been Put Up Several Times In Past Few Months.

THE MARGIN IS SMALL

Retailers Make Little on Coffee—Will Increase Use of Substitutes.

The crusade against the use of coffee has an active ally in the price of the commodity, which has been going up steadily for some time. Of late there has been a tendency to hold coffee up as one of the things that people have been using because they liked it, but really should not be touched, tasted or handled because it is very injurious. It has always been recognized as an evil in immoderate quantities, of course, and works on hygiene preach sermons against it along with tobacco and liquor. But lately it has come into more serious disrepute and certain advertisements of substitutes for coffee have succeeded in scaring many people from the use of it.

Now there is an additional reason for discontinuing the use of coffee, for the price has advanced steadily, and if the process keeps on there is a possibility that the article will come to be classed among the luxuries. The advance has been in progress for three months. Nov. 8 the manufacturers of package goods notified all wholesale dealers in the Northwest of an advance of one-half cent per package. Dec. 29 a similar notice went out and last Friday the dealers were informed of another advance of one-half cent. The effect has been felt immediately by the consumers through the retailers, who have raised their prices each time in accordance with the raise by the manufacturers. They say that their margins of profit are quite small on coffee, so when the manufacturers raise it is necessary for them to pass the raise on to the consumers, and the advance loses nothing from this handing on.

A prominent wholesaler says that the advance cannot be traced to political conditions or to extremities of supply and demand. He says it is due to a strong speculative tendency at coffee-handling centers. This cause is such an uncertain quantity that it is impossible to forecast either rise or fall for the future.

THE Y. M. C. A. ELECTION.

John Miller Is Unanimously Re-Elected President.

At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. last evening John Miller was unanimously re-elected president, A. B. Siewert, vice president; E. A. Schultz, recording secretary, and Calvin F. How, treasurer.

The directors for the ensuing year are: President Miller, C. W. Ericson, J. D. Stryker, W. O. Pealer, W. A. Schultz, W. A. Moore, B. E. Wells, A. B. Siewert, L. D. Campbell, B. N. Ober, W. S. Woodbridge, Judge Edson, Dr. A. C. Taylor and Secretary Shuman.

The annual reports of the various departments showed the association to have been very prosperous during the past year. The expenses for the past year amounted to $4800, half of which was paid from membership fees and locker rents.

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.
Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.
Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all cases of kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any form of cold and so on through the entire list of remedies. At all druggists, 25 cents a vial.
If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Phila. It is absolutely free

NORTH SHORE

Writer In Outing Talks of Beauties of Upper Shore of Superior.

Under the title of "A Winter Tour With a Camera," Herbert W. Gleason contributes to the January number of Outing a vividly picturesque account of the north shore of Lake Superior, illustrated with some excellent views that will be familiar to Duluth people. He begins his article as follows:

"Every lake has its north shore, and so have numerous bays along the seaboard, but the North Shore—spelt with capitals and pronounced with reverence—means only the north shore of Lake Superior. Its summer-time glories have made it famous—not, indeed, among the horde of summer seekers, who ignore any locality which is not easy of access and abundantly supplied with modern hostelries—but among those who delight in the untamed moods of nature, and who revel in the luxuries of camp-fire and balsam couch. The steamer trip from Duluth to Port Arthur and around Isle Royale—200 miles, less than one-third the direct shore line—unfolds a scenic panorama which, for genuine beauty, is hardly to be surpassed on the continent; while the treasures which the north shore affords in the way of fern and flower, of finny folk and furry, of mineral curiosity and geological story, of piny breezes and ozonic atmosphere, make it a region dearly cherished by those who have once visited it. Ask your enthusiastic friend the trout fisherman if he has never cast his fly where rolls the Nipigon. If not, tell him that his best trout stories remain to be discounted. Ask your tearful friend, the hay fever victim, if he has never tried the virtues of a summer residence on the north shore. If not, tell him that there lies Paradise."

"But the "ramble" described in the article took place in winter, when the north shore, as the writer states, is "bleak, yet beautiful." He found that "the agate beaches sparkle with brilliancy unknown to summer days; the rocky head lands are encased in a crystalline glory—the heritage of the last northeaster—which reflects and refracts the sunbeams in dazzling fashion, and from every twig or shrub or tree, which has been near enough to shore to catch the icy spray flung up by the waves, there hangs a cluster of glittering gems."

Mr. Gleason describes his starting from Duluth in a bright midwinter morning, taking the Duluth & Iron Range road as far as Knife river, which he describes in this affectionate manner: "It is a providentially useless river—from a commercial standpoint. It turns no millwheel, it waters no farm, it floats no logs, it freshens no desert, it slakes no city's thirst. It just rambles on its way through the forest in a very jolly, care-free fashion, bustling among the boulders, lapping the base of bold bluff or rocky ledge, now tumbling over itself in delicious cascades, and now smoothing itself out into little sheltered pools where the speckled trout loves to hide. * * Useless little stream, indeed? Would that it might ever remain so."

The writer then goes on to relate his wanderings in a gossipy yet poetic fashion, showing himself to be a lover of nature who has become such through familiarity with her innermost secrets. The article is exceptionally interesting and well sketched, and it is illustrated by a quantity of photographs, including one of Knife island at 26 below zero, with the piny bristles of the island showing up through the vapor brought from the surface of the lake by the chilly atmosphere. A load of logs labelled "the harvest of the ax," a logging road through the forest primeval, the shelving rocks of the lake shore, a logging train, the winter forest and gull rocks from the south form the subjects of other interesting illustrations.

A GALLERY HIT.

A Shout From One of the Gods That Was Not Bad.

Too often the gallery at the theater furnishes much that is annoying to the audience and the people on the stage, but now and then a funny thing or a bright saying will come from it that will bring down the house. There was one of these last evening after the curtain had been rung down on the last act. It was lost on many in the house in the noise of preparing for departure, and it will bear telling, although much of the humor of it wil be lost.

In the first act of the play the little minister meets a supposed gypsy lass. The gypsies were a class much hated and distrusted by the people, and they drove them from the country, the little minister being particularly strong in the work of driving them out. But this gypsy lass is different from any of the others. She is a "bonnie lass," as the Scotsmen say, and in spite of himself the little minister finds himself captivated by the fair maiden and eventually in love with her. Shortly after meeting Lady Babbie, the supposed gypsy, he is in the wood and cries out to himself asking if she is a witch and why it is that he cannot drive her out of his mind. As he stands there he cries out in a loud, stern voice, "Woman! come forward!" repeating it three times. Babbie hears it, and several times through the play mocks him by repeating the words.

As the curtain rang down on the last act the actors, and particularly Lady Babbie, the gypsy, were called before the curtain twice, and the audience was still calling for another appearance, when a terrific voice in the gallery, a voice much gruffer and sterner than that of the little minister himself, bellowed out:

"Woman! come forward."

His Wife Saved Him.

My wife's good advice saved my life writes F. M. Ross, of Winfield, Tenn., for I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe. I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me." Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, La Grappe, Pneumonia, Asthma, Hay Fever and all maladies of Chest, Throat and Lungs are positively cured by this marvelous medicine. 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

Booker T. Washington.

Tonight Booker T. Washington will deliver his famous lecture on "The Negro Problem of the South" at the First M. E. church. It is one of the series in the Star Lecture course. This remarkable man is doing a great work for the negro race, and he is proclaiming a doctrine that meets with the approval of all thinking men. An extract from his Atlanta speech, which has been reprinted far and wide, will give an idea of his line of thought. He said:

"Almost the whole problem of the negro in the South rests itself upon the fact as to whether the negro can make of himself such a valuable factor in the life of the South that he will not in any large degree seek privileges, but they will be conferred on him. * * * There never was a time when the negro needed to give more attention to the matter of making himself intelligent, industrious, law-abiding, and to the cultivation of high morals and habits."

A Coffee Fact!!

Many Highly Organized People

Are definitely and distinctively

Diseased By Coffee

Try a Personal. Test on Yourself.

Not with all people, but with many, particularly those that are highly organized—brain workers and their kind—the subtle alkaloids, contained in ordinary coffee, have a direct action upon the delicate nerves of the stomach, and by a pathological law the nervous system is gradually and surely affected.

The result will show in a variety of ways, such as headaches in some people; in others, bowel complications; in others, kidney trouble; in others, smothering sensations about the heart; in others, dyspepsia, and in many the power of the brain is impaired.

One thing is absolutely sure and incontrovertible—when such people use coffee, even in moderate quantities, for any extended time, the slight hurt to the system, added to day by day, will finally pile up an account that must be settled, physically, and the injury will generally locate and center in some one of the organs of the body.

Different people will be affected differently, but common sense should teach that if you have any sort of disease, or symptoms of disease, you should endeavor to locate the source and cause of that disease. It is not good reasoning to apply drugs in an effort to heal disease, and at the same time continue the use of some deleterious article that not only caused the disease in the beginning, but maintains it from day to day and adds to the fixity of it.

The true, and only safe, plan is to search for the cause and destroy it, then nature itself endeavors to set curative forces at work, and if the disease has not gone too long, one may expect a return of health. If the reader has any sort of physical ailment, and has been a user of coffee, let him experiment on himself by leaving off the coffee for a period, say of two weeks or a month, and at the same time shift over to the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee, and take careful notice of the result.

Leaving off the coffee takes away the cause of disease that is established through the nervous system (when such disease has been caused by the use of coffee); the food elements contained in Postum Food Coffee go instantly to work to replenish and rebuild the delicate gray substance found in the nerve centers throughout the body.

It is well to remember that perfect health cannot be maintained when even a slight portion of this delicate substance is destroyed or lacking in the body. There is a true and scientific reason for this statement which can be easily proven by personal test. Many people have been convinced of the fact that coffee is a poison to them, but have been unable to leave it off. Such persons will find that they can make the change from ordinary coffee to Postum Food Coffee instantly, and the new coffee will supply the demand for the morning beverage, and the work of regeneration will begin in short order.

One thing must be carefully looked after, and that is to have the Postum Food Coffee boiled long enough to bring out the flavor and food elements. When prepared like ordinary coffee, that is, by boiling a few moments, or no boiling at all, it will not furnish the palatable beverage that it does when about four heaping teaspoons to the pint of water are used, and after being on the stove long enough to come up to a boiling bubble, it be allowed to remain boiling, slowly but steadily, full fifteen minutes after the first bubbling is noticed. In no other way can good Postum Coffee be made, and it may be depended upon when made in this manner. Many use a high pot to prevent its boiling over, and stir it down from time to time, in order to get the good from all the material.

If the reader can use health as a means for gaining wealth or fame, and for bringing about the state of physical and mental peace and happiness that comes from a perfectly poised condition of health, he can well afford to make this test, and make it at once. Postum is sold by all first-class grocers everywhere. It is in packages protected by the famous seal and trade mark.

Jap Rose
TRADE MARK.
Soap.
A TRANSPARENT GLYCERIN SOAP.
Why buy inferior and adulterated soaps for the bath and toilet when it is just as easy to get the best?
KIRK'S JAP ROSE,
made from the choicest vegetable oils and glycerin, is an absolutely pure, reliable soap.
JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.
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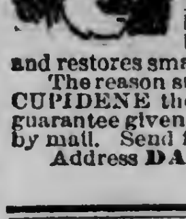

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE" This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as **Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation.** It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhœa and all the horrors of impotency. **CUPIDENE** cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. **CUPIDENE** strengthens and restores small weak organs.
The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because 90 per cent are troubled with **Prostatitis.** CUPIDENE the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if 6 boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.
Address **DAVOL MEDICINE CO.,** P. O. Box 2076, San Francisco, Cal.
Sold in Duluth by MAX WIRTH, Druggist.

'Phone 241
Ask for
Moose Brand Beer...........
Made in Duluth—
Drank Everywhere.
BOTTLED BY
Duluth Brewing Co.

At Normanna Hall.

Thursday next at Normanna hall, the North Star band will give another of their entertaining concerts assisted by local talent and the impersonator Saldini. Following is the program:

March—"Topsy's in Town"....W. Crosby
Alto and baritone duet—"Playmates" .... McQuaide
Band.
Recitation—"Old Man and Jim"........ ....J. Whitcomb Riley
Saldini.
Baritone solo ....Selected
D. Adams.
Recitation—"I've Drunk My Last Glass" .... Anonymous
Saldini.
Clarinet duet—"Two Thoughts" ..Strong
Band.
Recitation—"The Highlander's Revenge" .... Charles Mackay
Saldini.
Violin solo—"Mazurka de Concert".... ....C. N. Allen
Oliver Colbentson.
Fun and Nonsense—(a) "It's a Boy"..
(b) "The Awful Fight"..............
(c) "The Funny Story"...............
Saldini.
Selection—"Sonnambula" ....Arranged by Bahr
Band.
Recitation—"King Robert of Sicily".. .... Longfellow
Saldini.
Galop—"Hell Up to Date" ....Fassett
Band.

MONITOR SURVIVOR.

New York, Jan. 16.—Lieut. Howard, who has just died in Washington, and who was pilot of the Monitor during its brief but famous career, was not the sole survivor of the company of that vessel of war. There is still in the active service of the revenue marine a former officer of higher rank than Lieut. Howard, Capt. Louis N. Stodder, of the revenue cutter service, who was master's mate of the Monitor when she sank, off Hatteras, on the night of Dec. 31, 1862. He is now in command of the anchorage service in New York harbor.

BROKERS ASSIGN.

Boston, Jan. 16.—The firm of H. C. Wainwright & Co., bankers and brokers, of 40 State street, this city, have made an assignment. No statement of assets and liabilities is available. The firm has been carrying a heavy load of United States mining stock, on which they were unable to realize. H. C. Wainwright & Co. has been in business for a great many years, and is a member of both the New York and Boston stock exchanges. The members of the firm are H. C. Wainwright, Arthur Wainwright and Amory D. Wainwright.

WAR BEGUN.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—The first step in the war to be waged by the organizations of the Building Trades counsel against the employment of women in factories has been taken by C. B. Meyers and Hernan Feigenhauer, representing the Metal Polishers and Buffers' union, the only counsel whose members have to compete with women laborers, when they called on the manufacturers and demanded that no more women be employed. As one reason for the war against woman laborer, is urged the protection of the health of women. Manufacturers say the work does not injure women's health more than men's and that precautions are taken to prevent unhealthful conditions. The statement that the women can work for a short time only is denied by the manufacturers.

DELEGATES ARRIVE.

New York, Jan. 16.—Among the passengers who arrived today by the steamer Philadelphia from Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico, were members of a delegation of merchants and citizens en route for Washington to consult with President McKinley and to present to congress the needs of the island of Porto Rico. The delegates are strongly in favor of the island being made a territory of the United States. They also favor a modification of tariff laws and other reforms.

EDITOR MUST ANSWER.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 16.—In the legislature yesterday, attention was directed to a publication in the Kamloops Standard referring to Lieut. Governor McInnes as a "thing in gold lace," a "gold lace and bewhiskered monstrosity," and an "obese and shining It." The publisher will be required to appear before the bar of the house for contempt to a representative of the crown.

FRUIT GROWERS ORGANIZE.

San Jose, Cal., Jan. 16.—The marketing of the dried fruit crop of California has been practically placed under the management of an association of the growers. This has been effected through the organization of the dried fruit men under the name of the California Fruit Growers' association. The organization will start with a membership that will control fully 75 per cent of the prune crop and inside of a month it expects to have control of the entire output of the state.

THE SMOOTHEST WAY TO GET A HOME.
The following parties are getting a home for themselves on the easiest plan offered by any one in the city. You know some of them, ask them about it:
Chas. Ten Brook,
J. & W. Frink,
F. J. & E. Spetz,
Dixon Neeley,
Charles Smith,
Charles Stevens,
H. S. Merry,
Annie Stokes,
John A. Bauers,
Martin Nelson,
Jacob Svorzecski,
Ernest Willie,
J. H. B. Smith,
Charles Peterson,
J. B. Flack,
John Sundquist,
Konigunde Smiguel
Delia Miller,
Ida Harring,
Frank G. Myers,
H. L. Smith,
John A. Gladder,
Will Lowry,
Andrew Larson,
Louis Wick,
S. E. Boots,
Jaard Mathieson,
H. C. Peterson,
Phillip Flevier,
R. J. Gundry,
Charles Fancett,
Ole Swenson,
THEY WILL ALL TELL YOU THAT IT BEATS PAYING RENT. ABOUT 70 MORE PROPERTIES TO SELECT FROM ON THE SAME EASY TERMS AND LOW VALUATIONS AS THE ABOVE PURCHASED AT. A $1000-HOUSE AND LOT WILL BE SOLD FOR $200 CASH; $400 ON OR BEFORE 5 YEARS WITH 6 PER CENT INTEREST AND $400 PAYABLE $7.72 A MONTH FOR 60 MONTHS, WHICH PAYS THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL.
Office No. 2, First Avenue West,
IN HUNTER BLOCK.
CHAN SMITH, Secretary.

To Winter In California...
Has become a fad and never did fashion set seal on practice more wholesome, because the South Pacific Coast is the most delightful of resorts.
The fad of the Santa Fe Route is to convince every man, woman and child going to California that it renders the most satisfactory service in every detail.
Let us unite our fads.
C. C. CARPENTER, Pass. Agt.
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
617 Guaranty Building,
Minneapolis, Minn.

LABOR VS. TOBACCO TRUST.

It Will Pay Every Laboring Man to Read This.

Are you a tobacco user? If so, what brand of plug have you in your pocket now? These questions are addressed to every laboringman in the United States. Was the tobacco you are using made by a trust? If you do not know you can find out by inquiring. Will you take the trouble? Do you know that you, the laboringmen of the country, can kill the trusts inside of a year if you will be consistent? How? By thinking the next time you buy and insisting on getting a brand made by an independent concern. If you will buy one of the following brands of plug tobacco you will help kill the trust: Gold Rope, Kingbolt, Rise and Shine and Thrasher.

Paste this list in your hat. These tobaccos are made by Union labor in a Union shop at Union prices. The makers, the Wilson-McCallay Tobacco company, Middletown, Ohio, have never had a strike in their shop during thirty years of business. Is this a record worth supporting?

Open Every Saturday Night in the Year Until 11.

This Sale is for Cash Only at One-Half Price.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO The Great Eastern Duluth THE BURROWS STORE. SUPERIOR ST. 3rd AVE. W.

No Goods on Approval or Charged at One-Half Price.

HALF PRICE NOW!

...ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE...

SUITS **PANTS**

The positive rule of this great store is that no goods shall be carried over from one season to another, no matter what the loss.

OVERCOATS **UNDERWEAR**

EXACTLY 1/2 PRICE!

SHOES **SHOES**

Greatest of All Clothing Sales! A DOLLAR NOW GOES TWICE AS FAR AS USUAL.

My inventory, just completed, shows I have altogether too much merchandise in the different departments due to the extremely mild weather and it must be turned into cash, no matter what the loss, hence the sacrifice, at **Exactly Half Price** in which every department in the store will share.

650 Men's Overcoats ½ Price.

1,000 Men's Suits ½ Price.

Men's Trousers ½ Price.

Men's Underwear ½ Price.

Upon going through our stock we found several small lots of ***GLOVES, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, ETC.,*** that are the tail ends of large quantities we had early in the season. They must be sold and if low price is any object they will not last long. Here are a few—

20 dozen Wilson Bros.' Monarch and Eclipse makes, colored stiff bosom shirts, $1 and $1.50 goods, to close	73c
6 dozen Kid and Dog Skin Gloves and Mittens with fur linings, worth $2.25 and $2.50. Must go at	98c
38 dozen fancy Half Hose in Cotton Lisle and Cashmere, 35c and 50c goods, to close, per pair	25c
11 dozen Fancy Silk Web Suspenders with kid ends and glove button cast-offs; the kind we sold for 75c and $1.00 before the holidays; to close	50c
25 dozen Neckwear in Tucks, Four-in-Hands, String Ties and Bows, odds and ends of 50c and 75c qualities, to close	25c
36 dozen fancy border Handkerchiefs, 25c and 35c grades, to close	20c
Three for	50c

Men's Winter Caps.

All $15 Sealskin Caps for	$10.00
All $12 Sealskin Caps for	$9.00
All $10 Sealskin Caps for	$7.00
$5.00 Fur Caps for	$3.50
$3.50 Fur Caps for	$2.50
$2.00 Fur Caps for	$1.00

Fur Coats, Robes, Rugs AND FUR LINED COATS.

Our $12.00 Coats for	$ 9.00
Our $15.00 Coats for	$ 10.00
Our $20.00 Coats for	$ 15.00
Our $25.00 Coats for	$ 20.00

Men's Smoking Jackets and Bath Robes 25 Per Cent Off.

ONE CALF THE KIND THAT WEARS
HAND WORK

Men's Shoes... Half Price.

300 pairs Men's Shoes in broken lines. They consist of Enamel, Patent Leather, Box Calf, Cordovan, Russets and Tan. One, two and three pairs of a kind left from this season's best sellers in Hanan's, Burrows' Bench Made and Burrows' Regent Shoe makes at Exactly Half Price.

All leather lined Shoes in Box Calf, Black Vici and Enamel, worth $5.00 and $6.00	$4.00
15 cases Men's Buckle Arctics, worth $1.75, at	$1.19
20 cases low, warm-lined Alaskas, worth $1.00, for	50c

All Felt Shoes, Lumbermen's Rubbers, Overshoes and German Sox at Actual Wholesale Cost.

Children's Clothing at Exactly Half Price.

Children's Novelty Suits,
Children's Novelty Reefers,
Children's Box Overcoats,
Children's Cape Overcoats,
Young Men's Overcoats,
Boys' School Ulsters,
All Children's Middy Suits,
All Children's Vestee Suits,
All Children's Midshipman Suits,
Children's Pull-Down Band Tams,
Boys' Flannel Waists and Blouses

Boys' and Men's Clothing at Exactly Half Price. We have gone through our Boys' two and three-piece Knee Pant Suits, Boys' Long Pant Suits, (ages 15 to 19), Boys' Storm Collar Reefers, Boys' Ulsters and Overcoats and selected 890 garments where we found three, four or five of a kind left of this season's best sellers and have placed them on separate tables and they will be sold during this sacrifice sale at **Exactly Half Price.**

Boys' and Children's Underwear, broken lines—Half Price. All full lines One-Fourth off.

Boys' and Children's Shoes, broken lines, Half Price. Boys' Fine Caps Half Price.

At Greatly Reduced Prices: Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes and Dress Suit Cases for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Mail Orders Filled at Prices Quoted Above as Long as the Lots Last.

M. S. BURROWS

VERDICT FOR MAGIE

Jury Declines to Find the Doctor Guilty of Malpractice.

WAS OUT ALL NIGHT

A Queer Request For Instructions as to Applying the Law.

The jury in the case of Barney Rickford against Dr. W. H. Magie agreed just at noon today upon a verdict in favor of the defendant. Rickford sued for $11,680 for alleged malpractice, claiming that after performing an operation upon his left kidney he left several pieces of medicated gauze in the wound, and that these remained there until several months afterward, when they were remoed in a hospital at Battle Creek, Mich. It was claimed that the presence of these pieces of gauze deterred the wound from healing, and severely injured Rickford's health. The defendant denied leaving any gauze in the wound. Gauze was put in the wound for drainage purposes, but it was afterward removed. The jury evidently agreed with this later story of the case, for it refused to give the plaintiff a verdict for any damages whatever.

The case went to the jury shortly before adjournment last night, and nothing further was heard from the jury until 10:15 o'clock this morning, when it appeared in court and asked Judge Ensign for some further instructions. It asked whether or not the defendant could be held for anything done by others than himself while the patient was under his treatment. Judge Ensign replied that Dr. Magie was responsible for nothing that was not done by himself or under his direction.

Another inquiry the jury made was one of the most peculiar ever made by a jury in this court, and it caused a good deal of amusement about the court rooms this morning. The jury asked Judge Ensign if, in applying the law, it should follow the law as laid down by the court, or use its own judgment as to construing it. Judge Ensign promptly replied that as he had said in his original charge, the jury was bound to use the law as laid down by the court.

The jury was kept out all night by two of its members, who were for the plaintiff from the start. There were arguments hot and furious all night long, and the jury kept at it with little relaxation. Once it stopped long enough to take a ballot on the municipal campaign, which resulted in giving Hugo eight votes and Truelsen four. But the vote on the case before the jury was ten to two all night long. Just at noon, when everyone was going away, there came a prodigious clapping of hands from the jury room, which indicated to the minds of those familiar with juries that an agreement had been reached. The jury was then taken before Judge Ensign, where its verdict was received.

The verdict resulted as most of those who had been watching the case had expected after hearing most of the testimony. After it was delivered Judge Ensign said that he hated to be cruel, but the court was short of jurors and it might need them this afternoon. At once there was a ready response from most of the members of the jury that they were fresh and willing to undertake another day's work without sleep. Judge Ensign then thought of letting them go until a later hour in the afternoon than usual, but the members replied that they wished no unusual privileges, but that they were willing to come back and go to work again at the usual hour. Judge Ensign then expressed his thanks and his appreciation of the readiness of the members of the jury to attend to their public duties, and after this little exchange of courtesies the court adjourned to afternoon.

The case of King & Steele against the city went to the jury this afternoon, after a trial lasting several days. Judge Cant was still hearing the case of Maria Aske against the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad company.

There was a shortage of jurors this morning, with one jury out and three others working, and a special venire of eighteen was issued for the purpose of trying the case of Archibald Finlayson against the Duluth Street Railway company, another of the cases growing out of the Lake avenue accident a year ago last September. The special venire is to be used only for this one case.

Judge Ensign is engaged in trying criminal cases.

None the Worse For Wear.

A hair-raising runaway occurred about 10 o'clock this morning on Second avenue east that made spectators hold their breath. A horse attached to one of Freimuth's delivery sleighs started down the hill toward Superior street on a dead gallop. The boy held him to the course, swung him across Superior street safely and then down to Michigan street and over the embankment, finally ending up against a wood pile alongside the Duluth & Iron Range tracks. Neither boy, sleigh or horse was any the worse for the exciting experience.

May Play the Three.

It is probable that the contest between the four rinks representing the Duluth Curling club and the same number representing the Superior club, for the possession of the Graves-Manley agency trophy, will be played as the rules originally provided. This was that there should be three contests and the city which won out should own the trophy for the year. The season is so far advanced that it was thought best to have only one meeting and it was so announced yesterday. The Superior club does not like that, however, and it is probable that it will be played as originally decided.

Mayor Will Speak Again.

Mayor Truelsen made a great hit down in Minneapolis when he delivered his "Municipal Ownership" lecture before the Six o'clock club last week. This morning he received an invitation from the Minneapolis Commercial club to make a similar address before that body at noon on Jan. 24. The mayor has accepted the invitation and will probably speak on the subject of "The Relation of Municipal Ownership to Literature and the Common People," or something to that effect on the day mentioned.

Have I not bidden ye beware of something said to be the same as Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine company? If ye are truly wise heed this warning. Ask your druggist.

300 NEW PATTERNS

WALL PAPERS!

H. A. HALL & CO.

DECORATORS.

Telephone 534. 16 East Superior St.

NOT ON HAND.

Bride Was There But the Husband Failed to Show Up.

Romance and pathos are as common in the blue room of the police court as shadows in a cavern of darkness. For the most part the public pass them by blindly, unmindful of the happenings that seem to belong to the realm of books and stage tales, but this morning one of the little tragedies of life was tossed into the focus of publicity, which has more than a touch of sadness about it.

A charming little blue-eyed, brown-haired, dark-complexioned woman was smiling and happy because she was to become the wife of Richard Martaille. He failed to appear and to carry out his promise.

She was happy enough in her own way before she met him. Her life was quiet, but not unhappy. She had just gone out of her teens, and she had a radiant tropical beauty, like that of a violet blooming under sunny skies and in balmy, enchanting air, and her large blue eyes were as sparkling and effervescent as champagne. She met him. He said that her eyes were very beautiful, for that is a man's way. At first he did not make much impression. She liked him well enough, but he did not disturb her serenity any more than the passing breeze disturbs the violet. He did things she wanted done almost before she could express the wish. Never a day passed but he did not remind her of his existence in some way. He flattede her by obtaining her little opinions about his work and future; he said that her influence was making him a better man. He succeeded in making her love him. There came a time when to hear his step was enough to send the blush of happiness to her face and add a lighter carol to her laughter. She grew prettier, too, and learned a new humor that she might have the pleasure of making him smile. She took up music again, because he liked the piano; she curled her hair instead of wearing it off her face in her old way.

He asked her one day to marry him. She did not hesitate nor evade, but answered him simply and gladly. She had expected this, and when it came she was only glad—not surprised. He did not urge the wedding, but appeared to grow more distant, and finally she urged it, and then he consented to meet her in the blue room at 10:30 this morning. She came, smiling and happy, but after waiting for nearly two hours she left, with her pretty face overclouded, but heroically endeavoring to repress the sorrow and bitterness writhing in her sad little heart.

Illustrated Stereopticon Lectere.

"Scotland and the Scotch." By DR. A. B. MELDRUM. First Presbyterian Church, Monday Evening Jan. 22.

TICKETS 25c.

Not Open Till Spring.

Vice President and General Traffic Manager Darius Miller, of the Great Northern, stated yesterday that the schedule of the new Sioux City-Duluth through service which the road will inaugurate, will not be effective until spring.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Tette, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteen. Only 25c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

Consult World's Fair Directors.

M. S. Burrows left last evening for Chicago to make the final purchases for his spring stock and to confer with some of the former directors of the World's fair as to the best means to adopt to interest the people of the United States and Europe in the proposed summer carnival to be held here in July or August.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets REGULATE THE LIVER

Fine Picture Framing is our specialty. DECKER, 16 Second Avenue West.

LEGAL NOTICE.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, MARINE NATIONAL BANK, DULUTH, MINN.—

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an Order of the United States Circuit Court for the Fifth Division of the District of Minnesota, made June 13, 1899, I will offer for sale (subject to payment or other disposition thereof before said sale), at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on SATURDAY the TWENTY-SEVENTH (27th) day of JANUARY, 1900, at ten (10) o'clock A. M. at Room 401, Exchange Building, in the city of Duluth, Minnesota, certain PROMISSORY NOTES, BILLS RECEIVABLE, FURNITURE and FIXTURES, PARCELS of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, BONDS, SECURITIES, CLAIMS, JUDGMENTS, and OTHER ASSETS of the MARINE NATIONAL BANK of Duluth, a list of which may be seen between the hours of ten (10) and twelve (12) in the forenoon of any day before said sale at the office of the undersigned, Room 401 Exchange Building, in the City of Duluth.

WILLIAM E. LUCAS,
Receiver of Marine National Bank.
Dated January 15, 1900.

$1300 will buy a seven-room house and lot at Lakeside. LITTLE & NOLTE.

FREIMUTH'S FREIMUTH'S

Enthusiastic Shopping

Is the Result of Real Bargain Giving--This Store Has No Need for Pages of High flourish and Meaningless Words to Lure Trade.

It's Bargains, and Nothing But Bargains, That have made this store what it is today—The Most Popular Shopping Place at the head of the lakes. ***These Specials for Wednesday:***

Table Linens.

We always give you the best values—Read these prices and profit by the savings—

58-inch Cream Table Damask, good value at 40c; sale price—per yard	27c
64-inch half bleached Satin Table Damask, warranted all linen, cheap at 75c; tomorrow's price—per yard	57c
72-inch Cream Table Damask, fine Irish Linen, well worth $1.09; special cut price for this sale—per yard	79c
64-inch extra heavy full bleach Satin Table Damask, all pure linen cheap at 75c; price tomorrow, yd	62½c
⅝ Napkins to match—per dozen	$1.35
¾ Napkins to match—per dozen	$1.95
68-inch full bleach Satin Table Damask, Irish Linen, 95c quality, sells tomorrow—per yard	79c
⅝ Napkins to match—per dozen	$1.75
¾ Napkins to match—per dozen	$2.50
72-inch finest double Satin Table Damask, elegant designs, free from dressing or chemicals, cheap at $1.75—tomorrow's special price—per yard	$1.28
⅝ Napkins to match—per dozen	$2.65
¾ Napkins to match—per dozen	$3.85
Turkey Red Table Damask, warranted fast color, cheap at 25c; price tomorrow—per yard	19c

Towels.

Turkish Bath Towels, extra heavy, double thread, cheap at 17c; special cut price—each	12½c
Hemstitched Huck Towels, size 19 by 37, plain white or fancy Red borders, worth 20c, for this sale—each	14c
Twill Toweling, Irish Manufacture, worth 8c; price tomorrow—per yard	5c
18-inch Check Glass Toweling, all pure linen, any color, worth 12½c; sale price—per yard	8½c

Sheeting.

English Long Cloth, one yard wide, sold all over for 12½c; our price tomorrow—per yard	10c
4-4 Brown Sheeting, good clean make, soft finish, cheap at 7c; price tomorrow—per yard	4¾c

Remnants of White Table Linens.

ODD NAPKINS, SHEETING, WHITE GOODS, ETC.

Accumulated during last week's great sale will be closed out regardless of cost—Come early tomorrow morning; they will go quickly.

Blankets.

Extra size, soft fleecy White Blankets, Red and Blue, Fast color border, $1.35 quality, price tomorrow—per pair	98c
All pure wool White and Gray North Star and St. Mary's Blankets—none worth less than $5.00; special price to close—per pair	$3.75

Comforters.

Full size Reversible Silkoline Comforters, good clean cotton filling, well made, cheap at $1.75; sale price—each	$1.25
Extra size Sateen and Silkoline Comforters, light and dark colors, finest cotton filling, a bargain at $3.00; price tomorrow—each	$2.25

Bed Spreads.

Extra size Crochet Bed Spreads, Marseilles patterns, ready hemmed; $1.00 quality; tomorrow—each	79c

Bl'k Silk Sale.

These prices should appeal to every economical shopper.

21-inch Black Satin Duchesse, an 89c quality, at—per yard	69c
21-inch Black Corded Silk—a $1.00 quality, at—per yard	69c
$1.00 Black Armure at—per yard	75c
95c Black Peau de Soie, at—per yard	75c
23-inch Black Satin Duchesse, a $1.25 quality, at—per yard	95c
25-inch Black Satin Duchesse, a $1.50 quality, at—per yard	$1.19

Great Black Dress Goods Values.

Black all-wool Covert Suitings, Black all-wool Figured Soleils, Black all-wool French Serge, Black all-wool Henriettas, Black all-wool Etamine, Black all-wool Granites, Black Mohair Crepons—materials that have sold up to $1.00 a yard—sale price—at—per yard	69c

Special Reductions on all Imported Colored Dress Patterns

$10.00 Patterns at	$5.98
$11.00 Patterns at	$6.25
$11.75 Patterns at	$6.98
$13.00 Patterns at	$7.95
$17.50 Patterns at	$9.98
$25.00 Patterns at	$12.75
$26.50 Patterns at	$13.50

Colored Dress Goods Snaps.

40-inch Wool Jacquard Novelties, 40-inch Fancy Diagonals, 38-inch Wool Reps, 40-inch Novelty Plaids; 38-inch Granites; none worth less than 65c and up to 75c; sell at—per yard	38c
10 pieces double fold Silk Striped Plaid Dress Materials, just the thing for children's school dresses, worth 18c a yd, at—per yd	12½c

Rug Bargains.

27x54 Persian Wilton Rugs, regular $2.09 values, at—each	$1.50
30x60 all-wool Rugs, worth $1.75, at—each	$1.35
1 lot of fine Budhar Wilton Rugs, size 27x54; always sold at $4.00; sell at	$3.25
36x63 fine Budhar Wilton Rugs, regular value $7; sell at	$5.50
1 lot of fine Wilton Rugs, 4-6x7-6; regular value $15; tomorrow at	$12.50
1 lot fine Wilton Rugs, size 6x9; regular value $25—tomorrow at	$21.50

New Dress Ginghams.

100 pieces New Toile du Nord and Amoskeag Dress Ginghams in pretty Stripes, Checks and Plaids, worth 12½c a yd; our price—per yard	10c

Cloaks Radically Reduced.

Of course the Cloak season is over as far as money-making is concerned—it now is a question of stock reducing and this we will attend to by reducing prices to meet your most sanguine expectations.

Your choice of any Coat in the store, with Coat and Storm Collar, which sold all season at $10.00; now at	$6.00
Choice of any $12.50 Ladies' or Misses' Coat; now at	$7.50
Your choice of any Ladies' or Misses' Coat, in Tan, Navy and Black, that has sold up to $20; now at	$12.50
Your choice of any Coat in the store that has sold up to $25; now at	$15.00

A Snap in Astrakhan Jackets.

One lot of Astrakhan Jackets, close curl, Satin lined, high storm collar, cut in newest shape; none worth less than $35; take your choice at—each	$20.00

Fur Collarettes and Neck Scarfs.

$6.00 Baltic Seal Collarette, with Krimmer Yoke, deep storm collar, silk-lined; sell at	$3.75
$9.50 Brown Marten Neck Scarfs, with cluster of tails, sell at	$7.50

Dress Skirts.

Black Mohair Crepon Dress Skirts, cut very wide, well lined, velveteen bound; none worth less than $5.00; on sale tomorrow at	$2.48
Black Figured Mohair Dress Skirts, Percaline lined, velveteen bound; great bargain at	$1.38

Special Prices on Muffs.

Baltic Seal Muffs, worth $2.75; tomorrow at	$1.75
Electric Seal Muffs, worth $3.50; tomorrow at	$2.50

FREIMUTH'S

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

FEIGNED INSANITY

Remarkable Effort of Joseph Smith to Deceive a Jury.

HIS PURPOSE FAILED

Took the Jury Just Three Minutes to Find Him Guilty.

It took two hours to try Joseph Smith this morning in district court on a charge of grand larceny in the second degree, and it took the jury three minutes to find him guilty, notwithstanding a marvelous attempt on his part to make the jury believe him insane.

The charge was that he stole a watch from one Robert Falk from a room in Stahlbusch's lodging house on Lake avenue south early in December. He was found with the watch in his possession and was unable to give a satisfactory account of how he came to get it, so there was little question of his guilt, as evidenced by the action of the jury.

He made his somewhat weak excuse that a man gave him the watch to pawn for him connectedly enough, and apparently did not think to try the insanity dodge until Assistant County Attorney McClintock began his cross-examination. Then the following extraordinary conversation took place:

"Have you ever been convicted of a crime in this city before?" asked Mr. McClintock.

"No."

"Were you ever convicted of a crime before you came to Duluth?"

"I object to answering that question, it doesn't concern this case."

"You may answer the question," said Judge Ensign.

"I do not think any court can compel me to convict myself or give evidence against myself."

"That is not convicting yourself," explained the court.

"It is, very nearly," said the witness.

"You are merely asked if you have been convicted of a crime before you came to this state," said Judge Ensign, patiently.

"There is not anything proved by the state's case whether I have or not."

"The question is asked you," persisted the court.

"Yes, I have," the witness admitted.

"When and where?" inquired Mr. McClintock.

"Well, I come to this place from Hell; I came from the city of Hell. My name is Cain, the possessor of this world in general. That is, coming from the city of Hell, as you understand it, in particular the city of Health. I came to this country in 18[illegible]9, coming to Superior, and was jobbed there by the poor state of the society of this world to get rid of me. And after I was sent to Waupun for four years I was taken to the insane hospital at Oshkosh and then to New Richmond as an incurable lunatic. Then a lot of Catholic priests and Jews and Free Masons came and said they would take possession of me, as I was interested in their principles."

After making this most astounding statement as to his nativity the defendant left the stand quietly, and he received the verdict of guilty without a trace of emotion.

A ROMANTIC EPISODE.

How Two Young People Circumvented a Stern Parent's Opposition.

A very romantic episode took place at the courthouse yesterday afternoon. A day or two ago Fred Strandmark and Hilda Johnson, both of whom live in the West end, applied at the clerk's office for a marriage license. The clerk was about to issue it when it appeared that the proposed bride was only 17 years of age, instead of 18, as the law requires, so that they would have to get the consent of her parents before the license could be issued.

It was suggested, after the applicants went into a little family history, that a guardian might be appointed and serve in place of the girl's parents, so yesterday afternoon they went before the judge of probate, where David Standmark, Fred's brother, was appointed guardian. The romance appears on the showing made by Miss Johnson as to why she should have a guardian appointed when she has parents living. She said that her parents live in Isanti county, in this state. They have no objection to Standmark as a son-in-law, she said, but they insisted on her giving him up and letting him marry her older sister. Neither the petitioner or her intended would consent to this, so her parents cast her out and disowned her.

On the showing that she was homeless and that her parents had disowned her the guardian was appointed. The guardian signed the consent required by law, the marriage license was issued, and by this time the couple are happily married.

THE VITAL PRINCIPLE

of life is motion, and when motion ceases death ensues. A poor circulation results in sluggish blood, which is unequal to the task of carrying off the refuse of the secretions. The consequence is that the system becomes deranged and disease is sure to follow.

What is the effect of a pure alcoholic stimulant as Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in such a case?

The arterial blood is made to flow faster, the waste material that clogs the system is burnt up and eliminated. The heart is strengthened and the pulse steadied. The respiration becomes deeper, while the brain is soothed and calmed.

There is nothing "Just as good" as Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. A dealer who says so is thinking of his profits—nothing more. Of course when a remedy has been before the public so long, has been recommended and prescribed by doctors, and carried the blessings of health to so many thousand homes, imitations are bound to arise. They are only able, however, to imitate the bottle and the labels. No one can imitate the product. The process is known to manufacturers alone. Beware of substitutes and refilled bottles.

All drugists and grocers, or direct, $1.00 a bottle. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

A Diseased Condition of the Digestive Organs.

CAUSED BY THE GERMS.

These Must be Destroyed Before a Cure Can be Effected

DOCTORING THE SYMPTOMS.

Which Are Flatulency, Gastritis, Sour Stomach, Indigestion and Nervousness.

AFFORDS ONLY TEMPORARY RELIEF.

That fully 91 per cent of the adult population of this country are suffering from dyspepsia in one form or another, shows that some grave mistake has been made in the treatments heretofore used for the cure of this disease, and medical science has of late proven this to be true. We do not fear contradiction when we say that up to ten months ago all remedies for dyspepsia were manufactured under the mistaken impression that food was digested in the stomach, and that flatulency, indigestion, gastritis, sour stomach, nervousness, etc., were diseases in themselves; when the truth of the matter is, food is not digested in the stomach at all, only prepared by this organ for digestion by the intestines; and all the disagreeable conditions enumerated above, only symptoms of the disease and not the disease itself. It is not surprising then that no progress has ever been made in curing dyspepsia or that the new remedy manufactured with the knowledge of just what causes the disease should have been so wonderfully successful. Dyspepsia is a germ disease wholly. These germs in the stomach cause flatulency, gastritis, sour stomach, indigestion and nervousness. In the intestines bloating, pain, diarrhoea, appendicitis, biliousness and constipation. So long as they remain there it is impossible to cure dyspepsia. Cathartics, pepsin, soda, liver pills, etc., may relieve the symptoms, but it is only for a short time, and then the disease returns with twofold vigor.

Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure

is unlike any other; containing the new germicide it goes at once to the seat of the disease and destroys the germs which cause it. Combined as it is with the best known remedies for the symptoms (each remedy being given separately), it affords instant relief and effects a permanent cure in a marvelously short time. In fact it is

Guaranteed to Cure or Money Refunded.

Hyomei Dyspepsia Cure is sold by all druggists, or sent by mail. Each box contains a separate remedy for each phase of the disease. Price 50 cents.

Send symptoms and receive two days' treatment free.

THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

Modern Samaritans Attenti'n

The regular meeting of Alpha council, No. 1, will be held at 7:30 o'clock p. m., sharp, on Wednesday evening, in order to prepare for the initiation of a class of seventy-five members.

Attest: W. B. HENDERSON, G. S.
WALLACE P. WELBANKS, Scribe.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio. 'Phone No. 9.
Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup. St.
Funeedany printing, see R. P. Co.

William P. Heimbach and his creditors petitioned the court to discharge his application for bankruptcy and Judge Lochren has entered an order to that effect. The affairs of Mr. Heimbach were settled with creditors by an agreement among themselves.

The tug Cupid has been sold by the Stevens Towing company to the Knox Lumber company and will be taken to Fall lake near Ely for use the coming season.

A very pretty evening party was given by Mrs. G. H. Nichols, 523 West Fourth street, Saturday in honor of her mother, Mrs. Theo. Termath, of Le Sueur, Minn. Cards and music were indulged in and a dainty lunch was served. Pink was the prevailing color in the decorations. About twenty-five guests were present.

Deputy Grand Chief Mrs. Emma J. Wicks installed the following officers of Gate City Temple No. 10, Rathbone Sisters, Tuesday evening: Mrs. Lydia Brown, P. C.; Mrs Emily Nichols, M. E. C.; Mrs. Mattie Gibson, E. S.; Mrs. Mary Tidball, E. J.; Mrs. Maggie Forgy, M. of T.; Mrs. Mattie Oliver, M. of R. and C.; Mrs. Bertha Kruschke, M. of F.; Mrs. Anna Seekins, P. of T.; Mrs. Bessie Terry, guard.

The Thimble Bee of the First M. E. church will be entertained by Mrs. Kendall, 217 West Third street on Wednesday at 2 p. m. Sewing will be provided by the society.

John Boutilier, of 2423 West Eighth street, died Monday at 4 o'clock at his home. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence, and at 2:30 o'clock from the Second Presbyterian church, at Fifteenth avenue west and Superior street.

In police court this morning there was a very mellow quartet consisting of James Chartiers, Samuel Liverson, Gilbert Wallen and Oscar Lacey. The court presented each of them with a nicely arranged commitment to the county jail for ten days.

The funeral of Joseph Lacoursiere, late proprietor of the Empire house, 380 Lake avenue, who died suddenly last Saturday, was held this morning from the Church of St. John the Baptist. The interment was at Calvarly cemetery.

Peter McConway, a woodsman who lives in West Duluth was brought down from a lumber camp on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern road yesterday afternoon with a badly crushed foot. He was taken to St. Mary's hospital, where he is reported to be getting along nicely.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Paul Arcenna and Melvina Bruitte, Fred Strandmark and Hilda Johnson and to Edwin Petersen and Julia Johnson. The latter couple is from Douglas county, Wis.

The Daisy mill was the only one running at the head of the lakes last week, and there are none in operation this week. Last week the production was 8780 barrels, the shipments 8069 barrels, of which 1385 barrels were for export and stocks are 8090 barrels.

James Welsh was brought in from Cox's lumber camp on the Cloquet river this morning by a deputy sheriff charged with stealing considerable clothing from his friend and roommate, Peter Foss. He was turned over to the police and will be arraigned in the municipal court late this afternoon.

Just watch the people going to Kelly's with their hats and clothing.

Jim Is Coming.

Jim Patterson, the handsome representative of Winecke & Doerr, will be in Duluth this week with a brand new order book, which will probably be filled before he departs, so great is the interest here in their new cigar, the "Chancellor."

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Lynching of Negroes Was Subject of Petition In the Senate.

IT CAUSED A DEBATE

Legislation Is Asked to Check the Outrages In the South.

Washington, Jan. 16.—With the opening of today's session of the senate, Mr. Cullom (Ill.) presented a petition, handsomely bound and signed by 3200 colored persons, asking for such legislation as will protect colored men of this country from the "barbarous practice of lynching and burning colored men." Mr. Cullom asked that the petition be referred to the committee on judiciary, although, he said, it might be desirable to refer it to the committee on privileges and election.

Mr. Hoar, of the judiciary committee, said he believed every senator would be glad to have such measures adopted as would suppress this wrong doing and enable the officials to enforce the laws. No senator, he thought, would disagree to that. He directed attention to the fact that the state laws take cognizance of the crimes referred to in the petition. By what constitutional method the United States could take action in this question was a difficult query.

Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, thought it desirable to be perfectly frank. "There is no power in congress," said he, "to prevent or to punish crimes committed in the various states. If the states do not punish crimes for the punishment of which they have enacted laws, no federal law can take the place of useless state laws." Mr. Chandler said there was no federal law under which the violater of even the suffrage laws could be punished.

Mr. Spooner (Wis.)—There is such federal legislation.

Mr. Chandler—There is not now such legislation. Congress has no constitutional power to punish such crimes.

Mr. Cullom thought that inasmuch as it involved new legislation, the petition go to the committee on judiciary.

"This subject," Mr. Cullom said, "seems to call for investigation. These people realize they are being badly treated. Such treatment is without authority of law and it ought to be stopped if possible."

Mr. Tillman (S. C.): What is the immediate cause of this petition? Does it come from Chicago?

The senate went into executive session at 1:10 p. m., on motion of Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, who was at the time addressing the senate on the various resolutions and amendments relating to the Philippine archipelago.

The Minnesota senator made the point of order against the immediate calling for the instructions to the peace commission at Paris. This was overruled, and Senator Davis, chairman of the peace commission, began speaking. He finally said he was much embarrassed in speaking of the subject in open session, and moved that the doors be closed, and the senate agreed to the motion.

After the doors of the senate were closed, in accordance with the motion of Mr. Davis, to permit the free discussion of the Philippine question, Mr. Davis did not continue his speech, as had been supposed he would, but immediately moved to lay on the table the Pettigrew amendment calling for instructions to the peace commission. Mr. Hoar made the point of order that this motion could not be properly made or debated in secret session. The president pro tem overruled the motion, and the doors were reopened to permit the making of the motion in order.

Mr. Davis moved to lay Mr. Pettigrew's amendment to Mr. Hoar's resolution callling for the instructions to the peace commission on the table. The motion prevailed, 41 to 20.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Board of Trade Ballot For Them---Clearing House Election.

The annual election of the Duluth board of trade is being held today and the ballot box closed at 4 p. m. There was but one ticket in the field, the one nominated about a week ago at the caucus. The following were elected:

President, G. G. Barnum; vice president, J. F. McCarthy; directors, three years, F. N. LaSalle, A. B. Wolvin, George Spencer; director, one year, John Miller; board of arbitration, A. W. Frick, Julius H. Barnes, George Rupley; board of appeal, F. E. Lindahl, S. H. Jones, J. A. Todd; committee of inspection, J. F. McCarthy, Don Morrison, A. W. Frick, George K. Taylor, A. M. Prime.

A few days ago the annual election of the Board of Trade Clearing association was held and the following directors were elected: F. E. Lindahl, T. J. C. Fagg, W. S. Moore, M. J. Forbes, A. D. Thomson, Ward Ames and E. N. Bradley. The directors re-elected F. E. Lindahl as president and Franklin Paine as secretary and manager.

ARGYLE ILL.

London, Jan. 16.—The duke of Argyle is seriously ill at Inverary, Scotland.

Orange Lodge Masquerade.

A masquerade ball will be given by the Ladies' Loyal Orange lodge, No. 55, Friday evening, Jan. 19, at Columbia hall, corner of Twentieth avenue west.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again writes D. H. Turner, of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

A Young Lady

Would like to make up a class for the study of Shorthand and Typewriting at West End. Reasonable terms. Will teach evenings if desired. Address
STENOGRAPHER, Herald.

There is Fashion in Food

As well as in Dress. We are going to give you a few ideas about how to prepare Soups, Sauces, Boullion and Beef Tea.

Armour's Demonstrators are Here and will do it for us

and serve dainty lunches free all this week from 11 a. m. until 5 p. m. daily. **We want you to come.**

Silberstein & Bondy Co.

Wedding Rings.

GEIST & ERD, JEWELERS, 120 West Superior Street.

LION COFFEE

Used in Millions of Homes!
Accept no substitute!
Insist on LION COFFEE, in 1 lb. pkgs.

Best Coffee for the Money!
Try LION COFFEE and you will never use any other. It is absolutely pure Coffee and nothing but Coffee.

These articles mailed FREE in exchange for lion heads cut from front of 1 lb. LION COFFEE pkgs.

Silk Umbrella (either Lady's or Gents).
Sent by express (charges prepaid), for 170 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.
A very fine umbrella, made of union silk-taffeta; 26-inch frame with seven ribs; steel rod and silver Congo handle. Would cost $2.00 at the store.

STRENGTH, PURITY AND FLAVOR

Fancy Gold Ring.
For 18 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Genuine Ruby Setting Gold Ring.
For 25 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

These rings are genuine rolled-gold plate, having the exact appearance and qualities of solid gold, and guaranteed by the makers to last two years with ordinary usage. New patterns and very popular.

To Determine the Size.

Cut a strip of thick paper so that the ends will exactly meet when drawn *tightly* around second joint of the finger. Lay one end on this diagram at the 0, and order the number the other end indicates.

Dress-Pin Set.
Mailed free for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Three pins in the set (larger than shown), composed of fine rolled-gold, with handsome ruby-colored settings. Suitable for waist-pins, cuff-pins, neck-pins or as a child's set.

Sash-Belt and Buckle.
Mention your waist-measure when sending.
Mailed free for 15 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. Latest style of imported black Swiss grosgrain ribbon belting; stylish imitation oxidized silver buckle; neat, strong and fashionable.

Silver Napkin-Ring.
For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Neat and substantial. Made of durable metal, heavily silver-plated. Two different patterns.

Coin-Purse.
For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Color, dark brown. Made of fine kid leather; chamois lining; nickeled frame, with strong snap-fastening.

Ladies' Pen-Knife.
For 15 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2c. stamp. Large size; good material; handles nicely decorated and assorted colors.

"Knickerbocker" Watch.
Given for 175 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Neat appearing and an excellent time-keeper. Solid nickel-silver case, with ornamental back. Nickel movements, escapement fully jeweled. The famous "Knickerbocker" watch.

Ladies' Watch Chain.
A double strand of best silk cord, united at intervals with colored beads; neat and substantial. For 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Gent's Watch.
Mailed free for 90 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. The celebrated "Ingersoll" watch; stem-wound and stem-set; durable nickel-plated case; each watch accompanied by guarantee of the maker. A reliable time-keeper.

Ladies' Pocket-Book.
Large size and latest shape. Black seal-grain leather, with five separate divisions, including a tuck-pocket with flap to hold visiting cards secure.
Given for 25 lion heads from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2c. stamp.

Table Cover.
Durable, dark-colored material that will stand washing. 32 inches square, including fancy fringed border. Mailed free for 25 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Pair of Lace Handkerchiefs.
Two extra fine cambric handkerchiefs, with beautiful imported lace medallion insertions in the corners. Half-inch hem, machine hemstitched; stylish and durable. A pair of these handkerchiefs given for 18 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2c. stamp.

Children's Picture Book.
Given for 10 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Sixteen large pages of Mother Goose Melodies illustrated and with nicely lithographed cover. We have different books, so you can get an assortment.

Century Cook-Book.
368 pages of valuable cooking receipts, also treatise on the labor of the kitchen, dining-room, laundry, sick-room, and remedies for the more common diseases.
Given for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Boys' Pocket-Knife.
The "Easy-Opener"; strong, sharp blade; red-wood handle.
For 12 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Art Picture, "Easter Greeting"
Given for 8 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp.
A highly artistic picture, that will grace the finest drawing-room. The background of royal dark-blue furnishes an appropriate contrast to the little girl and her white Easter lilies. Size, 14x28 inches.
For 10 lion heads and 2 cents we will send it tinned ready for hanging.

Flower Picture.
For 8 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.
American Beauty Roses and Lilies-of-the-Valley. Size, 11x21 inches. Bright and artistic coloring.

"The Dancing Lesson."
The green grass and trees, the little brown kitten and the girl's snow-white dress form a pleasing combination of colors. Size, 15x21 inches. Mailed free for 8 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

THE ABOVE ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE LION COFFEE PREMIUMS. Another list will shortly appear in this paper! Don't miss it! The grandest list of premiums ever offered!

You always know LION COFFEE by the wrapper. It is a sealed package, with the lion's head in front. It is absolutely pure if the package is unbroken. LION COFFEE is roasted the day it leaves the factory.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

When writing for premiums send your letter in the same envelope or package with the lion heads. If more than 15 lion heads are sent, you can save postage by trimming down the margin. Ask your grocer for large illustrated premium list. Address all letters to the

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Members From the Different Wards Are Announced.

Chairman J. D. Allen of the Democratic convention, which met on Saturday, has announced the following members of the city committee: First ward, Frank Carey; Second ward, J. W. Fee; Third ward, John McMurchy; Fourth ward, Walter Johnson; Fifth ward, John Flood; Sixth ward, David Nelson; Seventh ward, Ed Jackson; Eighth ward, Stephen Murphy.

The selection of the chairman of the committee has not yet been made. The committee will meet tomorrow evening at 416 Torrey building, and Mr. Allen at that time will probably announce the name of the chairman.

Taken to Superior.

Pat Schaffer, the saloon man, who figured so prominently in the robbery of Paul Halversen, of West Superior, on Christmas evening, was turned over to the Wisconsin authorities this morning and was taken over to West Superior for trial. He and Art Williams are accused of securing pretty Edna Watson to give Halversen a knockout drop and rob him of an elegant Swiss watch and $200 in cash. Williams was caught the next day and Miss Watson gave the detectives a merry chase, finally escaping them at Detroit. Schaffer skipped to Chicago, but on reading an account of the dropping of the case against Miss Watson, he ventured back here and was arrested. The West Superior police received the requisition papers this morning and the prisoner was immediately turned over to them.

CARD OF THANKS.

I desire to thank the Metropolitan Life Insurance company for the prompt payment of policy on my late husband.

MRS. A. MURPHY.

The "Thistle" Popular.

The lecture on "Scotland and the Scotch," which Dr. A. B. Meldrum, of St. Paul, is to deliver at the First Presbyterian church next Monday evening, was recently heard in Winnipeg by a large and delighted audience. The subject of the lecture is one which is in accord with the fad of society this winter for recognizing every event that has the breath of heather or the Scottish accent [illegible] and the people of Winnipeg were enthusiastic in their appreciation of the lecture there.

MRS. S. M. F. HENRY DEAD.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 16.—A telegram today from Graysville, Tenn., announces the death there of pneumonia of Mrs. S. M. F. Henry. Deceased was 52 years of age and a member of the Evangelists' union.

PERSONALS.

H. D. Powers, of Grand Rapids, was at the St. Louis this morning.

A. B. Clair, register of deeds of Itasca county, was at the St. Louis last evening.

William Gray, Jr., of Romeo, Mich., was at the St. Louis last evening.

A. H. Powers, of Hibbing, was in the city last evening and was at the St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. James Coggswell, of Two Harbors, were at the St. Louis yesterday.

A. T. Elsworth, of Hancock, Mich., is at the Spalding.

J. D. Mason, of St. Paul is a guest at the Spalding today.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Whitman, of Tower, were at the Spalding this morning.

F. M. Prescott, of Milwaukee, is in the city.

H. W. Page, of Northfield, was at the Spalding last evening.

Booker T. Washington, the colored lecturer, arrived in the city this morning and is a guest at Craggencroft for the day.

C. S. Roberts, of Chicago, secretary of the American Steel and Wire company, arrived in the city yesterday and left with Joseph Sellwood for a visit to the company's properties on the Mesaba range.

Editor R. C. Mitchell of the Tribunal, has been confined to his home at Woodland by an attack of the grip since last Friday. While he is much better, he does not expect to be out again before Thursday or Friday.

Mrs. J. K. Stack, of the Ashtabula, has gone to St. Paul for a two weeks' visit.

G. A. Tomlinson has returned from his Eastern trip.

F. N. La Salle, who is very ill at his home in Chester terrace, is better today.

The best of all pills are Beecham's.

Fresh Norwegian cod liver oil, make of '99, at C. J. Tufte's drug store, 2015 West Superior street.

Try Grain=O!
Try Grain=O!

Ask you Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

NO DOUBT OF DEATH.

Mounted Police Establish Death of Phil Belliveau and Others.

The Winnipeg Free Press of Saturday contains a dispatch from Victoria in relation to the death of Philip Belliveau, at one time an electrician in Duluth. He was a brother of A. L. Belliveau, of the insolvent firm of Tessman & Belliveau, and his death in the Klondike has been reported before. The dispatch follows:

Victoria, Jan. 12.—News was received from Dawson this morning that Corp. Skirving, who was in charge of the party detailed by the N. W. M. P. to go in search of the missing Moffatt party, and which left Dawson on Aug. 29, returned Dec. 19 last. Corp. Skirving confirms the report of the death of three persons, who constituted the Moffatt party. They were A. F. Moffatt, of Pembroke; Philip Belliveau, of Duluth, and one Holmes, of Fresno. They were what remained after numerous vicissitudes of a party numbering originally twenty-one persons, en route to the Klondike over the Edmonton trail during the fall of 1897. The other members of the party had, at various points on the route, taken diverging courses. As time passed and no tidings were received of those three men, their friends became alarmed for their safety, and their anxious inquiries resulted in the sending out of the expedition which has just returned, with the sad tidings that the three had doubtless perished of starvation, two bodies having been found and buried by Indians, whilst all traces of the third disappeared at a point not remote from where these bodies had been found.

Free reclining chair cars Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent route night trains.

Becoming a Mother

Is an ordeal which all women approach with indescribable fear, for nothing can compare with the horrors of child-birth. The thought of the suffering and danger in store for her, robs the expectant mother of all pleasant anticipation of the coming event, and casts over her a shadow of gloom that cannot be shaken off. Thousands of women have found that the use of MOTHER'S FRIEND during pregnancy robs confinement of all pain and danger, and insures safety to mother and child. This scientific liniment is a godsend to all women at the time of their most critical ordeal. Not only does MOTHER'S FRIEND carry woman safely through the perils of child-birth, but its use gently prepares the system for the coming event, prevents "morning sickness," and other discomforts of this period. Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per bottle. Send for free booklet to THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Georgia.

Mother's Friend

Why is Electric Light Best?

Because it is Healthy, Clean, Pure and Brilliant.

HEALTHY! It has no odor. Professor Thomson states one cubic foot of gas consumes as much oxygen as four adults.
CLEAN! It causes no discoloration of furnishings and decorations in homes.
SAFE! As electric bell work, no danger of suffocation.
CHEAP! By using a little care in turning off lights when not in use it is cheaper than any other illuminant.

Commercial Light and Power Co. OFFICES—215 W. Superior St.

I WANT TO SEE those people who want the very best DENTAL WORK at a very moderate price.

Rooms 5 and 6 Phoenix Block. Telephone 535, Call 4.

D. H. DAY, Dentist.

SUFFEL & CO.

129-131 W. Superior St.

Closing Out of DRY GOODS.

OUR GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS

still continues. Every dollar's worth must be sold in the very shortest time possible—the shorter the time the less will be our loss.

Eiderdowns—The 50c, 60c and 75c Eiderdowns at, per yard	29c
Flannels—Heavy Buffalo Flannel, 60c quality, at per yard	29c
Factory all-wool Flannel, the 35c quality goes at, per yard	19c
Outings—1 lot of Outing Flannel, 6c quality for, per yard	4c
1 lot of the 8c Outings at, per yard	5c
Heavy dark fancy Outings, the 12½c and 14c quality, per yard	9c
Sweaters—Boys' Sweaters, the $1 quality	65c
Men's $1.50 Sweaters at	98c
1 lot Men's and Boys' Sweaters at	25c
Handkerchiefs—Men's 5c large blue Cotton Working Handkerchiefs, all go at, each	2c
Or, per dozen	22c
Yarns—Best quality imported Saxony Yarn, the 12½c and 10c quality, per skein	6c
Best imported Shetland Floss, the 15c quality, at per skein	6c
Best Angora Wool, regular 14c quality, a ball	8c

Dress Goods—Our entire stock of Silks and Dress Goods is now being closed out at less than wholesale cost. You cannot afford to let this opportunity pass—take advantage of this greatest of all closing out sales.

Thread—Best quality 6-cord Spool Thread, all others sell it at 5c a spool; closing out price, per spool	4c
Men's Working Shirts—Men's Heavy Blue Flannel Shirts, $1.00 quality	69c
The $1.50 quality at	95c
The 75c quality at	49c
Men's Underwear—Men's Heavy Gray Shirts, 75c quality	39c
Men's $1.25 quality Underwear at	75c
Men's $1.50 quality Underwear at	98c
1 Lot "**Boy's Drawers**," the 40c and 50c quality, broken sizes, at	15c
Children's Underwear—We are still selling Children's Underwear, worth 35c and 40c, in broken sizes, at	15c

All Dress Trimmings Being Closed Out at Half Price.

Fur Collarettes—We have left about 25 Fur Collarettes. We offer them as long as they last at **Half Price.**

1 Lot 15 dozen left of Childred's Wool Mittens, 3c a pair; two pairs for 5c

Silk and Twist—Best Corticella Spool Silk, 10c quality, a spool	7c
Best Twist, the 3c quality, a spool	1c
All skein Embroidery Etching and Rope Silks, 5c quality, per skein	3c
Cloaking—3 pieces Heavy Cloaking, actual value $1.50, closing out price	75c
Moreen Skirting—Colored Moreen Skirting, the 59c and 55c quality	33c
House Wrappers — Our stock of Ladies' House Wrappers, the $1.50 quality; closing price	98c
The $1.75 quality at	$1.25

Dress Linings—The very best quality of Lining cambrics, a yard	3c
All 10c and 12½c Silesias, closing price	7c
All 15c Silesias, closing price	10c
All 25c Silesias, closing price	15c
All 15c Percalines, closing price	10c
French Elastic Linen Duck, 15c quality at	9c
French Elastic Linen Duck, 18c quality at	12½c
Hair Cloth—The regular 30c quality, closing out price	19c

Silk Waists—In three days we have sold over 100 Silk Waists at these closing out prices. They go quick—

Ladies' $4.50 Silk Waists	$2.98
Ladies' $5.50 Silk Waists	$3.98
Ladies' $6.00 Silk Waists	$4.25
Ladies' $6.50 black and colored Waists	$4.50
Ladies' $1.50 Flannel Waists	98c
Ladies' $2.50 Mohair Waists	$1.69
Dress Skirts—Ladies' $1.75 quality Dress Skirts	98c
The $3.00 quality at	$1.75
The $3.75 quality at	$2.50
The $4.50 quality at	$2.95
The $5.00 quality at	$3.50
The $7.50 quality at	$4.98
Corsets—Thompson's celebrated "Glove-fitting" Corsets, all grades from $1.25 to $2.00 go at	98c
1 lot of Dollar Corsets at	59c
C. B. $1.25 Corsets at	89c
C. B. $1.50 Corsets at	98c
The C. B. $1.25 Nursing Corsets	89c
All Summer Corsets go at	35c

Lace Curtains—The balance of our Lace Curtains ***Half Price***

Tights, Ladies' Black—Tights, small sizes, $2.00 quality	98c
The $1.75 quality	$1.15
The $2.25 quality	$1.39
The $2.50 quality for	$1.75
Underwear, Children's—Combination Suits, the $1.25 quality	67c
The $1.35 quality for	79c
The $2.00 quality for	$1.25

Our entire stock of Underwear now being closed out fully 25 per cent below actual value.

Boys' Pants—Boys' Knock About Knee Pants, the 35c quality for ***19c;*** the 40c quality for ***25c;*** the 50c quality for ***35c;*** the 60c quality for ***42c.*** If you have any use for Boy's Knee Pants, come before the sizes are broken.

Bear in mind this is no ordinary sale, but a genuine closing out sale on account of quitting business.

Long Cloth—25 pieces finest "Long Cloth for Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear, the 16c quality, closing out price per yd **10c**

Kid Gloves—Our entire stock of Kid Gloves now being closed out far below actual cost. All small sizes of $1.75 and $2.00 Black Undressed and Mohair Kid Gloves, pair **75c**

TONEY SWIFT.

Kentucky Judge Gave Democrats No Chance For Hearing on Injunction.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—The contest boards reconvened at 9 o'clock this morning and the examination of witnesses was resumed. Judge Fontaine Fox was the first witness called. On the point as to the military at polls, Judge Fox declared that several thousand voters remained away on that account. Judge Fox supported Goebel.

S. J. Baldrick testified that he had asked Judge Toney for time on election day to send for the Democratic attorneys to resist the motion for an injunction to compel the admission to the polls of Brown inspectors, but that Toney refused to grant even a few minutes, and at once signed the order of injunction; that he had voted, but his vote was not counted, as his precinct, which gave Goebel 112 majority, was thrown out. He knew of no one personally who had been kept from voting by soldiers.

John H. Page, clerk of Jefferson circuit court, testified that the petition for injunction before Judge Toney was filed at 11:15 a. m. election day, and under Toney's decision the orders were issued thirty minutes later. He identified all the papers filed in the injunction suits on election day in his office. The committee adjourned at 11:30 till tomorrow at 2 p. m.

Brain Workers.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Strengthens the exhausted and confused brain, relieves nervous headache and induces refreshing sleep.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper

SUCCESSOR TO BEDLOE.

Philadelphia Newspaper Man Is Appointed Consul at Canton.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The president sent to the senate the name of Robert McWade, of Pennsylvania, to be consul for the United States at Canton, to succeed Dr. Edwin S. Bedloe. This nomination closed the incident in Dr. Bedloe's case. So far as can be learned, Dr. Bedloe left the department of state by resignation and bears its good will.

Mr. McWade is a resident of Philadelphia and a member of the Manufacturers' club. He is a well known newspaper man, having been connected with the Ledger.

Seek not to steal the other fellow's light,
Rather put on steam and make your own,
Do whatever you do with all your might,
By taking Rocky Mountain Tea at night.
Ask your druggist.

AGAINST TAYLOR'S APPOINTEES.

Court of Appeals Rules Out His Election Commissioners.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—The court of appeals rendered a decision nullifying Governor Taylor's appointments of W. H. Mackoy and M. J. Cochran as election commissioners, enjoining them from acting and sustaining the Democratic commissioners—Poynts, Fulton and Yontz. The commissioners will try the contests in the cases of minor state officers. The decision was made on strict party lines. Judges Guffy, Burnam and Durille dissenting.

FOUND ON A TREE.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 16.—Anderson Gause, colored, was today found hanging to a limb of a tree near Henning, Tenn. It is supposed he was lynched for aiding in the escape of the Ginerly brothers, colored, who recently murdered two officers near Ripley, Tenn.

LAWTON FUND.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The total of the Lawton fund is $90,909.

BOY MURDERER SENTENCED.

A Nineteen-Year-Old Boy Goes Up For Life.

Taylorville, Ill., Jan. 16.—Fred Sibley was today convicted of complicity in the murder of Mrs. Jane Brunot, near Paris, last summer, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Henry Brunot, a nephew of the murdered woman, has also been sentenced to prison for life. Neither of the youths was 19 years of age. Mrs. Jane Brunot was a wealthy widow from Dana, Ind., who was visiting her sister-in-law, mother of Henry Brunot. She disappeared and her body was finally discovered in a well. The crime was committed to secure money and property owned by Mrs. Brunot.

STORY DENIED.

Muscatine, Iowa, Jan. 16.—It was incorrectly stated in a dispatch from Webster City, Iowa, that the Ancient Order of United Workmen had refused to pay the death claim of George W. Goodrich, a member, because he had dismissed his physician and placed himself under the care of the Christian Scientists. The claim had not been presented at the time the dispatch was sent out and no action will be taken upon it until it comes up in its regular order.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

S. F. BOYCE, MAX WIRTH,
R. O. SWEENY.

BEECHAM'S PILLS make life worth living

Cure Bilious and Nervous Disorders.

10 cents and 25 cents, at drug stores.

Silberstein & Bondy Co. | *Silberstein & Bondy Co.* | *Silberstein & Bondy Co.*

Undermuslins.

The selling doesn't seem to lag for an hour. And why should it? Surely you'll get no such values again. Maybe you'll pay 50 per cent more, perhaps 40; surely 25. And this immense stock cannot last forever, so you'd better not wait too long. Are you familiar with these prices?

Skirts.

At 75c. Muslins—two styles, with flounce with lace and insertion deep embroidery ruffle.
At $1.25. Cambric Umbrella Plaited flounce, hemstitched and lace-trimmed, over dust ruffle.
At $1.50. Fine Cambric, 2 styles with Umbrella flounce, trimmed with three rows of Torchon insertion and lace edging, over dust flounce.
At $2.00. Cambric, Umbrella flounce, handsomely trimmed with cluster of tucks and fine lace and insertion, wide dust flounce—Still finer, up to $8.50.

Drawers.

At 35c. Fine Muslin or Cambric—with deep hem and cluster of five tucks.
At 50c. Cambric trimmed with wide embroidery, three styles.
At 50c. Heavy Muslin with deep hemstitched ruffle, with cluster of pleats.
At 75c. Cambric, with wide flounce—trimmed with lace and insertion.
At 85c. Fine Cambric with wide flounce, with 3 clusters of pleats, lace insertion and edging—and on up to $3.25.

Corset Covers.

At 12½c. Cambric, high, round neck, pearl buttons.
At 25c. Cambric, 3 styles, round, square and V shaped necks, prettily trimmed in lace, embroidery and fine tucks.
At 35c. Fine Cambric; square, low neck; felled seams, tucked front.
At 50c. Cambric and Longcloth, 5 styles, round and square necks, trimmed with fine lace and embroidery with drawing strings at waist.
At 75c. Nainsook, 2 styles, square neck, trimmed with Torchon lace and insertion, and around neck with embroidery and ribbon trimming, gathered with drawing strings.
At 90c. Fine Lawn—square low neck, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and two rows of insertion; drawing strings at waist.

Night Dresses.

At 45c. Good Muslin, deep yoke, with clusters of tucks, trimmed at neck and sleeves with Cambric ruffle.

At 50c. Muslin—Square yoke, of tucks and insertion, finished neck and sleeves, with ruffle.

At 65c. Muslin—Mother Hubbard yoke, of fine plaits and insertion; neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffle.

At 85c. Cambric—Two styles; yoke of bias tucks and insertion of lace and embroidery, wide cambric ruffle over the shoulder.

At $1.00. Cambric and Muslin; six styles; square, round and V shaped yokes of lace, tucks and embroidery, ruffles of lace and lawn around yoke.

At $1.25. Fine Cambric—Yoke of tucks and fine Valenciennes insertion; handsomely trimmed at neck, sleeves and yoke, with wide Valenciennes lace.

At $1.25. Fine Muslin—Empire style; square low neck, lace yoke back and front, finished at sleeves and neck with lace edging.

At $1.50. Fine Cambric and Longcloth—Eight styles, one V shaped yoke of six rows of open work insertion and trimmed with embroidery ruffle around yoke, neck and sleeves.

At $1.75. Fine Longcloth, with round lace yoke of Valenciennes insertion and beading, trimmed at neck and sleeves with ribbon and lace edging.

Chemises.

At 50c —Good Muslin, neck and armholes trimmed with cambric ruffle; full width.
At 60c —Muslin, square neck, embroidery yoke; trimmed with narrow Cambric ruffle.
At 75c —Cambric, three styles, with round and square lace yokes, trimmed at neck and sleeves with lace edging.

Marguerite Styles.

At $1.00 —Fine Lawn, Marguerite style; round neck with Valenciennes lace edge.
At $1.20 —Fine Cambric, Marguerite style, trimmed at neck and armhole with lace and ribbon.

Hot Bouillon and Beef Tea Served Daily With Our Compliments.

There Should Be No Question......

In your mind as to where you'd do your shopping during these January days, when every store talks bargain so much that the word becomes very much abused. **We have bargains** and of the right sort, because we quote you low—very low—prices on wares that you need have no hesitancy about buying—because they are reliable—and prices are only fixed after we've found the qualities absolutely right. Then we cover it with our broad guarantee of goods cheerfully exchanged or your money, which ever you prefer. The hearty response to our daily announcements seems to indicate that you have the fullest confidence in our store and our method of doing things. Yesterday's crowd in the **Silk and Dress Goods** Section is but the starting point for the heavy selling, for when the news goes 'round of the exceptional values being offered, the response will be even more enthusiastic. We shall simply repeat yesterday's prices for those that might have overlooked them.

Silks. Today saw the second day of this very important Silk sale, and we feel quite safe in saying that no such values have ever been offered in Duluth before by any store. Divided into four lots for convenience and arranged on extra tables—centre of Silk and Dress Goods Section. It's a clean-up of the past year's selling.

Lot 1—65c and 50c Silks at 30c.

Not a big lot, but it contains some great values, pretty little patterns in both colored and blacks that have sold for 65c and 50c a yard, they'll sell very quick Tuesday at **30c**

Lot 2—$1.25 and $1.00 Silks at 50c.

In this lot you'll find the greatest values in Silks and Satins ever offered in Duluth—**Black India Silks** 28 inches wide that sold for $1.00 and $1.25.

Satins, Taffetas and **Surah Silks** that have never been **less than 75c.**

24-inch Japanese Wash Silks, double warp, the best wash silk made, very cheap and hard to find at 75c.

Silk Crepe in ecru and black, regular price 65c.

Fancy Silks in dark and light grounds, **Stripes, Polka Dots Dresden Figures,** for waists, etc., have sold for 75c and 85c.

Satin in fancy stripes, worth $1.25 a yard. This is a great lot and will melt away rapidly at the price—**50c a yard.**

Lot 3—$1.50, $1.25 and $1.00 Silks at 70c.

About 75 pieces in this lot. **All Silk Rhadames, Faille Silks,** quite a number of **Black Figures. 27-inch wide Armures** (light shades only cream and corn color) **Colored and Black Moire,** Silks that sold as high as $1.50. **Fancy Figured, Striped and Plaided Silks, some Persians** and a few **Black and White** ones. A few **Colored Crystals.** Taken in all, this is a great lot.

Silk Waist Patterns Regularly sold up to $6.75, on sale at— $4.50

Lot 4=At 90c.

There are Silks in this lot which have sold up to date at $1.75 a yard, many of them at $1.50 and still others at $1.25. You'll find **Black Brocades** and **Fancies** for **Skirts,** handsome **Stripes** and **Figures** for Waists, and a dozen or more very pretty light evening effects, not one of them worth less than $1.50 a yard, but they're all in this lot at **90c.**

January Prices for Dress Goods

See the many buyers in the Dress Goods Section and then look over some of our values. You'll not have to be told why they are buying so freely.

Fancies—	
50c Jamestowns'	38c
60c Imported Mixtures	38c
65c Silk Mixtures	38c
75c Heather Mixtures	38c
High Class Fabrics—	
$1.75 Tweeds	$1.00
$1.50 Homespuns	$1.00
$1.50 Coverts	$1.00
$1.50 Novelties	$1.00

Suitings—	
$1.00 Homespuns	75c
$1.00 Venetians	75c
$1.25 Broches	75c
$1.25 Poplins	75c
$1.00 Silk Mixtures	75c
Black Crepons—	
$1.25 Mohair and Wool	95c
$1.75 Mohair and Wool	$1.25
$2.50 Mohair and Wool	$1.75
$1.75 Silk Crepons	$1.25
$2.25 Silk Crepons	$1.25

All Pattern Suits, Black and Colored, Half Price.

Remnants at Extremely Low Prices.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

Oriental and Domestic

January Sale Prices as Follows—

IMPERIAL AXMINSTER—
Size 9x12—former price $42.50, at $37.50.
Size 8.3x10.6—$32.50; former price, $37.

WILTON VELVET RUGS—
Size 9x12—$35.00; former price, $39.00.
Size 8.3x10.6—$30.00; former price, $35.
Size 36x72—$7.50; former price $8.75.
Size 36x72—$5.50; former price, $6.75.
Size 27x60—$3.75.

SMYRNA RUGS—
Size 6x9—$14.50; former price, $19.00.

ORIENTAL RUGS—
SHIVRANS—
Size 2.11x4.6—$10; former price $13.50.
Size 3.2x4.8—$12; former price, $15.00.
Size 2.11x4.7—$14; former price, $17.00.

KAGAKAS IN HALL SIZES—
Size 3.2x7.4—$27.50; former price, $32.50.
Size 3.4x8.4—$32; former price, $37.50.

DAGSTAN—
Size 3.4x4.11—$18; former price, $23.00.
Size 3.7x4.10—$19; former price, $24.50.
Size 3.11x4.7—$21; former price, $25.

LACE CURTAINS AND DRAPERIES

ART DENIMS AND CRETONS—
Regular 15c and 18c quality, tomorrow, 12c yard.

SILKOLINE—
Regular 10c and 12c quality, tomorrow, 7½c yard.

FISH NET—
Regular 25c quality, tomorrow, 18c yard.

Flannels.

Just received, a fine assortment of FRENCH FLANNELS, with SILK EMBROIDERED DOTS, the latest thing in the market for Shirt Waists.
It comes in Golf Red with Black Dot.
It comes in Gray with Black Dot.
It comes in Light Blue with White dot.
It comes in Black with White Dot.

Price, $1.10 the yard.

EMBROIDERED SKIRTING FLANNELS—
Such as Navy with Red Silk Embroidery.
Such as Black with Red Silk Embroidery.
Such as Tan, with Brown Silk Embroidery.
Such as Red, with Black Silk Embroidery—

Price, 65 Cents.

We have placed on the "Special" Table

Odds and ends of French and Scotch Flannels, in light and dark shades; these goods have been sold for 50c, 60c and 65c per yard; to close them out at—

35c per yard.

We have also placed on sale a full line of FRENCH FLANNELS in the newest colorings, such as—
Golf Red,
Cadet Blue,
New Blue,
Light Blue,
Cardinal,
Pink,
Black and Red mixed,
Navy and Light Blue mixed.
Cream and Pink mixed.

You know the value of these goods today is 65c; we are going to sell them at, only—

50c per yard.

Boys' Clothing.

These reductions now in order—

VESTEE SUITS—
$6.00 Suits—$4.75.
$5.00 Suits—$4.00.
$4.00 Suits—$3.50
$3.25 Suits—$2.40.

BLOUSE SUITS—
$6.00 Suits—$5.00.
$7.50 and $8.00 Suits, at $6.25.

ULSTERS—
35 Ulsters that were $5.00, at $3.75.
Reefers—$6.00 and $6.50.
Reefers at $4.90.
$8.50 Reefers at $6.50.
$10.00 Reefers—$7.75.

6 COATS—
$7.50 Coats at $6.00.
$6.50 Coats at $5.25.
Others cheaper.

Corsets.

REDFERN CORSETS in black and white, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and $6.50.
WARNER'S RUST-PROOF CORSETS—In black **$1.75**

AMERICAN LADY CORSETS—Style 82—In white, drab and black, medium and short **$1.00**

Style 375—Medium Waist, in white and black **$1.50**

THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS—White, drab and black, long, short and medium, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.25.

THOMSON'S NEW "HABIT HIP," in drab and black **$1.00**

ONE LOT BROKEN SIZES—Good makes, regular price $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; sale price **50c**

ONE LOT OF C. P. CORSETS—Broken sizes, in white, regular price $2 and $2.50; sale price **75c**

FLEXIBONE MOULDED CORSETS—Especially adapted to ladies with a full figure—

Prices $1.50, $2 and $3

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

TWELVE PAGES--SECTION ONE--Pages 1 to 6

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

Shoes at Exactly Half Price

This store never does anything half way. You get the plain facts every time in our advertisements. Our shoes remain as before, marked in plain figures. *You pay exactly half the old prices.*

Our Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, Trousers are selling at 10 to 50 per cent off from regular prices The city is ringing with the good news. The people are promptly seizing the opportunity to get their choice of the best Clothing at—

10 to 50 Per Cent Off.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters. The BIG DULUTH 125 and 127 West Superior St.

WILLIAMSON & MENDENHALL.

Houses for Sale in all Parts of City.....

At about half real value. These houses owned my mortgagees by foreclosure.
Lake Avenue—Some lots for sale near where the extensive improvements are going in.

Business property and acres a specialty

FOR RENT—Three handsome front rooms in Mesaba Block.
Six 5-room flats at Fifteenth avenue west at, each $7.00
1711 Jefferson street, 6 rooms $10.00

Stryker, Manley & Buck, Torrey Building

Studies in Real Life

Ely are the most interesting things in the world to the real artist.

The portraits we make show the interest we take in them. They give evidence of study, skill, fine materials and personality. Our prices are moderate and the satisfaction is worth twice as much to you as the money you put in. **7 E. Superior Street.**

Paris Exposition

TICKET FROM DULUTH TO DULUTH.

First Excursion—Duluth, New York, Boulogne; fifteen days in Paris, fifteen days in Normandy and Britain.

Second Excursion—Duluth, New York, Boulogne; fifteen days in Paris, south of France, Italy, Switzerland, Rhine Valley.

J. ROMIEUX, ROOM 516 BURROWS BUILDING.

Why is Electric Light Best?

Because it is Healthy, Clean, Pure and Brilliant.

HEALTHY! It has no odor. Professor Thomson states one cubic foot of gas consumes as much oxygen as four adults.
CLEAN! It causes no discolorations of furnishings and decorations in homes.
SAFE! As electric bell work, no danger of suffocation.
CHEAP! By using a little care in turning off lights when not in use it is cheaper than any other illuminant.

Commercial Light and Power Co. OFFICES—215 W. Superior St.

I WANT TO SEE those people who want the very best DENTAL WORK at a very moderate price.

Rooms 5 and 6 Phoenix Block. Telephone 755, Call 4. D. H. DAY, Dentist.

WHEN HERRING SWARM.

How They Are Captured With Torch and Net.

Never in the history of Massachusetts bay fisheries has there been recorded a more successful herring season than the present one. Thousands of barrels have been trapped, many have been taken in the gill nets, but the torch and dip net have played great havoc with the shining backed fishes, says the Boston Daily Globe. The taking of fresh herring in the harbor and near the shore this season in such large numbers brought thousands of dollars to the trapmen, and because of their cheapness and quick delivery hundreds of vessels have been baited up, sent to the fishing grounds and brought in on quick trips.

The use of the torch for enticing fish to the surface of the water dates away back; the Boston, Swampscott and South Shore fishermen have dipped sperling near Plymouth by the aid of the torch for fifty years, as well as the Eastport sardine fishers. The novelty about this season's business is the dipping of full-grown herring at night by the use of the torch. There have been few spawn herring taken in this way, for the fish that once made the waters of Boston bay appear like a sea of milk by their deposit of spawn and smelt have not shown on this coast for years. The big herring which struck this coast in such countless numbers this season is a [illegible] new species.

Among the novel boats engaged in fishing is the petroleum boat Quartette, and when Capt. William Dexter extended an invitation to a reporter to make a trip it was accepted, and the craft was churned toward Cohasset at the rate of seven knots an hour. Outside Boston light a heavy swell was met, but the boat kept on until the shore of Cohasset was reached, then the anchor was dropped and the mainsail set to keep her from rolling.

The preparation for torching was simple, as when the dory was hauled up alongside, a pole with a grate attached was lashed across the bow and the grate filled with cotton, over which was poured petroleum. There were four men on the dory—two on the oars, one to dip and a boat steerer. As soon as they got into shoal water the torch was lighted, and while the men on the oars made the dory spin through the water, the man in the bow stood ready to dip when the fish came to the surface in response to the light.

Soon there rose to the surface herring in countless numbers, and every time the dip net went down a bushel of the shiny backs was brought into the boat.

Thirty dips were made, resulting in a take of ten barrels. Then the dory went alongside the launch and shoveled them on deck. Ten trips were made, and Capt. Dexter said he had 100 barrels, which was all he could comfortably carry.

The anchor was hauled up and the boat headed for Boston. It was a most pleasant and novel way of taking fish as the writer ever saw, and when under way the crew sat down to a midnight meal after two hours' hard work. The boat arrived at T wharf at 5:30 a. m., and when the market opened at 7 o'clock part of the catch was sold for bait and the balance to the dealers.

FIGHTING ALL DAY

The Boers and British Pound Away Without Ceasing at Rensberg.

NO WORD OF BULLER

Movement of Column For Relief of Ladysmith Is Shrouded In Mystery.

Rensberg, Cape Colony, Tuesday, Jan. 16.—The Boers opened an artillery duel this morning, using a captured British 14-pounder, which the British gunners ultimately silenced. The British kept up a searching fire all day long on the Boer kopje, and also dragged up another gun to the summit of Coleskopf.

London, Jan. 17, 2:32 p. m.—Public anxiety regarding the advance on Ladysmith remains unappeased, and the vague rumors that a general engagement is progressing, purporting to emanate from Durban and Pietermaritzburg, are based solely on the belief that Gen. Buller's arrangements to advance would be completed Monday or Tuesday at the latest.

The war office this afternoon posted this notice: "The following telegram is the only news which has been received in regard to Gen. Buller's operation near Springfield." The telegram then proceeds to report the death of a private from dysentery at Springfield bridge camp, Jan. 13, and the wounding of another private in a reconnaissance toward the Tugela river Jan. 15.

Gen. French's success, though consoling to the British, is recognized as being only a side issue. The country is grateful to learn that the British losses in this engagement were only six men killed and five men wounded.

The news that two transports with troops have been ordered from Cape Town to Port Elizabeth indicates that substantial reinforcements are on their way to Gen. French.

Prices on the stock exchange today advanced on the rumor that Ladysmith had been relieved. There is nothing else to corroborate the report, however.

ROBERTS' REPORT OF FIGHT.

Attack at Rensberg Was on French's Advance Post.

London, Jan. 17.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 16, evening:

"On the 15th, the Boers made a determined attack on French's advanced post, held by the New Zealand Mounted Rifles and a detachment of the First Yorkshires. The Boers were repulsed, having twenty killed. Their wounded are estimated at not less than fifty. The attack was preceded by a long range fire from one gun. Otherwise the situation it unchanged."

HARD FIGHTING BEGUN.

British Crossing of Tugela River Being Hotly Opposed.

New York, Jan. 7.—A London cable to the Herald, dated this morning, says: The silence in Natal was broken this morning by a single item of news from Pietermaritzburg that very heavy firing was heard Monday in the direction of the Tugela river. From this it is possible that hard fighting has begun, and that the British are not being allowed to cross the Tugela without fierce opposition.

On the other hand it may be only a bombardment preliminary to an assault on Colenso, or merely heavy artillery fire meant to cover flank operations, which it is now generally believed are going on in force on the British left to the eastward at Potgieter's Drift.

Reports emanating at Durban and Frere saying that Warren had moved toward Weenen are now regarded as officially inspired to distract attention from Buller's move. No information is allowed to pass as to the positions of the various columns which now are forcing the passage of the Tugela. One version places Warren at Colenso, another says that he, with Buller, are north of Springfield.

Natal telegrams which have arrived during the past few day can not be trusted, for the censors are not likely to let anything pass which would disclose Buller's real intentions.

But while the public is in the dark, there is every reason for saying the war office not only has received news from Buller, which it is keeping secret, but that the news has been of a most satisfactory nature.

I am told on good authority that since Sunday morning the war office has been in possession of news which it cannot give out until the aim of the combined movement of Buller and Warren is accomplished.

What is patent to all is the change in the demeanor of high officials at the war office the past few days. An air of suppressed exultation has replaced the worried, serious mood.

A little straw which perhaps shows which way the wind is blowing is found in the extreme gaiety of Wolseley at a dinner party Monday evening. I am told that those present thought such levity rather inappropriate; all the more as the open talk is that Wolseley would most certainly be called to book for the plan of campaign which caused so disastrous a beginning.

This unusual good humor of Wolseley, which was described to me as being quite remarkable, might likely be caused by the good news from the front. To back this supposition up, there is the fact of perfect silence from Boer sources, as from them, if not from Buller, we would have had an indication ere this had there been any reverse to the British forces.

Another straw showing the probability that not only has news been received, but that something is leaking out, is the statement made by a military critic this morning, who is known to be exceptionally lucky in obtaining inside news, to the effect that on Monday morning Warren's division was encamped between Springfield, where Buller at the time has his headquarters, and Bethany, being five miles north of the former place; that Buller had assured them that one, and it is believed two passages of the river were in his hands.

Careful study of topographical conditions shows the wisdom of such a concentration of the extreme British left, and the plan would be to turn the heights north and northwest of Colenso, and thus compel their evacuation, then to attack the Boers' left between him and White.

There is considerable ground for believing the Boers around Ladysmith are preparing for some such attack, although they are not sure from which direction it will come.

A late dispatch from the besieged town states that there are signs of Boer preparations made for purposes of retreat, the hills to the northwest being fortified, while a few big guns have been posted to command a possible approach from the south. Undoubtedly the burghers know the peril of being caught between two armies which are exposed, and as they all along have been excellently served by their scouts, the movements of Buller are perhaps by no means mysterious to them.

The Morning Post's military critic says: "Assuming that Buller has gone to the left with two divisions, leaving one before Chievely, he probably moved with the first from Frere to Springfield, thence to Potgieter's drift. For the second he would choose another passage, as 20,000 men would take the best part of a day to make the passage at one point. The division from Estcourt moving off when Buller moved from Frere would be screened from the enemy's observation. This movement continued would take it to a point west of Potgieter's drift, as the next passage to the westward, according to the maps, is that on the road to Bethany."

It is possible that Warren's division followed that road. In that case, after crossing the river it would have a very long march of about thirty miles in two days to Dewdrop. From Estcourt by Bethany to Dewdrop is not less than eighty miles—about a week's march—so that if Warren left Estcourt Tuesday or Wednesday last he may today be within a day's march of Dewdrop. Dewdrop is about ten miles from Potgieter's drift, and the Boer position which fronts Buller is about half way between the drift and Dewdrop.

If, there fore, while Buller were attacking the Boers Warren came up along the road from Bethany, he would strike from a point behind the center of their position. Thus the two forces would be delivering on the battlefield a concentrated attack—the most effective form of attack—and the direction of Warren's advance would, if he were successful, carry his troops right into Ladysmith.

French and Gatacre both are busy making reconnoissances, the former toward Norvalsport, the latter toward Molteno and Stormberg, and waiting reinforcements before moving on the Boers, who have been shifting positions in a manner which indicates possible concentration at Colesberg bridge, Norvalspont, Bethalie bridge and Aliwal North for the defense of the Orange river on similar lines to those which prevailed at Modder river.

PEACE COMMITTEE.

London, Jan. 17.—The South African conciliation committee, quietly formed to represent the peace minority, announces itself to the country and asks for the support of the public. Leonard Courtney, Unionist member of parliament for the Bodmin divison of Cornwall, is president of the committee. Its position, as summarized, is to wait until some proper opportunity arrives for some peaceful settlement. The manifesto affirms that "as the war was begun amid misunderstandings on both sides, a pacific settlement is possible."

HIGH HANDED.

The Venezuelan Government Imprisons Bankers For Refusing It a Loan.

Paris, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from Caracas is published here saying anarchy prevails in Venezuela. Owing to their refusal to advance the government money, the directors of the Banks of Caracas and Venezuela, including a Frenchman, M. Montauban, and other foreign notables, have been arrested and thrown into the fortress. The representations of the French charge d'affairs, it is added, have been disregarded and the French colony at Caracas energetically demands that the French Atlantic squadron be despatched to the coast of Venezuela.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.

Illinois Is the Banner State of the Organization.

Indianapolis, Jan. 17.—The third day's session of the United Mine Workers of America convened today, with John Mitchell, president, in the chair. There were fully 700 delegates present. Chairman P. J. Kernan of the credentials committee submitted his report. Mr. Fahey of the committee read the report.

Illinois made the best showing with 35,000 members and $112,000 cash on hand. During 1898 that state raised over $300,000 and more than $250 000 was raised by Illinois in 1898.

The credentials committee report was acted upon and all delegates who were not seated were ordered to report to the committee for a settlement of difficulties.

President Mitchell then read his annual report.

Secretary-Treasurer Pearce presented his report, which showed that 387 locals were organized in 1899 and 90 reorganized. There were 91,019 paid up that were in the national order. Total receipts during the year were, with the balance on hand on Jan. 1, 1899, $111,663, while the expenses were $72,227, leaving a cash balance of $39,378. During 1899 large sums were expended for organizing and in taking care of strikes.

THE LATEST SNAKE STORY.

One day last week Mr. Berry and Miss Caldwell, of Sioux City, his niece, were strolling along the river bottom, east of the house through a beautiful natural grove, when all at once they discovered by the warning whirr of hundreds of horny tails that they were in the midst of a congress of rattlesnakes that seemed to be in session as a committee of the whole for executive business, says the Memphis Scimitar. Mr. Berry happened to have a spade in his hand, and with it laid about him vigorously right and left. Miss Caldwell assisted with a club. When the battle was over they counted 256 dead rattlesnakes and half as many blue racers. A great many of the snakes had as high as eleven rattles. They were an extraordinary vicious lot, and instead of attempting to escape came savagely at the intruders and fought doggedly until the last one was exterminated. The rattles, which will fill an ordinary cigar box, they cut off and prize very highly as mementoes of an exceedingly perilous position.

DOWAGER IS WORSE.

Dresden, Jan. 17.—The condition of the empress' mother, dowager duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, is worse today. A bulletin says her sleep is irregular and her breathing difficult.

AGAINST ROBERTS

The Committee Unanimous Against Allowing Him to Sit as a Representative.

DIFFER ON PROCEDURE

Minority In Favor of First Seating and Then Expelling Him.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The special committee of the house of representatives to investigate the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, today reported a final conclusion.

> On the polygamous status of Mr. Roberts the committee was unanimous, and agreed upon a formal statement of facts.

On the question of the procedure to be adopted the committee was divided.

The majority, consisting of all members except Littlefield, of Maine, and Dearmond, of Missouri, favored exclusion at the outset. Messrs. Littlefield and Dearmond will make a minority report favorable to seating Roberts on his prima facie rights and then expelling him.

The statement of facts found by the committee is as follows:

"We find that B. H. Roberts was elected to the Fifty-sixth congress from the state of Utah and was, at the date of his election, above the age of 25 years, that he had been for more than seven years a naturalized citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of the state of Utah.

"We further find that, about 1878, he married Louisa Smith, as his first and lawful wife, with whom he has ever since lived as such, and who since their marriage has borne him six children.

"About 1885 he married, as his plural wife, Celia Dibble, with whom he has ever since lived as such, and who, since such marriage, has borne him six children, of which the last were twins, born Aug. 11, 1897.

"That some years after his said marriage to Celia Dibble he contracted another plural marriage with Margaret C. Shipp, with whom he has ever since lived in the habit and repute of marriage.

"Your committee is unable to fix the exact date of this marriage. It does not appear that he held her out as his wife before Jan. 1, 1897, or that before that date she held him out as her husband, or that before that date they were reputed to be husband and wife. That these facts were generally known in Utah and publicly charged against him during his campaign for election and were not denied by him.

"That the testimony bearing on those facts was taken in the presence of Mr. Roberts, and that he fully cross-examined the witnesses, but declined to place himself on the witness stand.

The culminating session of the committee today followed by many prolonged executive sessions, which left no doubt as to the attitude of the several members, with the exception of Mr. Miers, of Indiana, who had been out of the city. He returned today and it was determined to bring the matter to a direct issue. Accordingly, when the committee met, Mr. McPherson, of Iowa, offered a resolution for the exclusion of Mr. Roberts.

Mr. Dearmond immediately proposed a substitute, recognizing the constitutional rights of Roberts to take his seat on his credentials and providing for his expulsion.

There was no discussion and the vote was first taken on Mr. De Armond's substitute, Mr. Littlefield joining him in the affirmative and the others voting in opposition. The vote was then taken on Mr. McPherson's motion to exclude, resulting as follows: Yeas—Taylor (O.), Frear, Morris and McPherson, Republicans; Lanham and Miers, Democrats. Nays—Littlefield, Republican; De Armond, Democrat.

Chairman Taylor was authorized to prepare the majority report. It will be ready in a few days and the prospects are that the subject will be brought before the house early next week.

Mr. De Armond will submit the views of the minority. He will include the exhaustive review of the law, covering about seventy typewritten pages, prepared by Mr. Littlefield. The main point of this is that the house cannot add to the requirements provided by the constitution for admission to the house and that the only constitutional remedy is to admit and then expel on the finding of facts.

SULZER CREATES A BREEZE.

Makes Some Spirited Remarks Anent His Gage Resolution.

Washington, Jan. 17.—When the house met today, it decided by a vote of 174 to 138 that the census bill reported by Mr. Hopkins (Ill.), yesterday was privileged.

Mr. Byrney (Wis.), from the committee on appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill. The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the urgent deficiency bill. Mr. Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.), took advantage of the first opportunity to call attention to the resolution he introduced a few days ago for the investigation of the charges against Secretary Gage in connection with the deposit of government funds in national banks. The committee to which it had been referred had not acted.

"I understand," said Mr. Sulzer, "that the boss of the Republican party says these charges are 'all rot,' and that the president does not want them investigated and that nothing more is to be done with these grave and serious charges."

ESCORT FOR MULES.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 17.—It is stated here that a British warship was seen close to the mouth of the river today. It is said the warship will act as an escort to the cargoes of mules being shipped from this port to South Africa.

B. & O. DIRECTORS.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 17.—The stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio railway today re-elected the old board of directors. J. K. Cowan was re-elected president.

TREATIES ACTED ON.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The senate committee on foreign relations acted favorably upon the treaties with Peru and Argentine, and also the treaty to continue the Mexican boundary commission. The reciprocity treaties were not considered.

CASS LAKE SETTLERS

They Will Not Be Disturbed By Interior Department at Present.

TO AWAIT DECISION

In the Case Involving State's Right to the School Sections.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 17.—(Special to The Herald.)—It is announced that the secretary of the interior will take no action concerning the settlers at Cass Lake, pending a decision in the case of the state of Minnesota against the United States, involving the titles of sections 16 and 36 on the Indian reservation.

* * *

Some time ago the citizens of Southwest Washington brought action against the Standard Oil company for maintaining a nuisance. The company was ordered to abate the nuisance. Now the citizens of that section of the city are after the company for contempt of court, and it is no unlikely that they will be successful. The witnesses for the company who testified at the first trial have been transferred from the jurisdiction of the district court, and indictments may be found against them, in which the information will charge perjury.

The Standard Oil company owns a plot of land in Southwest Washington, and recently erected on it a large tank, having a capacity of several hundred thousand gallons of oil, which, it announced, would be stored in the tank. The residents of the district became frightened, and experts who made investigations announced that if an explosion should take place, all of Southwest Washington would be destroyed. It was then that action was brought against the company for maintaining a dangerous nuisance.

But the prosecution had no direct evidence that oil was being stored in the tank. The prosecuting officers could not obtain admission to the grounds, so that they could not offset this testimony. It looked as though the company would win. But the prosecution was not to be outdone in this manner. The company's employes were summoned to court, and some of them testified that oil had been used in making the tests. This testimony, in view of the restraining order that had been issued by the court, caused the defense to have the case transferred to another judge. In the meantime, the principal witness for the company was transferred to Baltimore. The case has been transferred from one court to another until it has now finally reached the judge who issued the restraining order. The prosecution is confident that he will deal severely with the company.

But while all the above relates to the company and its predicament, there is trouble between the lawyers for the company and the witnesses. The latter say they gave testimony that the order was disregarded by advice of the lawyers. This put the counsel in the attitude of defying the court. The lawyers assert that they gave no such advice and one, at least, has withdrawn from the case. Within the next few days the case will be decided by the court, and it is thought the company will be heavily fined for the contempt proceedings. The citizens of Southwest Washington say they will not let the matter drop at this. They want the witnesses who committed perjury. They will ask that these witnesses be indicted and brought here for trial.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

TOO QUICK.

Drainage Canal Dam Lowered Before St. Louis Can Get an Injunction.

Lockport, Ill., Jan. 17.—The Bear Trap dam was lowered at 11:16 a. m. today, allowing the water from the Chicago drainage canal to flow into the Desplaines river. The canal trustees arrived at Joliet at 2 a. m., and at 10:50 o'clock secured permission from Governor Tanner to lower the dam. They immediately took a special train and arrived at Lockport in a short time. They went at once to the dam. President Boldenwreck of the trustees' board made a short speech, introducing Col. Isaac Taylor, of the canal commission. Col. Taylor made a five-minutes' speech, in which he said the opening of the canal was but the beginning of a greater work which would connect the great lakes of the North with the Mississippi river. He added that he authorized the trustees, on the authority of Governor Tanner, to lower the dam.

At 11:16 the dam was lowered. The gates at the sides of the dam, which are to be used for regulating the flow, were not opened when the dam was lowered today, and may be kept closed until tomorrow. The flow over the dam was between 250,000 and 300,000 cubic feet per minute, and when the gates are opened this flow will be largely increased.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Attorneys representing the city of St. Louis today made application before Judge Kohlsaat of the United States district court for an injunction to restrain the board of trustees of the sanitary district from turning the sewage of the Chicago river into the Desplaines river. Judge Kohlsaat set Saturday, Jan. 20, as the date for hearing arguments on the question, when it is probable a lively legal battle will take place.

BANK ROBBED.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—A Philippi, W. Va., special to the Leader says: Robbers forced an entrance into the Tygart Valley bank at Philippi some time last night, and blowing open the safe secured between $5000 and $6000. It was first reported that they had taken $100,000. The bank will be open tomorrow for business as usual.

THE LAKE CARRIERS

The Association Meets In Buffalo In Its Ninth Annual Convention.

REPORT OF MANAGERS

Shows Increase In Tonnage Represented Greater Than Any Previous Year.

Detroit, Jan. 17.—Scattered about the convention hall of the Hotel Cadillac today were seventy-five members of the Lake Carriers' association when ex-President Thomas Wilson of Cleveland called the ninth annual convention to order. Retiring President F. J. Firth of Philadelphia is in Europe, and Secretary Keep read a letter from him urging the carriers to avoid definite action upon matters of importance in the convention, and leave the standing committees to act upon such matters. This seems to be in line with the opinion of many of the members present, and it is probable that a committee will be authorized to attend to the granting of this year's contract for the handling of grain at Buffalo.

Secretary Charles H. Keep read the annual report of the board of managers, which showed an increase in the tonnage represented in the association of 75,000 over 1898 and 40,000 over 1896, the best previous year. The increase is largely drawn from vessel owners who, heretofore, have not been members of the association.

The managers discussed at great length the proposed plans of raising the lake levels, and recommended that the lake carriers work for the appointment of a joint commission to consider the matter.

A new channel at Sault Ste. Marie was declared a necessity by the managers, and they regretted that there was to be no river and harbor bill during the present congress, in which it could be included.

The work of the committees which settled the grain bill of lading and the Buffalo strike was reviewed, and their action reported.

Treasurer McKay of Cleveland reported that the total receipts of the association the past year were $21,580, an increase of $3850 over 1898. The deficit of $2500 which existed last year has been reduced to $400.

About thirty members of the 'Longshoremen's union, from Ashtabula, Lorain, Erie and Buffalo, arrived today to lobby against an awarding of the Buffalo grain shoveling contract to W. J. Connor. Mr. Connor, however, declared positively he will not bid for the contract again.

WANTS LIGHT.

Senate Passes Hoar's Resolution Asking Information on Philippine War.

Washington, Jan. 17.—At the conclusion of routine business in the senate, the resolution of inquiry introduced by Mr. Hoar (Mass.) and amended by Mr. Lodge (Mass.), calling for general information regarding the conduct of the insurrection in the Philippines was laid before the senate. Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) said he desired to address the senate upon the resolution, believing that the information asked for was entirely proper. He declared he had received information since the introduction of his resolution that assured him of the facts he had asserted.

"The blood of every soldier," said he, "who has fallen since the war began, is on the hands of the administration. The blood of the sixty soldier boys of South Dakota who lost their lives after being conscripted into an unwilling service after their terms had expired, lies at the door of the administration, and there is no escape for it. I charge that the censorship of the press and the suppression of facts are for the purpose of advancing the present ambitions of Mr. McKinley. If this action, said Mr. Pettigrew, put the administration in a "hole," as was stated, it was not his fault.

Mr. Pettigrew reverted to the assertion that the acquisition of the Philippines was brought about by the act of God, but, he said, the only way he could see God's hand in the work was that God must have used Mr. McKinley as a prophet or appeared to the president in a vision.

At the conclusion of Mr. Pettigrew's speech, the resolution of Mr. Hoar was passed without division.

The resolution introduced several days ago by Mr. Hale (Me.), calling on the secretary of state for information in possession of the state department relating to the seizure and detention of flour by the British authorities in Delagoa bay, South Africa, was laid before the senate. After it had been modified, Mr. Platt (Conn.) made a speech, in which he said he did not believe the passage of the resolution at this time wise.

The senate adopted the modified Hale resolution relating to the seizure of flour in Delagoa bay. The resolution as it passed the senate reads:

"Whereas, it is alleged that property of citizens of the United States not contraband of war has been lately seized by the military authorities of Great Britain in and near Delagoa bay, South Africa, without good reason for the same, and contrary to the accepted principles of international law; and

"Whereas, it is alleged said property is now unjustly detained by the military authorities of Great Britain, in disregard of the protests of the owners of the same;

"Resolved by the senate of the United States, that the president is hereby requested to send to the senate, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, all information in the statements relating to said alleged seizure and detention, and also to inform the senate what steps have been taken in requesting the restoration of property taken and detained as aforesaid."

At 2:10 p. m. Mr. Teller took the floor to speak on the financial bill.

H. G. Gross,
MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT.

You can buy Furs cheap now.

Astrakhan Sacques at 1/4 off
For Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
Also discount on Collarettes and Electric Seal Sacques.

Children's Fur Jackets,
Former price $16 and $21, your choice now for.......... $10.75

H. G. Gross,
EXCLUSIVE FUR HOUSE,
106 West Superior St., New Jersey Block.

IS NOT A ROMANCE

A Chicago Man Aged Eighty-Five Is to Wed a Maid of Sixty-Four.

PROSPECTIVE GROOM

Is Patrick Hogan, Who Ran a Canal Boat Fifty Years Ago.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Patrick Hogan will be 85 years old on the twenty-ninth day of this month, but he is still young enough to desire to become a Benedict. On Monday he had a marriage license taken out in the county clerk's office entitling him to go through a ceremony which will make Miss Margaret Kennedy, whose age is 64, the parener of his joys aid sorrows for the rest of his days. Though the wedding did not take place Monday it is expected that it will within the next few days, and possibly Mr. Hogan will abandon his Chicago license and go down to some point in Indiana for the ceremony.

Mr. Hogan is a man hale and hearty in appearance, despite his age. He has good color in his face, his whiskers and hair are thick though white, and he bears himself erectly and talks well. Miss Kennedy is apleasant-faced woman, who has acted as his housekeeper for a number of years, nursed him through sickness and been an invulnerable friend. Together with a servant they live on the lower floor of one of Mr. Hogan's flat buildings, its location being 79 Seeley avenue.

The marriage of the two old folks is not treated by them as a romantic affair at all. While Mr. Hogan was very averse last evening to saying anything about it, and expressed the most emphatic wish that the newspapers would print nothing at all of the story, it is understood that he desires to leave his property—and his wealth is by no means inconsiderable—to the woman who has cared for him so well. The marriage is being arranged just in order to make it more certain that no attempt to break a will in her favor will be successful. Mr. Hogan's plans have occupied the attention of a majority of the people in his neighborhood for a number of weeks past. Most of them know all of the circumstances and are only waiting the news that the ceremony has been performed in order to overwhelm him with congratulations, for he is well liked by all who know him.

His marriage, however, has been delayed longer than he expected, owing to the fact that he and Miss Kennedy are first cousins. First it was necessary for him to get a special dispensation for the marriage from a bishop of the Catholic church, to which both he and Miss Kennedy belong, and then the further fact of a conflict with the laws of Illinois on the subject of the marriage of first cousins developed. Mr. Hogan seemed rather surprised that his marriage license had been taken out in Cook county, and implied that he supposed the young man to whom he had intrusted the securing of it had taken it out in the county in which Whiting, Ind., is located, so that he could be married there.

Mr. Hogan has lived in Chicago for fifty-one years. In the early days he used to run a canalboat on the Illinois and Michigan canal. One day, however, he came home to his wife and told her that he had traded the canalboat off for a piece of land near the corner of Jackson and Franklin streets. That was a swampy and dismal region in those days, and when he first lived there on a little shanty that he built he thought he had made the most foolish possible of deals. Now, however, that land brings him in an annual income of over $6000, and with his other property he is considered one of the wealthy men of the part of the city in which he lives.

Mr. Hogan has one son living, Lieut. Thomas J. Hogan of fire engine company No. 51. The son said that he knew nothing of his father's approaching marriage and could not even guess who the bride was to be.

Chief Clerk Salmonson in the county clerk's office says that Mr. Hogan is the oldest person to secure a marriage license in five years.

JEWISH WRITER DEAD.

A. B. Dubesewitz, Author and Zionist Leader, Expires.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Word has been received here of the death in New York Sunday night of A. B. Dubesewitz, author of "The Talmud" and "The Jewish Bible" and widely known as one of the foremost Jewish scholars and orators in this country. Mr. Dubesewitz was well known in this city, where he made his home some years ago. It was in Chicago that he received the assistance which enabled him to establish his reputation as an author. He appealed to the Jewish colony and the appeal was fruitful. As a Zionist he was looked upon as a leader.

Heart failure is thought to have been the direct cause of Mr. Dubesewitz' death, superinduced by overwork. He was to have spoken at the Hebrew Institution next Saturday and Sunday. He had been an instructor in the institution for two years and the announcement that he would make an address insured a large audience.

As a writer he was known in all parts of Europe. His works enjoyed a widespread popularity. He dealt mostly on subjects relating to the Jews and their manners.

The author was born at Pinsk, Russia, where he received a common school education. At the age of 21 he entered the field of literature. Later he studied at several prominent European universities. Twelve years ago he came to America. Mr. Dubesewitz was 52 years of age.

QUICK MOVE BY CHICAGO

To Get Drainage Canal Open Before an Injunction.

Joliet, Ill., Jan. 17.—Fears of action on the part of St. Louis to prevent, by injunction, the raising of the gates controlling the waters of the Chicago drainage canal at Lockport caused a hurried conference between the sanitary trustees and the special commission created to pass on the canal here early today. The object of the conference was to secure the necessary permit from the commission. This was secured, and the trustees and commissioners left a few hours later for Lockport to open the gates. The hurried action of the drainage trustees was the result of a movement on the part of the attorneys in Chicago to secure an injunction from Federal Judge Kohlsaat restraining the board from opening the gates of the controlling locks at Lockport.

The trustees left Chicago today on a special train at an early hour, and after a brief stop here returned to Lockport about 9 o'clock. It was expected that the work of opening the gates would not consume more than an hour.

At Joliet the work is not yet in shape to receive the full volume of water, but the trustees decided to take the risk and avoid the possibility of the opening being tied up in the courts. It is probable the gates will be only partially opened.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 17.—At 10:50 a. m. today, Governor Tanner signed the formal permit which allows the drainage trustees to lift the gates at Lockport and turn the water into the Illinois and Mississippi canal. The governor immediately wired word of his action to Joliet and Lockport, and officials at the state house expressed the belief that the canal would be opened within half an hour within the time the governor's signature made it possible.

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

M'COY AND CHOYNSKI

McCoy Willing to Give Joe Choynski Another Chance to Win.

BOTH STILL TALKING

Bhoynski Affirms He Was Robbed But Says Will Have Revenge.

New York, Jan. 17.—"Kid" McCoy and Joe Choynski continue to make statements concerning their encounter at the Broadway Athletic club last week. McCoy said yesterday:

"My bout with Choynski was fair and I see no reason why I should be abused for doing my duty. I entered the ring to score a victory over my opponent, and after a hard battle I succeeded. Therefore I was entitled to the referee's decision. Ever since the fight I have been condemned wrongfully on all sides. It has been said repeatedly that I was down and I depended upon the referee to count off those few seconds in which a man is allowed to get up. I heard the call of the referee every time, and long before he reached the limit I was up prepared to continue. There was no unfair dealing in the fight.

"The whole trouble was caused by a mistake made by Choynski's timekeeper, for which I am not accountable. I have always fought fairly. I did not hear the bell ring when I hit him at the end of the third round. This is the third time I have met Choynski in the ring and I beat him every time. I have no fear of him, and if he is anxious for another meeting with me he can have it. I will knock him out for fair next time, and you can bet that there will be no fluke about it."

Charles S. Liebaskind, Choynski's timekeeper, objected to McCoy's declaration that he made a mistake and says in refutation:

"What has a contestant's timekeeper to do with the sounding of the bell? Why, none at all. McCoy accuses me of making a mistake. What mistake could I have made? It is certainly a silly statement on McCoy's part. No one but the officials' timekeeper has anything to do with the bell, and, as Dunn's watch and mine tallied to the second, there can be no question as to how long the "kid" was on the floor. In the second round, after the final knockdown, Dunn and myself counted off the seconds together, according to our watches, and after we stopped them the required ten had passed. It was then that Dunn rang the bell, signifying that the contest was at an end. The round still had almost thirty seconds to go, and Johnny White allowed McCoy to go to his corner, knowing full well that the round had not ended."

Next comes Choynski, who still affirms that he was robbed, but says he will wait for revenge in the ring.

"That opportunity," he says, "will come on Feb. 20, when I meet McCoy in another bout. It is an old story now to say that I won the fight three times, but it is true. Not only was McCoy permitted to remain on the floor many seconds over the limit and to enjoy the benefit of a two-minute rest, but his brother, who acted as a second, was allowed to go through the ropes and throw water over the 'kid,' in an effort to revive him. This in itself is a foul, and McCoy should have been disqualified.

"I am satisfied that my timekeeper was right when he counted McCoy out, but will let the matter rest for the present. I have two or three matches on, which I will dispose of before I meet the 'kid.' I am feeling in my oldtime form just now and was never fighting better. I am scheduled to box Jack McCormack at Milwaukee Wednesday night, and on the following Monday I will tackle 'Stockings' Conroy at Youngstown for twenty rounds. On Feb. 9 I will box Jack Bonner six rounds at Chicago. I will do my training for these battles at Lakewood, where I have secured quarters in conjunction with Corbett. I anticipate no trouble in winning these fights, including my bout with McCoy on Feb. 20."

A HERO OF THE OLD NAVY

Is Now Docked In a Pennsylvania Alms House.

Chester, Pa., Jan. 17.—Henry Hughes, a hero of the old navy, has been admitted into the county alms house at the age of 95. When 19 years of age Hughes enlisted for a three-years' cruise on the sloop of war Levant as a sailmaker. When the Mexican war broke out he sailed to Mexico on the sloop of war St. Mary. He once saved the life of Commodore Matthew G. Perry, who had been ambushed by twelve Mexicans. He served on the Kearsarge, the brig Somers, the frigate Congress and the sloop of war John Adams. He was on the Kearsarge when Admiral Schley was a lieutenant on the same ship.

NO DEMAND BY FRANCE

Regarding Our Intentions as to the "Open Door."

Paris, Jan. 17.—The statement in the London Morning Post that the Washington administration has received letters from France, Germany, Great Britain and Russia demanding knowledge of the intentions of the United States as to the "open door" in China and the future of the Philippines was news to the foreign officials here. They said it was the first time they had heard of any such action.

FRENCH FEEL VINDICATED.

Satisfied at Outcome of the Santo Domingo Trouble.

Paris, Jan. 17.—The French government expresses itself pleased with the settlement of the Santo Domingo trouble, which, according to a telegram from Admiral Richard, was a complete victory for France, Santo Domingo undertaking to pay the indemnity demanded, a responsible minister to make a publication that no affront was ever intended for France, and the foreign minister to write to the French government expressing the regrets of his government at the anti-French demonstrations. The officials of the foreign office here deny that there is any question of the recall of the French minister at Santo Domingo.

ITALY ACTS FOR ENGLAND

In Ordering Guns From Krupps, It Is Charged.

New York, Jan. 17.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: The Vorwaerts learns from Essex that the Krupps have stopped work on guns ordered by England. The anti-Semitic Deutsche Zeitung declares, however, that Italy has ordered 50,000,000 marks' worth of guns, and that these are really intended for South Africa.

The Deutchetag Zeitung states that Count Von Wernigrode will bring the matter up in the reichstag.

WAGES ADVANCED.

Plattsburgh, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The American Steel and Wire company has advanced the wages of its employes in the iron mines at Crown Point, Essex county, N. Y., 10 per cent, to take effect at once. Two and a half per cent will be retained by the company and deposited as a benefit fund.

A Remedy That Cures Paralysis

Mr. H. N. Warner, of Kearney, Neb., says:

"In 1894 I was attacked with paralysis in my left side. You might stick a pin to the head into my left hip and I would not feel it. I was unable to do any kind of work, and had to be turned in bed. I fully made up my mind that I could not be cured, as I had used all kinds of medicine and had tried many doctors. At last I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I very reluctantly commenced their use last September. Before I had finished my first box I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used six boxes the paralysis disappeared; and although two months have passed since I finished my last box, there has been no recurrence of the disease."

From the Advertiser, Axtell, Neb.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold by the dozen or hundred, but always in packages. At all druggists, or direct from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., 50 cents per box, 6 boxes $2.50.

Don't Offer Wine.....
to your friends when they are thirsty; a big drink would intoxicate them.
Beer is better--not because it is cheaper--but because good beer
Fitger's Pale Bohemian, for instance, is at once refreshing, pure and wholesome, and you can drink deep without feeling any ill effects.

GEAR ELECTED.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 17.—Today at noon the Iowa legislature met in joint session and re-elected James H. Gear, of Burlington, to the United States senate. The vote stood: Gear, 111; White, 32. Governor Shaw, immediately after the ballot was taken, signed Senator Gear's certificate and forwarded it to Washington.

RUPPERT SUCCEEDS CUMMINGS

As New York's Representative on Democratic National Committee.

New York, Jan. 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Representative Jacob Ruppert, Jr., of the Fifteenth New York congressional district will represent New York on the Democratic national campaign committee, supplanting Amos J. Cummings, who has served on the committee for several years.

This, it is said by the Cummings men, may lead to friction in the congressional committee, and may seriously interfere with the hopes of the New Yorkers to have the Democratic national committee meet in New York city, or to have a New Yorker nominated for vice president.

PRESSING ON

And Giving the Filipinos No Rest Are the American Columns.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The following cablegrams were received by the war department from Gen. Otis today:

"Manilla, Jan. 17.—Schwan's troops in possession of Batangas province, about to move eastward into provinces of Tayabas and Laguna; Wheaton moving on Lemerk and Taal and has navy co-operation; casualties slight; insurgent loss considerable in men and property as they keep up constant opposition; expedition under Kobe leaves for hemp ports tonight. OTIS."

Manilla, Jan. 17.—Gen. Hughes absent on western coast of Panay policing section; band of eighty-six Tagalos which landed at Negros in December struck by Byrne in Negros mountains, who killed nineteen, captured twenty-eight rifles and ammunition; no casualties; troops in Northern Luzon busy pursuing robber bands with good results. OTIS."

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

NO CONTRABAND FOUND

On the Bundesrath and It Will Be Released.

Hamburg, Jan. 17.—A cablegram received by the owners of the Bundesrath, at Hamburg, says all of the cargo of that steamer has been discharged and entirely agrees with the manifest. The prize court has not yet rendered a decision.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—An official telegram from London says that the British government has declared that the inquiry into the seizure into the Bundesrath is concluded, her release may be expected immediately and a satisfactory settlement of the pending difficulties may be regarded as certain. Measures, it is also said, will be taken to prevent a recurrence of similar incidents.

The foreign officials informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that Great Britain admits that no contraband of war was found on the Bundesrath and promises that the steamer will be released today or tomorrow.

MUST SEND COPIES.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Instructions have been issued by the postoffice department that facsimile copies of manuscript or typewriting obtained by a mechanical process, in order to be entitled to the third class rate of postage, must be presented for mailing at the postoffice or depository designated by the postmaster with a minimum of twenty perfectly indentical copies separately addressed. If these conditions are not complied with, first-class postage will be required.

Parlor Concert.

You are cordially invited to attend the parlor concert at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Billson next Friday evening. Admission, 25 cents.

THE FRANKFORT TRAGEDY.

Capt. Golden May Recover---The Bodies Shipped Home.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 17.—The pall of yesterday's tragedy in which three men were killed seemed to rest over the people of the state capital today, and on all sides were seen evidences of mourning. The bodies of Ethelbert Scott and Luther W. Demaree, victims of Colson's bullets, were shipped to their respective homes, Lexington and Shelbyville, while the remains of Julian, who was probably killed by Scott, lie in a casket at the residence of his sister, where hundreds of friends called today to pay their sad tributes.

Capt. B. B. Golden, who was also shot by Colson, is very much improved today and the physicians entertain hopes of his recovery. Golden says that he was hit by Colson's first shot and that Demaree was killed by Colson's recklessness. Colson passed the night in jail.

It is regarded as fortunate that the affair had no relation to politics and that both the principals and two of the dead belonged to the same political party, so that it could not be traced to politics. It is believed the affair will have a terrorizing and tranquilizing effect on everybody here. The crowds in the city are smaller than any day this week.

BATTLE WITH A BURGLAR.

The Marauder Makes It Warm For Three Officers.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Jan. 17.—Albert L. Hodge, a colored burglar, had a desperate fight with Sheriff Snow and two deputies at the residence of Mrs. Nathan Coleman, in Texas township, early today. The thief was discovered by a neighbor and the house was soon surrounded. The negro made a dash out, firing at Deputy Clark as he fled. Clark's face was burned and his scalp grazed.

In the fight which followed, four shots were fired before Hodge was captured. Hodge was hit twice, and seriously, though not fatally wounded. Deputy Clark saved himself by dodging behind a tree in which five bullets from Hodge's weapon were imbedded. Hodge is 67 years of age and a civil war veteran. He has served time for burglary.

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Packing,
Shipping,
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Storing of
fine Furniture,
Household
Goods and Pianos.
General Freight
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Safes, Heavy
Machinery, Etc.
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212 West Superior St.
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MANY MEN MAKE MONEY
by patronizing the want columns of The Saturday Herald.

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HARDWARE,
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WAHL & JULIN—Manufacturing Confectioners and jobbers of Crackers and Cakes. 7-9 Nineteenth avenue west.

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SCHULZE BROS.,
Harness and Wholesale Saddlery, Leather and Findings.
Manufacturers of Harness Strap Work and Shoe Uppers.
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A. FITGER & CO.,
LAKE SUPERIOR BREWERY
Brewers and Bottlers of—
Pale Bohemian Export Beer.

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Zenith Paper Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Building Papers, Wrapping Papers, Printer's Stock, Blank Books and Stationery.
Write for Prices. DULUTH, MINN.

Wines and Liquors.
FOR YOUR IMPORTED BRANDIES, Wines, Swedish Punch, Scotch Whisky, Lysholm's Aquavit, Canadian Whiskys, Holland Gins and French Liquors, go to the
MANHATTAN WINE HOUSE,
Tel. 661. 15 West Superior St., Duluth, Minn.

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ARTHUR H. BURG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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1870 to 1900
Established 30 Years.
C. W. ERICSON, The Clothier,
Will continue the policy which has made thousands of pleased customers. Reliable Clothing at Lowest Prices Consistent with Value of Material.
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MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Builder and Cabinet Maker.
JOSEPH ROY—Jobbing of all kinds. Piano and organ refinishing. 16 1st Av. E.

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THE EUREKA LAUNDRY
Gives prompt and careful attention to laundry work from outside towns. Address Eureka Laundry, Duluth, Minn. Telephone 567.

Inventions.
PATENTS WANTED.
IF YOU HAVE A GOOD IDEA, GET IT patented; if you need any assistance come in and see us. Wieland Electric company, 315 West Michigan street.

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Suits, $10.00 up, Double Value.......
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Fruits and Produce.
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Wholesale Fruits.
DULUTH MINN. AND WEST SUPERIOR WIS.

Blank Books and Binding.
MAGAZINE, law binding, blank books, ruling, etc. Julius Melander, 117 W. 1st st.

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A. ROBERTSON, 25 East First street.

Wholesale Commission.
O. J. OLSON & CO.,
Flour, Feed, Butter and Eggs
210 W. Michigan St. Telephone 213.

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HANDSOME RUGS MADE FROM OLD CARPETS.
Send card to SUPERIOR RUG MFG. CO. for particulars; 1516 Fifth st., West Superior, Wis. Tel. 4418.

FARMING TIMBER MEADOW BRUSH
N. P. Ry LANDS.
Located on lakes and streams, handy to railroad stations. Improved and wild lands, $3.00 to $4.00 per acre, on time. Call or write for particulars.
S. B. BRIGHAM, LAND AND EMIGRATION AGENT.
12 Fifth Ave. W., Lyceum Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

ADVANCE IN PRICES

Wheat Started Out at a Small Advance, Declined But Rallied.

THE RECEIPTS LIGHT

Slight Decline at Liverpool Was Another Cause of Early Strength.

Duluth Board of Trade, Jan. 17.—The wheat market started out with a slight display of strength this morning, due to several causes. The decline at Liverpool was slight, notwithstanding the heavy slump in the American markets yesterday, and this had an encouraging effect. The Northwest receipts were light and the unseasonable wet weather in the winter wheat country proved a bullish factor. The market became weak and prices took a drop at noon, but it soon rallied and the close was ½c higher than yesterday here, and ½@⅝c higher at Chicago for the May option.

Trading in futures was active on the Duluth board. May wheat opened ⅛c up at 65c, advanced to 65½c at 12, reacted to 65c at 12:06, but recovered to 65½c at 12:46, and closed at 65⅜c, being ½c higher than yesterday. About 15,000 bus of cash stuff was sold at 2½c under May. Corn and rye each advanced ¼c, while oats, barley and flax were unchanged. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 64⅜c; to arrive, 64½c. No. 1 northern, cash, 62⅞c; to arrive, 63c; May, 65⅜c; July, 66½c. No. 2 northern, 60⅜c. No. 3 spring, 56⅜c. Oats, 21@23½c. Rye, 49¼c. Barley, 34-37c. Flax, cash, $1.41; May, $1.48. Corn, 30⅜c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 39; corn, 22; rye, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 49,417 bus; corn, 15,747 bus; rye, 1070 bus; flax, 1646 bus. Shipments—Wheat, 53,584 bus.

Ship Your Grain to

McCarthy Bros. & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants,

Duluth and Minneapolis.

WE SELL BY SAMPLE.

REFERENCES:

First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES WEDNESDAY.

No. 1 northern wheat, 3 cars	$0.62½
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	62½
No. 1 northern, 3 cars	62⅜
No. 1 northern, 5,000 bus	62¾
No. 1 northern, 1 car on track	63
No grade, 1 car	55
Flax, 6,750 bus May	1 49
Flax, 1 car cash	1.45

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Upward Tendency Throughout, With Some Nervousness in Wheat.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Light Northwest receipts and the fact that the Liverpool decline was slight compared with the loss here yesterday, together with unseasonably wet weather were strong factors in the wheat market today. May opened ⅜c over yesterday's close, at 65⅝@¾c. There was a fair demand from covering shorts. May touched 65⅞c, where the market met free selling against calls. Fluctuations at the advance showed a nervous feeling, but at 11 o'clock the gain still held. The local receipts were 20 cars, none of which graded contract. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 231 cars compared with 306 last week, and 417 a year ago.

Up to 11 o'clock the corn market was strong and higher, supported by the wet weather, light country offerings and firm Liverpool cables. There was a fair demand and business was somewhat active. Receipts here were 237 cars. May opened ¼@⅜c up, at 33½-⅝@33¾c, and advanced to 33¾c, which price was firmly maintained up to 11 o'clock.

Oats were dull and featureless, but firm with corn. Receipts here were 132 cars. May opened ⅛c up at 24c, and advanced to 24⅛c, holding steady for some time.

The provision market derived strength from corn, receipts of hogs under the estimate and firm prices at the yards. There was a fair shipping demand, covering by shorts and some investment buying, giving trade a fair amount of activity. May pork opened 7½c over yesterday, at $11.02½, and advanced to $11.07½; May lard, 2½@5c, at $6.05@$6.07½, and May Ribs, at $5.80@$5.82½c. The advance was firmly maintained for some time.

Close: Wheat, January, 62½@⅝c; May, 65⅞c; July, 66½@⅝c. Corn, January, 31¼c; May, 33⅝c; July, 34¼c. Oats, January, 22½c; May, 22½c; July, 23¼c. Pork, January, $10.70; May, $10.92½@10.95; July $11.02½. Lard, January, $5.85; May, $6.02½; July, $6.07½. Ribs, January, $5.70; May, $5.77½@5.80. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 66c; No. 3 red, 63@65c; No. 2 hard winter, 62½c; No. 3 spring, 59@62½c; No. 1 northern spring 65@66c; No. 2 northern, 64@65c; No. 3 spring, 60@64c. Corn, No. 2, 23½c; No. 3, 31¼c. Oats, No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22¼c. Flax, cash Northwestern, $1.50; May, $1.49; September, $1.05. Rye, May, 52½c. Barley, cash, 35@45c. Timothy, March, $2.60. Clover, March, $8.50.

WEARE'S REPORT.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—The wheat market has shown a good deal of nervousness, has been erratic but with a very firm undertone, due to the relief of pressure felt yesterday by liquidation and a tendency to cover on the part of shorts who have considered after a break of such a radical nature that a natural upturn might be expected irrespective of statistical position. Liverpool did not fully respond to our heavy decline yesterday, showing a loss of only ¼d. There were cables reporting damage to the French crop by frost and foreigners were reported inquiring for and taking our wheat, 33 loads being taken at New York for export and local sales here amounting to 130,000 bus. The upturn this morning is a natural sequence to the panicky view taken of prices yesterday, helped somewhat by corn and to a considerable extent by investment buying. The action of the market was felt a good deal in sympathy with rumors from South Africa, but we do not exactly see why successes to British arms should be a bear argument. Would it not be more reasonable to expect that a closing up of the unfortunate condition of things which is existing in South Africa today would give a healthier tone to the cash demand and an easier condition in the money market to make movement more free. On the other hand interference on the part of Europe in this Boer vs. British war would certainly result in a very decided advance in values anticipating complications. With the decline we have had, with the price such as it is and with a better cash inquiry, we think the selling side of wheat inconsistent. By the board of trade putting its ban upon privilege trading we anticipate a much broader, healthier and more natural swing to the market, which undoubtedly will attract speculation and make the market a much better scalping proposition, advancing or declining on its merits instead of being ruled by a trade which has for some time past been largely [illegible] natural fluctuation.

Corn has been steady and higher. Liverpool cables were up ¼@⅜d. Continued bad weather is reported and country offerings are very small. Corn is a purchase on every break and we do not believe we may expect much of a set-back with conditions continuing as they are and with but little evidence of changing.

Oats have been steady in sympathy with other grains, but trading very dull, and the market featureless. There has been some shipping business, 100,000 bus from here, and 75 loads at New York.

Profit taking militated against prices this morning in provisions but good buying is in evidence on all dips. Buy provisions on all breaks from these prices. A decline of 15c or 20c makes them an excellent investment property and we believe money will be made on this side.

WEARE COMMISSION COMPANY.

Established 1862

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Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.

Private wires to all Exchanges. ***'Phone 713 GEO. RUPLEY, Manager.***

We make a specialty of Boston Copper Stocks. Duluth Office—***319*** Board of Trade.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, room 107 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—The wheat market ruled firm during the early part of the session and prices advanced ¾c per bus over last night's close, owing to less discouraging advices from abroad. On the advance there was heavy selling which caused the market to react ½c per bus. Liverpool reported their market as steady, ¼d lower for the day. Continental markets were slightly lower. Receipts, Chicago and the Northwest, were 251 cars, against 601 cars last year. There was a moderate demand for cash wheat both here and at the seaboard for export. Foreigners were good buyers of futures today. Trade has been large, but the following is still nervous. However, after the recent severe decline, we think the market should steady and await developments of cash demand. Estimated receipts, 25 cars tomorrow.

The corn market ruled firm, and prices during the early part of the session advanced ½c per bus over last night's close, owing to continued small offerings by the country and unseasonable weather, but later reacted ⅜c per bus when wheat broke. Liverpool reported their market firm with good demand, ¼d higher for the day. Cash demand was fairly good. Trade was fairly large all day. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 325 cars.

There was only a moderate trade again in oats today and the market ruled steady within a narrow range and no special feature. Country offerings continue light, while there is an improved cash demand. Estimated receipts, 150 cars.

Provisions opened stronger on smaller receipts of hogs than expected. There was heavy selling by brokers, supposed for Cudahy, and while Armour was a large buyer. On the break that followed English packers raided lard, Armour taking most of it. There seems to be determined effort to break prices, but it's slow work, and the buying is for best class. Cash trade large and receipts hogs declining, believe products are a purchase. Estimated 37,000 hogs tomorrow.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Jan. 17.—Close: Wheat in store, January, 62c; May, 63⅛@¼c; July, 63½@⅝c. On track, No. 1 hard, 64c; No. 1 northern, 62½c; No. 2 northern, 60c.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May—				
Open	65B	63	65⅝-¾	72⅛-¼
High	65½	63¼-⅜	66-¼	72¼-⅜
Low	65	62¾	65⅜-½	71¾-⅞
Close	65⅜B	63⅛-¼	65⅞A	72⅛B
July—				
Open	66¼B	64⅛	66¼	72⅛
High	66⅝	64¾	66¾	72¼
Low	66¼B	64⅛	66⅛-¼	72
Close	66½B	64½-⅝	66½-⅝	72¼B

CHICAGO, OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. May.	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Open	24⅛	33½@¾	$11.02
High	24⅛	33⅞	11.07
Low	24	33½	10.85
Close	24-⅛A	33⅝B	10.92

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Bus.	Shipments. Bus.
New York	85,600	8,371
Philadelphia	16,797	1,764
Baltimore	6,102	8,000
Toledo	8,800	3,500
Detroit	24,770	1,870
St. Louis	9,000	13,000
Boston	79,003	36,691
Chicago	63,000	46,277
Milwaukee	14,000	6,100
Minneapolis	157,440	36,120
Kansas City	16,250	20,150
Duluth	49,417	53,584

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Jan. 17.—Close, wheat, Mrach, 73¼c; May, 72⅛c; July, 72¼c. Corn, May, 39¾c.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.—Wheat, quiet, ¼d lower; March, 5s 7⅜d; May, 5s 7⅞d. Corn, firm, ¼@½d higher; January, 3s 5⅜d; February, 3s 6d; May, 3s 5⅞d.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Cattle, receipts, 18,600. Steady, 10@15c lower. Beeves, $4.10@6.40; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.70; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.25; Texas fed beeves, $4.00@5.15. Hogs, receipts today, 36,000; tomorrow, 35,000; left over, 9774. Steady. Mixed and butchers, $4.45@5.70; good to choice heavy, $4.60@4.70; rough heavy, $4.45@4.55; light, $4.40@4.60; bulk of sales, $4.55@4.60. Sheep, receipts, 15,000. Steady. Sheep, $4.40@5.00; lambs, $4.00@6.25. Receipts and shipments for yesterday: Cattle, receipts, 3381; shipments, 1440. Hogs, receipts, 40,350; shipments, 1113. Sheep, receipts, 12,752; shipments, 805.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: The advanced prices on good heavy farm horses since a year ago is checking the trade considerable on the wholesale market. The dealers of North Dakota and Manitoba are not fully aware of the high country prices on horses, and a little time will elapse before the real situation of the present values of horses will be observed by buyers. Demand for logging horses was of an urgent nature, but as the trade on such horses will be of a short duration and the supplies of that class of horses are large. Prices had a dropping tendency. Quotations:

Drafters, choice	$100@140
Drafters, common to good	80@100
Farm horses, choice	75@110
Farm horses, common to good	40@ 75

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders, in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.		
Print creamery, per lb..66	29 @	31
Cream, separators, fancy..	28 @	30
Dairies, fancy, special make	20 @	22
Packing stock	16	
Dairy, fair	18 @	20
CHEESE.		
Twins, flat, full cr'm, new.	13 @	13½
Full cream, Young America	14	
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13 @	13½
Brick, No. 1	13 @	14
Limburger, full cr'm, choice	13	
Primost	5½@	6
EGGS.		
Candled, strictly fresh	17 @	18
Candled, storage	13 @	14
NUTS.		
Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50	
Filberts, per lb	13 @	14
Chestnuts, per lb	12 @	13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb..	14	
Soft shell almonds, per lb..	17	
Brazils, per lb	8 @	9
Pecans, per lb	10 @	11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	8	
Raw peanuts, per lb	5½@	6
HONEY.		
Fancy white clover	15 @	16
Fancy white clover in jars, strained, per lb	12½@	13
Golden rod	13 @	14
Dark honey	12 @	13
Buckwheat, dark	12 @	13
MAPLE SUGAR.		
Vermont, per lb	12	
Ohio, per lb	10	
Maple syrup, per gal	90 @	1 00
PEAS AND BEANS.		
Fancy navy, per bus	1 90 @	2 10
Medium, hand picked, bus..	1 75 @	1 80
Brown beans, fancy, bus..	1 60 @	1 75
Green and yellow peas	1 00 @	1 25
POPCORN.		
Rice corn, shelled	3½@	4
Choice, per lb	2½@	3
FRUITS.		
Apples, bbl	3 00 @	4 25
Seedlings California oranges	2 75 @	3 00
California navels	3 25 @	3 50
Messina lemons, per box	3 50 @	3 75
Bananas	1 50 @	2 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	50 @	60
Dates, per lb	13 @	15
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25 @	1 35
Concord, crates	2 00	
Pears	2 00 @	2 25
Cranberries	6 75 @	7 00
CIDER.		
N. Y. sweet cider, per keg..	2 75 @	3 00
Fruit juices, per keg	3 50 @	3 75
VEGETABLES.		
Celery, dozen bunches	35 @	75
Hubbard squash	75 @	85
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bus	1 75 @	1 85
Sweet potatoes, per bbl	4 50 @	5 00
Potatoes, bus	44 @	45
Beets, bus	70 @	75
Radishes	75	
Onions, green dozen bunch	75 @	85
Carrots, per bus	50	
Rutabages, per bus	35 @	40
Oyster plant, per doz	25 @	30
Horse radish, per lb	8	
Parsley, per doz	20 @	25
Cauliflower, per doz	2 40 @	2 50
Lettuce, per bus	1 00 @	1 25
Red and green pepper	1 00 @	1 25
Mint, per doz	30 @	50
Cabbage, per 100 lbs	1 75 @	2 00
Cabbage, new California crates, per 100 lbs	2 00	
Red cabbage, per doz	50 @	60
LIVE POULTRY.		
Spring chickens	7 @	8
Hens, old	6 @	7
Old roosters	5 @	6
Turkeys, fancy	9 @	10
Turkeys, common	8 @	9
Ducks	7 @	8½
Geese	7 @	8
MEATS.		
Mutton	6 @	6½
Lamb	7 @	7½
Veal, good	9 @	9½
Beef, dressed	5½ @	8
Hogs	6	
Veal, fancy	10	
BRAN AND SHORTS, CAR LOTS.		
Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	14 50	
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	14 00	
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	13 50	
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	13 00	

LAND SCRIPS, PINE LANDS, STOCKS.

H. W. COFFIN,

Chamber of Commerce.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 17.—Butter, receipts, 4855 packages. Steady. June creamery, 20@23½c; Western, 21@25c; factory, 17@22c. Cheese, receipts, 1437 packages. Firm. Fall made fancy large, 12¾@13c; large late made, 11¾@12c; small, 12@12¼c. Eggs, receipts, 6716 packages. Firm. Western, 20c loss off. Western ungraded at mark, 14@18c.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Butter, weak; creameries, 20@24½c; dairies, 18@22c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 16@17c; dressed poultry, easy; turkeys, 8@9c; chickens, 7½@8½c.

THE PROFESSOR OF TODAY.

Traditional Marks of Scholarship Are Lacking In His Appearance.

The tradition, fostered largely by contemporary comic literature, that men of one profession or trade gathered in convention infallibly exhibit the sign-manual of their occupation, would have been highly difficult of application in the case of the American Language association, which held its meetings at Columbia university recently. Professors and instructors from colleges all over the country make up the principal membership of the organization. The convention was homogeneous in type, all the members were scholars and followers of the world's literature. Hardly could any other convention have brought together a body of men whose lines of thought and habits of life in general were more similar.

Yet to the eye of the layman there was nothing in their appearance to indicate in the slightest degree their profession, and nothing short of intuition could have decided, without reference to the papers which were read and discussed, what the nature of the gathering might be, says the New York Sun. One might well have supposed it to be a meeting of stock brokers, or the conference of a high-class club. Many of the men were young—probably half of the entire number being less than 40 years old. A quite surprising number of them had the set of the shoulders and the decisiveness of muscular movement that proclaim their possessor to have been at some time in his life a trained athlete.

In the matter of clothing the majority of the men were unmistakably modish, though the prevalent startling waistcoat and flamboyant necktie were notably absent, and in this sartorial respect the out-of-town pundits were in no wise inferior to their metropolitan brethren. Bald heads were few; eyeglasses not in greater proportion than with the general public of the brain-working classes. When the men spoke they spoke simply, sharply and briefly, with an occasional flash of wit or stroke of satire.

The old-fashioned professional professor was scantily represented. Perhaps half a dozen of the older men were of this type, and these proclaimed themselves to the eye and ear alike. Their speech was measured, dignified and academic. In marked contrast was one of the notable figures of the convention, a young man of high standing as a scholar, who looked like the dishevelled outcropping of some artists Bohemia, and who brought to his part in the discussion convincing judgment and sound sense, together with a fervor almost anarchistic. Add to this man and the little group of old-timers an eager and voluble little elderly member with a pronounced accent; a slow and ponderous Scandinavian, and a blithe young controversialist who hit out right and left and made all sorts of fun for himself and the rest, and the list of eccentrics is completed. The remainder of the convention was in no sense professionally typical.

The same cannot be said of the women members who, with very few exceptions, were distinctly of the pedagogic type. They came early and stayed late, taking notes of the papers read, and otherwise evincing a determined earnestness in the pursuit of learning, while their compeers of the sterner sex, if the truth must be told, spent half their time foregathering and gossipping in the lobby.

WELCH HELD FOR TRIAL.

Judge Lochren's Assailant Examined By Commissioner.

St. Paul, Jan. 17.—James Welch, the assailant of Judge Lochren, was yesterday held by United States Commissioner Spencer, of St. Paul, to await the action of the federal grand jury, which meets in June. Bail was fixed at $10,000, which Welch was unable to furnish. He was represented at the preliminary examination by Attorney T. D. Sheehan, who was [illegible] the Northern Pacific for personal injuries which led to the murderous assault upon the judge.

A BULGE IN STOCKS

Market Opened With an Upward Tendency That Was Kept Up.

CLOSING WAS DULL

And Firm at Substantial Net Gains Recorded For the Day.

New York, Jan. 17.—Slight gains were made by leading industrials, including Sugar, Tobacco and Leather. Traction stocks were easier, but railroads were steady. London quotations for Americans were irregular, but the local prices for these issues were generally better.

Liberal purchasing orders were distributed in the specialties and they rose strongly. Manhattan and Metropolitan Street railway recovered 1½ from the lowest. Leather, common, was in steady demand and improved to 18¾ on heavy buying. But little interest was displayed in railroad issues. St. Paul's favorable second week earnings lifted it ½ and strengthened other Western stocks. Profit-taking in the industrials caused an easier tone at the expiration of the first hour and the market became very dull. A raid on Third Avenue forced out considerable long stock, which broke the price 6¼. Other municipal stocks reacted sympathetically and Metropolitan Street Railway lost 2 points. When the selling ceased, the market became lifeless, but hardened. There was a marked contraction in the volume of bond trading, but prices were well sustained.

The rise in prices continued into the last hour. The closing was dull and firm at substantial net gains with few exceptions.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar Trust..	117¾	119⅞	117⅛	118⅞
Am. Steel, com.	46½	47⅜	46¼	46⅝
Am. Tobacco	99	100⅝	99	99⅝
Atchison, com.	20	20	20	20
Atchison, pfd	60⅛	60⅝	60⅛	60⅜
Brooklyn Transit	68¾	68½	70⅛	69¾
C., M. & St. P.	117⅛	118⅝	117⅛	118
C., B. & Q.	121	121⅞	121	121⅞
C. & N. W.	159¼	160½	159¼	160½
Federal Steel, com.	50½	51	49¾	50¾
Federal Steel, pfd.	73	73¼	73	73¼
Great Western	12¼	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝
L. & N.	80¾	80¾	80⅛	80½
Manhattan	91	92¾	91	92¾
Missouri Pacific	40	40⅝	40	40
Nor. Pacific, com.	51⅝	51⅞	51½	51⅞
Nor. Pacific, pfd..	74¼	74⅜	74¼	74⅜
People's Gas	103½	104	103	103¼
Rock Island	106	106	105¾	106
Southern Pacific	37½	38	37¼	37⅝
Tenn. & C. I.	84	84¾	84	84¼
U. S. Leather, pfd.	76	76	76	76
Union Pacific, pfd..	74⅝	75	74½	74⅝
Union Pacific, com.	46¼	46⅝	46⅛	46⅜
Western Union	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Leather, com.	18	18¾	17⅝	18
Money	4	4	2	2

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Jan. 17.—Money on call, steady, offered at 4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent; sterling exchange, firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.77¼@⅜ for demand, and at $4.83¾@4.84 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.88; commercial bills, $4.83@⅛; silver certificates, 59@60c; bar silver, 59¼c; Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds, steady; 2s, registered, $1.02½; 3s, registered, $1.09⅜; coupon, $1.10½; new 4s, registered, $1.32¾; coupon, $1.33¾; old 4s, registered, $1.14½; coupon, $1.14½; 5s, registered, $1.12½; coupon, $1.13¼.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 17.—The cotton market opened barely steady, with prices 1 to 6 points higher and almost immediately settled back to last night's figures under room liquidation and absence of vigorous bull speculation. The rise at the start was an indifferent response to firm English cables and moderate Liverpool buying orders. The news was later less favorable and support from that direction soon fell off abruptly.

Cotton spot closed quiet and steady, 1-16c higher. Middling uplands, 7 11-16c; middling gulf, 7 15-16c; sales, 100 bales. Futures closed steady. January, $7.36; February, $7.32; March, $7.35; April, $7.36; May, $7.38; June, $7.38; July, $7.40; August, $7.38; September, $6.89; October, $6.75; November, $6.71; December, $6.70.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 17.—Consols for money and the account, 100½.

CHICAGO MONEY.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Clearings, $21,001,835; balances, $1,758,822; posted exchange, $4.84@4.88; New York exchange, 30c premium.

COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, Jan. 17.—Close: Adventure, 6@7½; Allouez, 3@½; Arcadian, 20; Arnold, 6@¾; Ashbed, 1 asked; Atlantic, 24½@25; Baltic, 17¾@18; Bay State, 1 asked; Bingham, 11¼@½; Bonanza, 1¼; Boston & Montana, 265; Butte & Boston, 43@45; Calumet & Hecla, 745; Centennial, 17@18; Cochita, 12½; Copper Range, 22; Dominion Coal, 41½; Franklin, 14@½; Humboldt, 1@2; Isabella, 8; Isle Royale, 23; Mass, 8½; Mercedes, 8½; Michigan, 6¾@7½; Mohawk, 15½@16¼; Old Colony, 4@5; Old Dominion, 20 bid; Osceola, 69; Parrott, 40; Quincy, 145@150; Rhode Island, 4¼@5; Santa Fe, 8¾; Tamarack, 176; Tecumseh, 3@4; United States, 14¾@15½; Utah, 29; Washington, 1⅛@½; Winona, 4½@5; Wolverine, 40@41; Zinc, 16@17½.

THREE MEN KILLED.

A Section Gang Run Down By a Locomotive.

Easton, Pa., Jan. 17.—A section gang of nine men was run down in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railway tunnel, near Oxford, N. J., today. Two of the party were instantly killed and a third died shortly after being struck. The other six were seriously hurt. A coal train broke in two in the tunnel and the engine was running back for the rear end. Being unable to see, the men stopped on the wrong track and were run down. The bodies of the dead men were horribly mutilated and the survivors are also badly cut up.

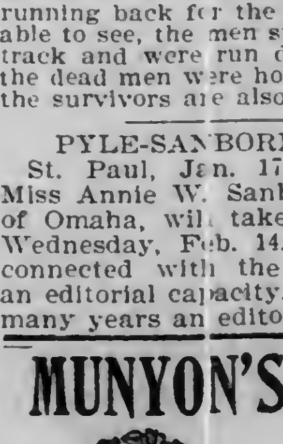
PYLE-SANBORN MARRIAGE.

St. Paul, Jan. 17.—The wedding of Miss Annie W. Sanborn to J. G. Pyle, of Omaha, will take place in St. Paul Wednesday, Feb. 14. Miss Sanborn is connected with the Pioneer Press in an editorial capacity. Mr. Pyle was for many years an editorial writer.

MUNYON'S INHALER

CURES CATARRH

Colds, Coughs, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.



Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, cleansing and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

It reaches the sore spots—It heals the raw places—It goes to the seat of disease—It acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system—$1.00 at druggists or sent by mail. 1505 Arch St., Phila.

TRANSVAAL PHONETICS.

Problem of Pronunciation Solved By a South Afrikander.

It is not so long since that newspaper readers were confronted with the difficult problem of correctly pronouncing Spanish and Filipino proper names. Today they are face to face with names from the South African battlefields, compared with which the Spanish pronunciation is simplicity itself. It would not be out of place under these circumstances to ascertain the correct pronunciation of South African proper names, and it will be found that a few hints would make this a very easy task. First, as to the two brave republics. Transvaal is pronounced "Trans-fahl," accent on the second syllable. "Aa," one should remember, reads always like the English "ah." "Ie" is equivalent to our "ee" in the word feet. "Ey" is the same as the English "ay," and "oe" is equivalent to "oo" in the word room. "V" is always pronounced like "F," for instance "Volksrood" must be read as if it were written "Folksrahd," and means parliament, people's council. The capital of the Orange Free State would be then pronounced "Bloomfontayne," accent on "ay," and President Steyn will turn his head should you call him Herr "Stayn." President Kruger, and he ought to know, calls himself "Kreeger." We will take leave of the republics after mentioning the important town of Potchefstroom, which is sure to turn up in cablegrams later on, and should be pronounced "Potchefstrome," accent on "Pot." Natal is pronounced "Na-tahl," accent on "ah." The chief port of Natal is Durban. This beautiful town was named in honor of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the courtly high commissioner of South Africa. It is a perfect rhyme on turban. Pietermaritzburg is undoubtedly the most formidable looking name of all. It is the official capital of Natal, and is generally abbreviated to "Maritzburg," under which name it is assumed the town will be known a few years hence. In 1838 a Boer pioneer by the name of Pieter Maritz camped where the town was founded some years later. Maritzburg should read "Mah-ritzburg," accent on "Mah." Pietermaritzburg should be read "Peter Mah-ritzburg," but the majority of South Africans find it easier to pronounce it "Petermaritzburg," accent on "ritz." Weenen, Natal, must be pronounced "Vaynen," accent on "Vay." It means the shedding of tears. Elandslaagte, or rendered phonetically "Eland Slahek-te," accents on "E" and "ah," means literally "miserable slaughter." In Cape Colony a name which is often incorrectly pronounced is Mafeking. This is a Kaffir name and must be pronounced "Mah-fe-king," as three syllables, with the accent on "king." Maagersfontein will be readily pronounced in accord with the rules mentioned above, as "Mah-gers Fontayne," accents on "ah" and "ay."

It is not hard to guess which word is more constantly used in Africa in these days than any others. It is war. But in South Africa Briton, Boer and Kaffir alike use one word for war, namely "Orlog." It is impossible to render the pronunciation of "Oflog" in English characters. It is pronounced like the German "Orloch." An article on Trasvaal phonetics would be incomplete if it did not mention the fact that the Boers themselves do not call their country Transvaal. The official name is "De Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek," in the phonetic rendering adopted above, "De eed Afrikahnshe Reppoobleek," accents on "ahn" and "leek"—the South African Republican—a title to be proud of. Every Transvaal policeman wears the badge reading "Z. A. R. P.," or Zuid Afrikaanshe Republiekansche Politje. This badge has given rise to the nickname "Zarp," which is as prevalent in South Africa as is the more familiar "copper" in this country.

AN ECONOMICAL DUKE.

The duke of Cambridge is not famous for his liberality. They say that he is not in the habit of spending two-pence where a penny will do. One wet day long ago he hailed a cab in Pall Mall and bade the jehu drive to Victoria station says the Washington Post. Arrived in due course at that terminus, the duke handed the driver a shilling. The cabby looked at the shilling and then looked down at the duke.

"'Ere wat's this?" shouted the cabby. "Can't yer make it another tanner?"

"Certainly not," replied the duke, "and, what is more, you came the wrong way. What made you go right round Hyde Park corner and Grosvenor place?"

"The cabby saw he had no chance, but boldly replied: "Cos St. James Park is closed, sir."

"Closed?" queried the duke. "St. James' Park closed? Why, how's that?"

"Oh," bawled the cabby, sarcastically, whipping up his horse, "they say as 'ow the dook o' Cambridge lost a threepenny bit a-comin' 'cross the park last night, and the park's closed by 'is order till they find it!"

NOTICE!

The installation of officers of Duluth Tent, No. 1, K. O. T. M., will be held tonight in Hunter block. All Sir Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees are cordially invited to attend.

HARRY HARRINGTON,
Commander.

B. K. WALKER,
Record Keeper.

A COLD SNAP IN HAVANA.

Thermometer Nearly Down to Seventy and Natives Suffering.

These are the days when the black and burly street car drivers, the Spanish carretoneros, the skinny little newsboys and the other laboring classes who arise early and who go the year around clad only in thin cotton suits, creep forth to work shivering with the cold far more than the red-faced motormen of New York in the dead of winter. Although the coldest weather has not yet come, the thermometer not being below 70 degrees, even in the early morning, mufflers and overcoats are in great demand, says a Havana correspondent of the New York Sun. Some of the most absurd combinations are to be seen. A straw hat, cotton waist and knee breeches, bare legs and rope-soled slippers with a rubber poncho topping all and the sun shining out of a clear warm sky made a newsboy on the Prado this morning a most ludicrous object. His companion wore about the same costume, save that instead of the poncho he was relying upon an overcoat three sizes too large for him to give him the warmth he craved. Almost every street car driver leaving the stables at dawn wears a woolen muffler about his throat and head. At the same time, probably, has on a pair of cotton trousers and no underwear.

In the middle of the day thin cotton garments are warm enough, but even Americans get chilly, mornings and evenings, owing to the sea breeze and the dampness in the air. At such times, a winter suit with light underwear is distinctly a comfort. As the Cubans do not possess these, they take it out in mufflers, in the efficacy of which they have the most abiding faith, even to the warming of the toes. Hence they look ridiculous and feel uncomfortable, while with Americans the conditions are reversed. Undoubtedly, the chilly mornings and evenings of the Cuban winter climate are in a measure responsible for the prevalence of consumption in this island. Statistics show that nearly 20 per cent of the people die of this disease, [illegible] way in which the poorer classes fail to take care of themselves.

JACK WHITE

Was Known as the Best "Broncho Twister" on the Range.

Distinguished Himself By Crushing a Rising of the Uintah Utes.

"Jack" White, one of the most noted cowboys in the Colorado and Northwestern cattle territories, has thrown his lariat for the last time. News of his death reached Denver in a letter to J. H. McGuckin, formerly of Hayden, Routt county, received from William Kleckner, a cattleman in that vicinity, says the Denver Republican. White died of typhoid fever last week at the ranch house of the H X Triangle Cattle company, a little below Graig, on Bear river. He had been the company's foreman for many years.

Cattlemen and punchers alike along the Colorado-Wyoming line rated White as the "best broncho twister on the range." He was in the prime of manhood when death cut him off.

Nine or ten years ago White drifted from the South into the upper corner of Routt county, and settling down from the unsteady life of exclusive range riding he obtained the responsible post held by him at his death. His superior expertness with rope, spur and reins was soon manifest to the other cowboys of that section. He was equally quick and accurate in the use of a pistol. In the words of an admirer: "You might ride all of a summer's day, and not find Jack's equal as a cattle puncher and all-around Western man."

Modesty and dislike for display appear to have been two of White's chief characteristics. He would never be induced to enter exhibition contests at his dangerous craft.

"Jack was no flash rider," commented J. H. McGuckin, "but we all considered him the best roper of cattle on the range. The boys frequently tried to get him to try for the records in riding and roping, but he would never enter any of the contests. Yet, it was well known that in his work on the range none of the local records could stand before him."

The prowess of "Jack" White with pistol and rifle made him a tower of strength against the Indians, who annually terrified the settlers of Northwestern Routt county by their unlawful incursions from the Uintah reservation after game. In the autumn of 1897, the foreman of the H X Triangle company made himself a national celebrity by the part he took in driving out a band of Uintah Utes, which was slaughtering game all over his neighborhood.

Deputy Game Warden Wilcox, at Steamboat Springs, had received orders from Denver to force the Indians out of his jurisdiction at all hazards. He was instructed to deputize as large a force as he thought necessary for the campaign and to make as many arrests as he could.

Wilcox at first thought to temporize and perhaps accomplish his mission by moral suasion. He went along to where the red hunters were thickest, twenty miles or so below Maybell. His powwow with the Indians ending with a notice that they must at once retire to their reservation in Utah, only caused him to be laughed at, reviled and defied by the belligerent bucks. Leaving them he returned to Steamboat, procured a sheaf of warrants against Uintah Indian "John Does" and then set to work deputizing the "best men of the section" to assist him in serving the papers.

Making his headquarters at Boyd Vaughn's ranch, fifteen miles below Maybell, Wilcox divided his little force into scouting parties and began operations against the Indians. Not far from the ranch, Wilcox, "Jack" White and three other members of the "buckskin police" ran across Chief Star, the leader of the Indian depredators, and a small band of Uintahs. One teepee composed their encampment. An attempt made to arrest Star drew hostile demonstrations from a young buck, who was quieted by a blow on the mouth from a Winchester. A moment later the alertness of White saved the life of his friend Wilcox from another buck.

Both were "fussing" with tar, their backs turned to the teepee. Suddenly a slight noise in the rear caught White's fine sense of hearing. He glanced around and on the instant called:

"Look out, Wilcox."

An Indian clutching a hunting knife had crawled from the tent, snake-like, and was just about to spring on the leader of the white men. The Indian was promptly shot and killed by Wilcox. This started a shooting melee, which numbered a squaw among its victims. She was probably shot accidentally, as her dead body was found in the teepee. The flight to shelter of Star and his companions prevented further fatalities.

The next dead Indian of the little war was contributed by White. A report spread that a band of Uintahs, tricked out in war paint, was making for the Lily Park ranch, formerly the residence of John W. Lowell, ex-state auditor. Among those at the ranch house was a woman who was very ill. Fearing the danger of delay, Wilcox despatched White and two other cowboys by a roundabout way to intercept and check the marauders. He took a buggy over the direct road to the ranch house, with the intention of rescuing the sick woman. He found the place strongly garrisoned, but removed its invalid to safer quarters, to save her from the effects of alarm.

In the meantime "Jack" White and his two companions had "intercepted" the supposed warlike Indians, but not quite in the way they expected or desired. While riding through a steep canyon just to the north of Cross Mountain, the trio heard a rifle shot behind them, followed directly by another in front. The cowboys broke for cover, and very little scouting satisfied White that the Uintahs heavily outnumbered his tiny force. A fighting retreat was decided upon.

Forcing their horses up the mountain, through a thick growth of cedars, White and his partners headed in what they thought was the direction of the Lily Park ranch, the Indians, shooting as they came, in close pursuit. Soon one of White's associates rode astray from the other two. The incident decided White to abandon the horses, his mate acquiescing, and they continued the race on foot, leaving the spent ponies to their fate.

Their example was followed by Indians, whose bullets were now blazing the trees too close to the white men for any degree of comfort. The reds were also closing in on the two cowboys, led by one who was evidently the swiftest runner of the band.

In his dilemma, "Jack" White turned quickly in his tracks, aimed his rifle, and with that bullet sent the fleet-footed Indian to the Ute kingdom come. The sight of the dead brave cooled the blood of his comrades. There was a rush for cover on both sides, succeeded by much promiscuous shooting, and then the two whites slipped away. The Indians too, had had enough, for nothing was afterward heard of them, nor was the Lily Park ranch house attacked. It was 2 o'clock next morning when White and his comrade turned up at the ranch house. Their meeting with the Indians had taken place early in the preceding afternoon. So their adventure had lasted twelve hours.

During the days that followed White's exploit there were many ominous rumors in the air throughout Northwestern Routt county; the Uintah Utes were returning in force to avenge their dead. United States troops were hastening to meet them, and various other kindred tales were set loose among the settlers.

It all ended in the retirement of the hunters and an investigation by a federal commission, but now Jack White is dead, friends and foes alike do not hesitate to credit him with having been the leading factor in crushing at its birth what might have been a serious Indian uprising.

A CHILD'S TRAGIC STORY.

Brought Back From Manilla Only Memories of Suffering.

Every vessel that sails into port from Manilla these days brings many stories with it, but the most pathetic of all came to the surface when a slim 7-year-old girl stepped ashore from the Ohio last Sunday, says the San Francisco Examiner. There is something eerie about this little woman, with her great melancholy eyes, her keen wit and mature speech born of a vast experience and unchildish associations. Jeannetta Corin Morris, who will not be 8 years old until Feb. 23 next, has journeyed with troops across two oceans to Manilla on a big government transport; has seen the ship's company dropping away under the fell hand of disease, which robbed her of her only playfellow, has tossed about in storms and been cradled on tropical waters, has witnessed the siege of a city and the burning of villages, and had lain at night in a tent around which bullets hissed and a shell sometimes exploded; has herself fought death in the form of a disease almost always fatal in the Philippines, has seen her fair young mother stricken and die, and is now returning, a lonely little vopager, to find shelter with her kindred on the fair side of the continent. She told her story to sympathizing friends the other day, and there are not many who could stand up under the light of indignation in the child's eyes as she described the circumstances attending upon her mother's death. Her account is reproduced literally, if in fragmentary fashion:

"My father is first sergeant of company G, Third infantry," she said. "My mother and father and I left New York on the Sherman with the troops about the 3rd of last February. We couldn't get any stateroom, so we had to sleep in a tent on the mess deck, and quite a lot of people died. At first we anchored off Sandy Hook, and then Mr. Sherman was polite, and sailed into a storm and rolled and tumbled all over, and balanced first on one end and then on the other. They reported us lost that time, you know. There were 10 of us women, and all were seasick but me, and there was a little girl, Mable Clark, daughter of a non-commissioned staff officer. She died on the way over. Manilla was the horridest place. We had to live in a tent, with only pork and beans and hard tack to eat three times a day, except when once in a while we had rice and bacon. At night the bullets sang around the tent, and once a shell fell near us. I was sick, and the doctor didn't think I could get well, but Col. Page, of our regiment was real good and he let my papa come in from the battlefield to see me. When I got well my mamma was taken sick. That was last May. They took her to the government hospital, and she was sick from May to July—July 15. And there was a government nurse there, Miss Henshaw and she turned my mother out in a pouring rain, and she was so sick she couldn't stand up, and half a day she had to lie there in the ambulance, the water up all around the wheels and leaking through the top. The pillows my papa and the other soldiers put around her wouldn't keep the rain off, and they took her to the Spanish hospital, and there she died the very next day, July 15, at 1 o'clock. That was Saturday. I stayed with her all the morning, and the very last thing she said, very soft and low, was 'My Jeannette!' just like that. I put my hand up and smoothed back her hair—it was soft and dark and shining—and she closed her eyes and never opened them again. My father went out on the porch and cried and I cried too. And if it hadn't been for what that government nurse did I'd have my mother right here today.

"After that papa didn't know what to do with me. I stayed with Mrs. Clark for a while, but I was unhappy. So when the Ohio went home he put me on it, and the nurses coming back—Miss Sarah and Miss Agnes Shaw and Miss Starr—they took care of me."

The little girl found friends awaiting her here. The Red Cross ladies had heard of her, and Mrs. Arthur Cornwall at once took her to her heart and home, and would gladly have kept her always had it not been that her grandparents in Schenectady, N. Y., were eagerly awaiting her coming. In the ears of those who met this forlorn little victim of the Philippine campaign there will long echo her quaint, unchildish phrases, with their invariable refrain: 'I'm forgetting all my manners since my mother died. She was constantly reminding me. My mamma'd say, 'It seems to me you're not doing justice to me, little daughter.' And, oh, to think, I'd have my mamma with me now if they hadn't put her out in the rain that day."

VARIETIES OF COCKTAILS.

"How many cocktails are there, do you suppose?" said the bartender. One man said six, another ten, while an Englishman hazarded a thousand, but no one paid any attention to him. Finally they all gave it up, and the bartender had the chance he had been waiting for, relates the New York Sun.

"How many, then?" they asked.

"I don't know," said the bartender. "I have only been in the business ten years, but there are very many. Some years ago when I was in 'Frisco, a man told me I couldn't make one dozen different cocktails. I told him I could make four times as many. Finally we made a bet. He used to come in every morning, and I guaranteed that I would make him a different cocktail every morning for forty days. If I failed I was to foot the bill, otherwise he was to pay. I got through all right. For forty days I made a different cocktail for him every morning, and finally I threw in eight more just as a flourish.

"There was not, of course, much difference between them, but quite enough for an experienced man to be able to distinguish them, and so I won. The truth is there is no limit to the varieties of cocktail, and I should not be surprised to see an experienced man reach the hundred mark."

THE RESEMBLANCE.

A story is told of a member of the last congress who enjoyed the reputation of being able to drink more whisky without showing it than any other man in the house, says a Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald.

One day he visited a barber shop for the purpose of getting his hair cut, and was ministered unto by a colored artist, who made two or three attempts at discourses on different subjects, finally remarking that his customer was by no means the only distinguished man who had occupied that particular chair.

"I suppose not," grunted the congressman.

"There was Daniel Webster, sah," said the negro starting in on the shampoo. "He done sot in this chair dozens of times."

"Indeed!" replied the customer.

"You remind me very much of him, sah."

"In what respect?" asked the statesman, waking up. "In the shape of my head?"

"No, sah."

"In my manner of speaking?"

"No, sah."

"In what way, then, do I resemble the immortal Daniel?"

"In your breff, sah."

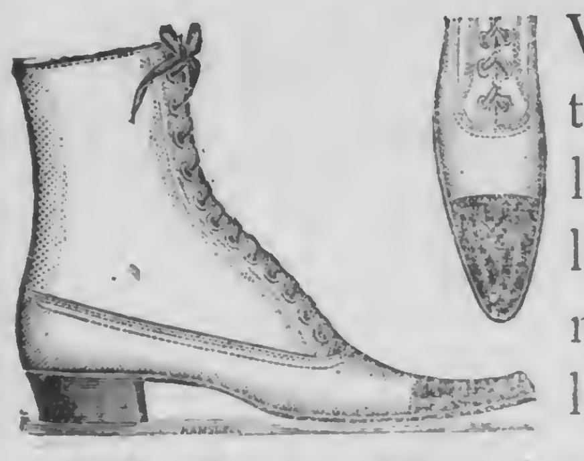
Union rink races tonight. Music.

The Queen & Crescent is the shortest line Cincinnati to New Orleans, Jacksonville and all points southeast.

Cafe, observation and parlor cars on Queen & Crescent route. Florida and New Orleans limited.

FREIMUTH'S FREIMUTH'S

A Sacrifice Sale of SHOES.



We are determined to close out all odd lots and broken lines of Shoes, no matter what the loss may be.

If You're Looking for Shoe Bargains Here's Your Chance!

Ladies' $4 and $5 Shoes at 73c a pair.

One lot of about 150 pairs Ladies' fine Shoes, made by Laird, Schober & Co., and Wright, Peters & Co., sizes 2½ to 4. Remember, they have sold at $4 and $5 a pair. If you find your size, take a pair at...... 73c

Your choice of any of our $4.00 and $3.50 vesting top Shoes, nearly a complete line of sizes to select from; take them at—per pair.......	$2.69
250 pairs Ladies' $3.00 Shoes, in light turns and heavy extension soles; not old trash, but the remaining lots of last fall's new lines—nearly all sizes from 2½ to 7; all go tomorrow at—per pair.....	$1.98
243 pairs Ladies' $2.50 and $2.00 Box Calf and Kid Shoes, in both light and heavy soles, all sizes; nearly all widths; your pick at—per pair...	$1.48
32 pairs Boys' $2.00 and $1.50 Shoes, nearly all sizes, from 12 to 4; sell tomorrow at—per pair....................	98c

Here is Another Snap!

85 pairs Misses' $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes, made by the well-known firms of Williams, Hoy & Co., P. Cox Shoe Co., and Shaft, Pierce Co. They are box calf and fine kid, lace or buttons, spring heel, all sizes, 11 to 2; good assortment of widths. Your choice tomorrow at—per pair.......... 98c

Child's $1.00 Kangaroo Calf and Kid Shoes, light and heavy soles, sizes 6 to 11—tomorrow at—per pair......	79c
Baby Shoes, worth 75c —sell at..........................	50c
Baby Shoes, worth 50c —sell at..........................	29c
Misses' 90c Storm Alaskas, at—per pair..........	75c
Misses' $1.75 high button Overshoes, at—per pair......	$1.19
Ladies' $1.25 Storm Alaskas, at—per pair........	$1.00
Ladies' $2.25 3-buckle Overshoes, at—per pair......	$1.75

The Cloak Room Offers for THURSDAY...

Ladies' $10.00 Jackets at............	$ 6.00
Ladies' and Misses' $12.50 Jackets at......	$ 7.50
Ladies' and Misses' $20.00 Jackets at	$12.50
Ladies' $25.00 Jackets at............	$15.00

3010

Dress Skirts.

Ladies' Black Mohair Crepon Dress Skirts, cut in newest shape, lined with good quality Percalines, nicely bound and worth fully $4.00; sell tomorrow at.......... $2.48

Rainy Day Skirts Reduced.

Choice of our $8.50, $10.50 and $11.50 Plaid Back Rainy Day or Walking Skirts; tomorrow at—each..................... $7.50

Wool Waist Specials.

Ladies' Black Brilliantine Waists, made very neatly and worth $2.50; sell tomorrow at...	$1.69
Fancy striped Flannelette Waists, lined throughout—very pretty styles; good value at $1.00; sell tomorrow at.......	79c
Ladies' Polka dot Flannelette Waists, neatly made, have detachable collars, worth $1.25; sell tomorrow at..................	95c

Wrappers.

Ladies' good quality Flannelette Wrappers, ruffle on shoulder, flounce on bottom, waist lined—real $1.25 qualities—tomorrow at................. 98c

The Black Silk Sale Continues.

21-inch Black Satin Duchesse, an 89c quality, at—per yard......................	69c
21-inch Black Corded Silk—a $1.00 quality, at—per yard......................	69c
$1.00 Black Armure at—per yard........................	75c
95c Black Peau de Soie, at—per yard........................	75c
23-inch Black Satin Duchesse, a $1.25 quality, at—per yard.......................	95c
25-inch Black Satin Duchesse, a $1.50 quality, at—per yard..........	$1.19

Great Black Dress Goods Values.

Black all-wool Covert Suitings, Black all-wool Figured Soliels, Black all-wool French Serge, Black all-wool Henriettas, Black all-wool Etamine, Black all-wool Granites, Black Mohair Crepons—materials that have sold up to $1.00 a yard—sell at—per yard......... 69c

Wash Goods.

50 pieces new Outing Flannels in Stripes and Checks, at—per yard......	8½c
100 pieces new Dress Percales, in light and dark colors, at—a yd...	12½c
100 pieces new Dress Ginghams, in choice Plaids, Checks and Stripes, worth fully 12½c; tomorrow, at—per yard.....................	10c

FREIMUTH'S

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
AGENTS FOR BUTTERICK PATTERNS.

SHANNON SELECTED

The Former Alderman Is to Manage the Democratic City Campaign.

D. G. BLACK DECLINES

Will Not Run In Fifth---S. F. Snively and O. G. Olson Suggested.

C. E. Shannon has been selected chairman of the fusion city committee, and campaign headquarters wil be opened in room 516 Torrey building. A meeting of the city committee will be held this evening for the purpose of making plans for the campaign, which will open next Monday evening.

The appointment of Mr. Shannon is a very satisfactory one, so far as expressions today would indicate. He has served a term in the council recently, and is an old resident of the city and a level-headed and shrewd man.

David G. Black, who was the fusion nominee for alderman in the Fifth ward, has declined to run. This leaves the city committee to select a man to make the run in that ward. Several names have been suggested. Those most prominently mentioned are S. F. Snively and O. G. Olson.

Mayor Truelsen will open his campaign next Monday, and from that time to election day will keep things warm He proposes to make the fight of his life and get an endorsement for his policy and his administration that will have no uncertain sound.

T. W. Hugo, the Republican candidate for the mayoralty, will open his campaign next Saturday evening at West Duluth and will speak at Great Eastern hall, together with a number of other speakers.

The campaign will be a lively one, but it promises from all present indications to be a friendly one. Mayor Truelsen and Mr. Hugo are personal friends and on excellent terms, and there is every indication that there will be no bitterness and plenty of good feeling.

The Republicans have opened headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce building.

DULUTH AGAINST SUPERIOR.

First Meeting of the Curlers---New Trophy Contest.

This evening at the Duluth Curling club's rink on Third avenue east the Duluth and Superior rinks, four from each club, will compete for the Graves-Manley agency trophy. This will be the first of three meetings to settle the ownership of the trophy for the season.

Tomorrow evening several games will be played in the Tuckett trophy contest. This is a new trophy which the Duluth club gets by reason of its having joined the Royal Caledonian association. All the clubs in the association are divided into districts, and to each district is offered a medal and four badges for the winning rink. The rinks in the district then compete for the district prizes. When the annual bonspiel of the association is held the rinks that win in the district competitions are to play for the great trophy. Any of the district rinks that cannot go to Winnipeg have the privilege of appointing other rinks going from the same district to represent them in the contest.

The Anderson medal, which is competed for by the rinks at the head of the lakes, will be played for before very long, and a proposition has been made to have eight rinks play for it all on one day, four rinks to meet in the afternoon and four in the evening.

GRIFFIN CASE.

Young Man on Trial Charged With Robbing Carl Pohl.

Yesterday afternoon in district court Judge Ensign took up the case of Edward Griffin, who is accused of grand larceny in the first degree. One Carl Pohl is the complaining witness, and the accusation is that Griffin and one Joseph Davis or Joseph Irish, who has disappeared, stole $22 from Pohl's person on the night of Nov. 29 last. The fact that the money was stolen from Pohl's person makes the offense grand larceny in the first degree.

On the night in question a number of young fellows, including Griffin and Davis, were drinking together on Lake avenue, and Pohl was in the crowd. While they were in Sullivan & Devine's saloon Pohl was given some doped beer, and a few minutes afterward he started home. Griffin and Davis suggested that he might get arrested if he went out on the street in the condition that he was in then, and so they followed him. When the others came out in the street they saw Griffin and Davis together down the avenue toward the Rising Sun hotel where they had been before that evening. Then they disappeared and the rest of the crowd went to the Rising Sun. Shortly afterward they heard Pohl crying out, and coming out in the street they found him running about very much excited. He had been robbed of $22 behind the buildings.

A little while after that Griffin showed up again and asked what the trouble was. He explained his absence by saying that he went around the alley and into the back door of one saloon, and later into another. While he was in that saloon he heard a cry outside, and supposed that this was Pohl being robbed. He said he knew nothing of the robbery. Pohl identified Griffin on the stand as being the one that held him by the throat while the other of his two assailants took his money out of his pocket. Davis has not been seen since, but Griffin spent that night with one of his friends across the canal, and when he came up town next day he was arrested. He had no money with him then, and the police believe that if Griffin was implicated in the robbery he got none of the proceeds, Davis getting away with all of the money.

The addresses to the jury were begun before noon, and the case was expected to go to the jury this afternoon. Assistant County Attorney McClintock appeared for the state and H. B. Fryberger for Griffin.

A Delightful Lecture.

The lecture on "Scotland and the Scotch," by Dr. A. B. Meldrum, to be heard in this city next Monday evening, is a topic which is in line with fashionable fancy this winter, and will doubtless be one of the popular events of the season. There is a warm spot in the hearts of Americans for Scotland, and this pleasing subject, when handled by Dr. Meldrum, fairly thrills an audience with his humorous and pathetic delineation of Scotch life and description of scenes. The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views secured by Dr. Meldrum during a visit to Scotland last summer, which will be an added feature of enjoyment.

Every Evening (Except Sunday) at 5 o'clock, The Evening Herald is Sold by Newsboys on the Streets of West Superior.

PERSONALS.

C. P. Mickelson, of Mason, Mich., is in the city visiting his parents, at 319 West Fourth street.

Mrs. O. W. Sylvester, Jr., is seriously ill at 111 West Second street.

T. F. Sullivan and his son Raymond leave tonight for Montana, to be gone for thirty days.

S. R. Holden has gone to Chicago.

Thomas H. Peeler, of Mine Center, Ont., is at the St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Johnson, of Cloquet, were at the St. Louis last evening.

C. E. Bailey, of Eveleth, is at the St. Louis.

A. McCall, of Simcoe, Ont., is at the St. Louis.

A. J. Thomas, of Ely, was in the city yesterday, a guest at the St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Dixon, of Cloquet, were guests at the St. Louis last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Redfern, of Hibbing, were in the city last evening, and were at the St. Louis.

Deputy United States Marshal E. L. Warren, of Aitkin, was in the city last evening.

Charles W. Smith, of Fargo, is at the Spalding.

James D. Shearer, of Minneapolis, was at the Spalding today.

B. A. Dunbar, of Houghton, Mich., is at the Spalding.

A. S. Taylor, of Everett, Wash., is a guest at the Spalding.

Roland H. Hartley, was at the Spalding last evening.

Stephen Jewett, of Faribault, was at the Spalding last evening.

William Sauntry, the Stillwater lumberman, was in the city last evening.

Timothy Foley, the St. Paul railroad contractor, was in the city last evening.

George W. Butters of Minneapolis, formerly of Duluth, is in the city today.

Frank A. Mannen, an insurance man of Minneapolis, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Fagg and Mrs. J. H. Upham will leave today for Palm Beach, Fla., to spend a month.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio, 'Phone No. 9.

Tibbetts, undertaker, 21 East Sup. St.

Funeedany printing, see R. P. Co.

Bishop McGolrick will speak on temperance and the St. Clement Dramatic club will appear at the Catholic Association hall, corner Second avenue west and Fourth street, tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the Father Matthews Total Abstenance society. It is a free entertainment.

There is a clever vaudeville show at the Parlor theater this week, and large houses are on hand nightly The specialties are all entertaining and afford the patrons an abundance of fun for three hours.

Emma Blackfoot, a street walker, was sent to the county jail this morning for ten days, and N. Moore an ordinary drunk received a similar sentence.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Johnson, of Duluth Heights.

The birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lee, of 601 Garfield avenue, was reported this morning.

Union rink. Races tonight. Music.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Aaron Peterson and Ida Johnson, and to Fred J. Calhoun and Mary A. McLeod.

The case of the state against Henry M. Johnson charged with barbering without a license was dismissed in the municipal court this morning. Mr. Johnson will go before the state board of examiners at the next meeting and the case was dismissed at the suggestion of the state officials.

Union rink races tonight. Music.

The Hockey Team.

The Great Eastern Hockey club has selected the team that will play against the St. Paul team at the Union rink on Friday and Saturday evenings. These games promise to be the greatest attractions of the winter. The line up will be.

St. Paul.		Great Eastern.
Staughton..........	goal	..........Brunett
Brennan..........	point	............Wilson
Routh..........	point cover	..........Lloyd
Peabody........	left end	......Southerland
Manley.........	left center	.. ..Fairweather
Craig...........	right center	........Barini
Smith..........	right end	..........Winters

Great Eastern substitutes—Alworth and Lemieaux.

A SMALLER VERDICT.

Jury Awards King & Steele Nearly Nine Thousand Dollars.

The jury in the case of King & Steele against the city of Duluth agreed on a verdict shortly after the adjournment of court at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the sealed verdict thus reached was opened in court this morning and proved to be for the plaintiff in the sum of $8889.18, which is about $6000 less than the amount sought. In a former case a verdict for a larger amount that this was returned, amounting to nearly the full sum for which recovery was sought, but City Attorney Richards secured a new trial from the supreme court, and this reduced verdict is the result.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Dibell took up the case of the Duluth Trust company, as administrator of the estate of Archibald Finlayson, to recover $5000 from the Duluth Street Railway company. This is another of the personal injury cases growing out of the Lake avenue colision a year ago last September between a fire truck and a street car, in which two men were killed and two injured. The case has been tried before and the jury failed to agree.

Judge Cant this morning was still hearing the case of Maria Aske against the Duluth & Iron Range railroad. The plaintiff had rested and the company was putting in testimony. Some of the testimony is expert medical opinion as to the cause of the plaintiff's present condition and the probable effect of such an accident as occurred to her.

MAKING TROUBLE

The Friars In the Philippines Working to Retain Their Hold.

CIRCULATE REPORTS

That McKinley Will Reinstate Them and the Filipinos Are Wrought Up.

Manilla, Jan. 17, 7:05 p. m.—The presence here of Archbishop Chapelle, the apostolic delegate to the Philippines, is greatly stirring the Catholics of all nationalities. The Filipinos have gained the impression that Mgr. Chapelle came as the joint agent of President McKinley and the pope to reinstate the friars in their former power. One cause of the excitement is a statement which the Dominicans furnished to the Spanish press that Mgr. Chapelle, in visiting the heads of the order, told them he favored the retention of the brotherhoods, and that President McKinley shared his views, which were that "if the friars returned to their parishes they would be considered elements of good order, and therefore American agents."

Mr. Chapelle denies the accuracy of these statements, and Catholics of all sections are petitioning Mgr. Chapelle and Maj. Gen. Otis against the friars returning to their parishes, repeating the charges of oppressions, extortions and immoralities which, they assert, caused the revolt of 1896. The Catholics request that they be given priests not connected with the brotherhoods.

Delegations from many of the towns are visiting many of the provincial governors for the purpose of making the same request, and prominent Manilla Catholics are cabling the pope on the subject. It is said the friars will be driven out if they return to their parishes, and there will be trouble if the administration tries to protect them.

To quell the excitement, Maj. Gen. Otis consented to the publication, in the local newspapers, of a statement which he had made to a delegation of Filipinos, as follows:

"If the church authorities assign friars to curacies, who are obnoxious to the people, they will not be compelled to accept them. The individual liberty guaranteed by the American constitution will not be denied the Filipinos and the government will not force on them an ecclesiastical denomination contrary to their wishes."

Col. Kobbe, with the Forty-eighth infantry, sailed on board the transport Hancock today with gunboats escorting. The object of the force is probably the important islands of Samar and Leyte, which the insurgents hold.

The American blockade and the levies of the Tagal army have caused great suffering among the people and hundreds of persons are in almost a starving condition. The Tagal general, Maurricco, recently landed at Negros from the island of Panay and requested a conference with Col. Byrne. He proposed that the insurgents be let alone and permitted to wear side arms and uniforms in the towns until the war in Luzon was ended, when they would surrender. Col. Byrne refused to agree to this, however, and said they would be considered as bandits and shot if they were found armed.

Col. Byrne surprised the insurgent camp the same night and scattered the Filipinos, killing thirty of them, including a general.

METHUEN BAITS THE BOERS.

Makes a Demonstration to Draw Them From Kimberley.

Modder River, Cape Colony, Jan. 17.—There was a demonstration in force under Gen. Methuen yesterday, a division being engaged, with the object of ascertaining the strength and disposition of the Boer force, and also in order to try to draw the Boers from Kimberley, where lately they have been active.

The British discovered the Boers in great force and, being reinforced from the direction of Jacobsdal. At 4:30 the artillery opened fire, the shells dropping in the Boer intrenchments with great precision. The attack was directed against the Boer left. The firing continued until sunset, mostly with artillery, although the guards on the right fired some long range volleys. The Boers reserved their fire until the British were returning to camp in the darkness, when six shells followed them. There were no casualties among the British troops.

Members of Duluth Division, No. 3 Uniform Rank...

Are requested to meet at K. O. T. M. hall, Hunter Block, at 7:30 Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, in fatigue uniform to assist in the installation of officers of Duluth Tent, No. 1. By order,

C. L. O. LUCKEN, Capt.

Imagined He Was Held.

Joseph Sitaric, an insane Austrian caused considerable excitement at the Union depot this morning. He was in the smoking room and appeared to be under the impression that he was locked in there against his will. Suddenly he picked up a cuspidor and hurled it through one of the large windows facing on Fifth avenue west. He quickly followed the cuspidor through the window and landed safely on the pavement twelve feet below. Officer Kassmir started to arrest the man and the Austrian gave him a merry chase for about two blocks. He was locked up at police headquarters for a time and then friends took charge of him. Late this afternoon he became violent and the sheriff took him in charge. The insane man has a brother living in Eveleth and no disposition will be made of his case till he is heard from.

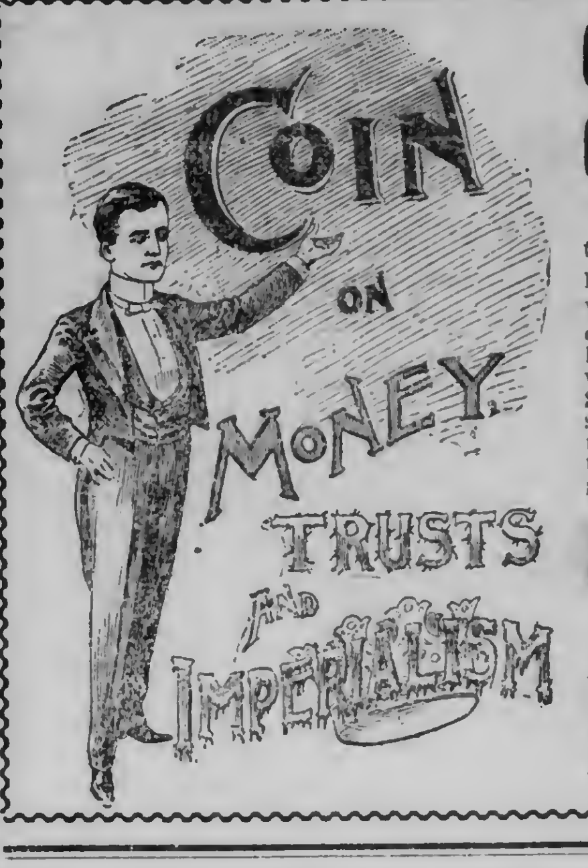
Board of Trade Complains.

There is a house in the rear of the Board of Trade building which the board has entered complaint with the health department several times. The charge is that slops, filthy water and most anything that happens to be in the house in the shape of refuse is cast out of the windows and doors into the alley alongside the house. Sometimes dishwater is thrown out of an upper floor window and will spatter the windows of the board of trade room. The members of the board thus far have been able to do nothing but gnash their teeth for none of their complaints have been heeded. They are talking of organizing a health department of their own and see if they cannot remedy the nuisance.

A few more days remain to buy trimmed hats regardless of cost at Silberstein & Bondy's.

B. KNOWLTON.

Union rink races tonight. Music.



Coin's Latest and Greatest Book...

Anybody that takes an interest in the next presidential campaign should procure a copy at once. He deals with the leading issues of the next campaign in his usual clear and exhaustive manner. In size the book will not be less than "Coin's Financial School," which had such an immense sale. It is positively the best publication this famous author has given to the public, and will no doubt be a great success.

BENNETT & Co.

214 West Superior St., Duluth, Minn.,

Are the distributing agents for St. Louis county, and are ready to furnish the books at 25c per copy, and will send them to any place in St. Louis county upon receipt of price, 25 cents.

There is Fashion in Food

As well as in Dress. We are going to give you a few ideas about how to prepare Soups, Sauces, Boullion and Beef Tea.

Armour's Demonstrators are Here and will do it for us

and serve dainty lunches free all this week from 11 a. m. until 5 p. m. daily. We want you to come.

Silberstein & Bondy Co.

BRAINERD & NORTHERN SOLD.

Reported That the Northern Pacific Has Secured It.

Minneapolis, Jan. 17.—The Brainerd & Northern, a road ninety-two miles long, running from Brainerd, Minn., to Bemidji, Minn., has passed out of the hands of the lumbermen, who originally built it for logging purposes. The stock has been transferred to a party headed by E. A. Merrill, of this city, who has been made president. It is said that the Merrill party is acting for the Northern Pacific, which would thus be given an entrance to the Rainy River country, and eventually an air line from Minneapolis to Winnipeg, since it forms a connection with the Brainerd & Northern at Brainerd. The road is a very profitable piece of property, and occupies a strategic position in Northern Minnesota.

RADICAL CHANGE MADE.

Alteration By Senate Committee in Nicaraugua Canal Bill.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The amendments made yesterday by the senate committee on interoceanic canals to the house Nicaraguan canal bill have been presented and circulated in the senate. The amendments prove to be more radical than at first announced by the members of the committee. The language of the president is practically changed throughout and several of the house provisions are entirely omitted. The most important omissions are the provisions which are made in the house bill for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and for the purchase of existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the latter provision in the house measure carrying an appropriation of $5,000,000. The senate bill, also, removes many of the limitations of the house as to persons to be employed in the proposed work. The provisions for a commission to act with the secretary of war is eliminated. The senate committee also makes specific provision that the canal shall be of sufficient size to accommodate vessels of the largest tonnage, and it increases the appropriation from $130,000,000 to $140,000,000.

LISTENED TO PAPERS.

Dissertation on Trade Topics Before the Lumbermen's Association.

Minneapolis, Jan. 7.—At the morning session of the Northwestern Lumbermen's association today, John Foley, New Hampton, Iowa, read a paper on "An Ideal Lumberman," and C. J. Traxler, Minneapolis, discussed lien laws. This afternoon there were three papers, by F. J. Whitlock, Belle Plaine, Minn., on "Local Associations;" J. H. Lathrop, Northfield, Minn., on "Neighborly Suggestions," and Ralph H. Burnside, Oskaloosa, Iowa, on "A Plea for the Local Retail Association."

The Retail Lumbermen's Insurance association met in the morning and listened to reports by President D. H. Ewing, of Des Moines, Iowa, and Secretary W. G. Hollis, Minneapolis. The financial statements showed a material reduction to the members in the cost of insurance. The total receipts were $61,390; losses, $8692; expenses, $7459; loans, $21,500; balance in banks, $9075. It was claimed that the association was saving its members $100,000 a year in insurance premiums. D. H. Ewing, Des Moines; H. E. Bacon, Minneapolis, and S. H. Bowman, Minneapolis, were re-elected directors.

WHILE THE IRON IS HOT.

Germany's Naval Program Sent to Federal Council.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—The new naval program has been already sent to the federal council and will thus probably be laid before the reichstag sooner than was expected. The government evidently intends to strike while the iron is hot. The conclusion of the Samoan treaty is expected before the middle of February. The unexpected long delay is due to the dilatoriness of the United States senate.

HAS A STRONG POSITION.

Cablegram Said to Have Come From Buller.

London, Jan. 17.—A relative of Gen. Buller is reported to have received a cablegram from the general yesterday to the effect that his force is occupying a strong position. This report lacks confirmation.

A special dispatch from Cape Town dated today says Gen. Gatacre has protested to the Boer commandant at Stormberg against allowing the wives and daughters of the Boer soldiers to reside in or near the camp.

A few more days remain to buy trimmed hats regardless of cost at Silberstein & Bondy's.

B. KNOWLTON.

Union rink races tonight. Music.

WEST DULUTH

Frank Wade left this afternoon on a short business trip to Bayfield, Wis.

The West Duluth club will give its dance at the Great Eastern hall tonight.

The Ladies of Rebekah surprised the Odd Fellows last night at their hall. The ladies served refreshments and a good time is reported by all.

Mrs. W. G. Levy left this afternoon for Minneapolis to visit her sister. From Minneapolis Mrs. Levy goes South to spend the winter.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. W. A. Kelly, corner of Fifty-fourth avenue and Main street. Mrs. H. B. Smith has charge of the program. The subject will be "Home Life."

Sale on skates continues this week at Wieland & Wade's.

The Chrysanthemum club will give a dance tomorrow night at Gilley's hall.

Attend club dance tonight, Great Eastern hall, 50 cents per couple.

Largest line of skates in town at Wieland & Wade's.

NOTICE.

News items, subscriptions, advertisements, etc., for The Herald, at West Duluth, may be left with H. A. Huntoon, at the Red Cross hospital.

RAG TIME FROM WAGNER.

Rag time has been given its rating by F. W. Root, musical authority. He says it bears the same relation to the great things of the musical world that Mother Goose's melodies do to the masterpieces of the world's literature.

While criticising this slowly, but extremely popular sort of music, Mr. Root says it came from the great maestros of the earth. Wagner lapsed into it much after the manner of statesmen who sometimes get tried and drop into versification. Mozart also had moments of fatigue or exuberance, when he dashed off a few notes in the measure of the cake-walk melody.

Some of the great literatures have written along the mental altitude of Mother Goose, says Mr. Root, and so have Bach and Beethoven yielded to the impulse to put their lofty thoughts into sharps and flats that would be appreciated in Halsted street, says the Chicago Tribune.

"I would not do away with rag-time music," said Mr. Root. "If some one should ask me if I would blot out Mother Goose's rhymes I would say unhesitatingly I would not do it. Mother Goose is a good thing in its way. So is rag time."

"To make the matter plain, rag time is syncopation. All of the great masters have employed syncopated notes. That is all right, or the masters would not have done it. But they did not write all of their works in syncopation. That shows that syncopation is good for awhile, but we do not want too much of it.

"Now, Mother Goose's literature is a good thing, but suppose you had nothing else to read you would get tired of it after awhile.

"What would you suggest to be done about it?" he was asked.

"Let it alone. The people who like it may learn after a while to like something else better."

"What objection lies against rag-time music?"

"It is a repetition of the same thing, that's all. There is nothing else in the world the matter with it. As I said, if it were not a good thing the masters would not have used it."

Among many oddities of rag time an example of its effect may be seen in the setting of "Old Hundred" to that measure.

"There is no such thing as good music or bad music," said Professor Emil Liebling. "You may set good music to bad or vicious wordings and the music becomes bad by implication. So with rag time. It is now lending itself to low vaudeville, in the main, and because of that association the music is denounced.

"The song from 'Carmen,' 'Love is a Wild Bird,' is one of the best examples of rag time in modern music. In the overture to 'Don Juan,' by Mozart, and in the sixth two-voiced invention of Bach we have good examples of syncopation.

"Rag time is simply having its day. It will be forgotten as a craze in a few years."

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THE BANK ACCOUNTS

Of Supporters of Senator Clark Are Examined Into By Committee.

ONE WAS INCREASED

By the Transfer of a Large Sum From Clark's Bank.

Washington, Jan. 17.—After a recess of four days the senate committee on privileges and elections today resumed its investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Hon. W. A. Clark to the senate from Montana. At the outset, Senator Faulkner stated, in behalf of Mr. Clark, that the letters written to him during and since the session of the legislature by Dr. Etter had been found in Butte, and were on their way to Washington.

The first witness today was William J. Cook, treasurer of the Thomas Cruse Savings bank, of Helena, who was questioned concerning the accounts of A. J. Davidson and Hon. J. K. Toole, with the bank. Davidson's account was opened Sept. 9, 1898, and closed Feb. 9, 1899. Davidson was considered a supporter of Clark in the senatorial campaign, and the effort was to show that the senator's money was being used.

Mr. Cook said that from first to last $21,800 was deposited in Davidson's name and $13,000 of this amount came to the bank in the shape of a draft from the bank of Clark & Bros., of Butte, and $3500 on a telegraphic order of transfer from that bank. He said the money was all checked out, but he could not remember to whom any of the checks were made payable.

In the case of Toole, there was an effort to connect his withdrawal from the senatorial contest with Senator Clark's name, but Mr. Cook said he knew nothing about politics. Cook said he had no recollection of any unusual number of $1000 bills in circulation in Helena during the winter of 1898-99, when the senatorial contest was on. The deposit slips in Toole's name showed deposits in currency amounting to $8765, from Nov. 3, 1898, to July 31, 1899. Davidson had been in the commission business but had made an assignment.

William A. Rector, who said he was an expert accountant, was the next witness. He testified that he had secured rooms in Helena to be used during the senatorial contest at the instance of A. J. Steele, getting three rooms in the Power block, which met Mr. Steele's requirements of a vault and a number of entrances. These rooms the witness described as a "trap," and said they were used for consultation with members of the legislature. He stated that he had seen several members in the room, and had heard that Messrs. Steele, Davidson and other supporters of Mr. Clark discuss ways and means of securing support for Clark. He had seen a sum of money, which he thought was $10,000, paid to one of the members.

Referring on cross-examination to his relations with Mr. Steele, the witness contended that the latter was no special friend of his. "The only sign of his friendship I ever received," he said, "was that after he had bought the grand jury, he gave me $50 to watch them."

This assertion raised a laugh and also a point of order which gave the committee considerable trouble. The committee, in order to keep the investigation within reasonable scope, had decided not to enter into the grand jury investigation. The information had been volunteered, and Mr. Faulkner insisted that if it was to stand he should have opportunity to refute it. The committee took the matter under advisement.

The witness gave the amounts which were, according to his information, paid to the different members of the grand jury.

During the discussion a tilt occurred between ex-Senator Edmunds and Faulkner, of counsel on the respective sides of the controversy.

"Don't try to take care of the witness," said the West Virginia ex-senator.

"I will take care of you if you don't keep within the rules," responded the Vermonter.

Senator Chandler interfered at this point and the investigation proceeded.

Mr. Rector said he was positive that the member of the legislature who was paid for his vote in the presence of the witness had put the money in his pocket. He said this man was one of a number of Republican members who were not to vote immediately for Clark, not until the "button was touched." Replying to Mr. Faulkner's efforts to show inconsistency between the statements made today and those made in Montana, Mr. Rector explained by saying:

"I have made no study of it, because there was no money in it for me."

"Are you certain of that?" asked Mr. Faulkner.

"Not a dollar," was the reply.

The committee adjourned till Friday before Mr. Rector concluded his testimony.

FORCE SPENT IN MOVING.

"It is strange how much dynamic force we throw into all our movements," remarked a physician, relates Answers. "We think we are moving gently and deliberately, but we are really wasting enough power to run an engine. Sit down on a chair that is an inch lower than you expected, and you come near going through the seat. It's the same when one encounters an unanticipated obstacle. The other day one of my patients attempted to light a cigar, and in carrying the match to the weed he struck his knuckles against a door and broke his index finger. Not long ago I was called to attend a lady who had miscalculated the height of the bottom step in descending a flight of steps. She thought it was similar to the others, but it was only half as high, and the result was that she landed on the pavement with a jar that sprained her knee. She was laid up for a couple of weeks.

"On one occasion I was myself knocked almost senseless by bumping my head against a rafter in the basement of this building. I thought I was moving along very cautiously, because it was quite dark, but I nearly fractured my skull." When you total up the amount of vitality you lose in this manner during a year you begin to see why people only live to 50 instead of 100."

"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."

A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

LIFE ON THE MUD FLATS.

Antoine Cicotte's Sad Experience With "Patreek La Murphee."

The door of Baptiste Montie's saloon out on the mud flats has seldom admitted a more forlorn, used-up-appearing individual that Antoine Cicotte when he limped in the morning after Christmas, says a Detroit, Mich., correspondent of the New York Sun. Every muscle and tendon in his body that any strain could render stiff and lame had evidently undergone such strain. His clothes had received even more generous treatment than his body, and in addition his remains—for this undertaker's expression best describes his general appearance—were most emphatically distinguished by the keen savor of that emblem and token of the mud flat French—the muskrat. His presence was almost too savory for the educated nose of the old muskrat hunters that crowded the barroom.

"Ha, Antoine! Comment ca va? You lookin' ver' fine dees morn. Your wife been wheep carpet wit you or you been fight wid king mussrat an' git li'l chaw up?"

"Naw, I jus' been on li'l Chistmas dinner down Alick Chassebois."

"Mon Dieu! You lookin' lak dey take you for goose an' fin' you li'l too tough."

"By gar, I feel ver' tough, too, all because why I 'low myself to descen' wit' somebody w'at ain' parfic' gen'leman an' keep company wit' some man lak dat Ar'sh."

"W'ot Ar'sh you been wit' mak' you look lak dat?"

"Sacre blue! Dat same ole Ar'sh dat leeve on Ecorse, Patreek La Murphee. I don' care who say, he ain' no gen'leman an I don' 'sociate wit' heem 'gain ver' soon in my s'ciety. You see, it lak dees. Me and Alick Chassebois we las' week hunt ze mussrat. Have very fine luck. Get t'ree-four dem ole saw-bill, couple dem li'l mud duck w'at Yankee call ze diver-to-hell an' 'bout seven ver' beeg mussrat. Me an' Alick we tak ze mussrat an' skeen him, stretch ze skeen on board an' trow ze body in pile wit' ze ole saw-bill an' diver-to-hell. W'en we all t'roo we tink have nice li'l Christmas dinner. So we clean t'ree mussrat, shtuff wid onyan, an' put in jes' li'l pickerel oil, an' ole saw-bill fat an' bake ver' fine. Den we tak out an' by gar! Ciel! You know how he smell, mak' ze mout' wataire all on inside an' tear in ze eye lak you got good news from home.

"Waal, jes we get heem on ze tabl', Alick look out ze door an' he say 'Parblue! Here comes dat Ar'sh Patreek La Murphee. He got on one nice li'l jag himsel' an' he got 'bout two more li'l jag in bot'l' w'at he carry in han'. By Gar! we cenvite heem in. We give li'l dinner, he give us li'l jag. Dat mak' ver' fine time. So Patreek La Murphee he come in an' say: 'Par la jaber, he lak a dinner firs' rate an' say we two ver' fine w'at he call 'Les Spalpeens.' Den we eat li'l while an' La Murphee he say dat if he didn' have li'l jag he tink he didn' care so much 'bout eat ze mussrat as he lak to eat dead crow w'at lit in ze sun 'bout two-t'ree week 'fore you cook heem, but w'en he got li'l jag he say he lak de mussrat jes same he lak everybody.

"Den he pass de two li'l jag he got left in bot'l' an' me an' Alick we bot' get one of heem, and La Murphee get li'l' one more too, and den we all begin laugh an' talk ver' loud an' say ver' witty t'ing an' sing gret many fine li'l' song, and' dat one 'bout:

> "'Ze win' she blow f'om ze nort', sout', east',
> Bom-by she blow some more,
> Ze scow she anchor off Grosse Pointe,
> T'ree acre f'om ze shore.'

"An' after we sing dat togedder all ver' fine den we begin talk li'l' politick, 'bout de Boerman Dutch, 'way off, good ways somewheres, how he shoot all times de Ainglaish, an' den I get exeite, an' my ole-time blood, w'at I get 'bout two hunnerd year 'go out of ole Quebec war, she all come on my head, an' I jump up an' hol' de bot'l', an' I tak beeg dreenk, an' I say:

"'Here to ze Boerman Dutch and to tousand diable wit ze Briteesh.'

"La Murphee he jump up an' he say jes' so loud lak a flash of tunder: 'An' I say to ze devil wit ze Briteesh mysel, an 'zen I say to devil wit heem; but by ze ver' holy power, I don' sit an' hear ze eat-frog-tead-an'-mussrat-Frenchman say to hell wit ze Briteesh,' he say. 'You ver' li'l' wart of ze scrawneen. If you got one drop of ze Briteesh blood in your ver-dirtee vein, you got tousand time more good blood dan if you got all French dirtee blood from Donyell in den of ze lion an Judas de li Scariot down to Bonaparts an' ze Dreyfus case.' Den he say: 'By ze holy sufferin' Julius Caesar, hees ghos', if you don' tak zat back on ze Briteesh,' he say, 'I mak on you ze face look lak ze back en of ze rag-man-wagon.'

"Dees didn' seem to me to talk lak parfic gen'leman an' I say: 'Par'bleu La Murphee; firs' I know you keep on, you try insool' me an' eef you insool' me I wan' you know plain w'at I get in ver' beeg rage.'

"'Insool' you,' he say. 'Insool' you! Invitin' me in your ver, dirtee li'l' house to eat dat mussrat w'at mak ver' seeck ze carrion crow wit' hee's nose plug! An' you drink ma ver' fine wheeskey an' try sen' your getter to tousand devil. Me insool' you! You ver' nasty guard-of-black, I can insool' of you de lak if I try heem.'

"Den I get ver' mad. I rage. I trow wit' my bot' han'. I feel my eye flash ze gran' light an' my moustach-bristle stick out lak ze same my great gran'fadder, ze corporal. I min' not dat La Murphee call my blood dirtee, but w'en he insool' ze li'l' house an' ze ver' fine dinner of mussrat den no longer I fear him. I say:

"'La Murphee—stop ra' dere.'

"Den he say: 'De sufferin' of murder! I won' dirtee my han' on ze lak of you—I jes' poun' you wit' ze brudder of your own bone an' skin.'

"An' den 'fore I get chance to kill heem or run 'way off or do one t'ing he peeck up a skin body of ze mussrat by ze laig, an' he grab me ver hard an' begin poun' jes' lak he hammer on nail, an' on'y my haid ze nail an' mussrat ze hammer, an' on'y bom'by mussrat come all to li'l' piece. I t'ink he drive me in groun' same lak pos'hole. Good many time I say: 'Bless all time ze Briteesh. I take heem all bak.' but he jes' say:

"'Say dat agin an' may be nex' time you say heem ver' much quicker.'

"Jess so long dat mussrat las' he keep on poun'. I 'fraid he tak 'nudder, but Alick he peeck up all saw-bill an' ze diver-to-hell an' ze body of ze mussrat an' run safe over to Jacque Labadie so de Ar'sh couldn' get heem. Bom'by La Murphee he trow ze laig in my face an' he tak his bot'l' wit' one ver' small part of li'l jag lef' in an' he walk 'way an' sing some song 'bout:

> Wen he go to Flander to fight le Bonepart
> 'T was f'om ze brave Colairs he nevaire deed part.
> And w'en ze Frechmen see me 't was f'om me zey deed run,
> For 'twas ver' well he know dat I was ze Paddy son.

"An some more lak dat. Den he go 'way off an' I feel ver' bad. I t'ink he get some mussrat eenside my haid, for w'en I sleep I dream mussrat an' w'en I wake I see mussrat and w'en I got shut my eye I see jes' so many mussrat as w'en he open an' all time I see an' tas' an' smell mussrat, mussrat, mussrat. An' I say all time, 'To tousand diable wit' Briteesh an Ar'sh an' La Murphee,' but I don' say it no more to Ar'sh, for I don' t'ink no more he know how to ack lak parfec' gen'leman."

INDIANS AND RAILROADS.

A Western Road that Stands Well With Reds.

As the traveler passes through the big Sioux reservation in Montana on the overland express he is impressed with the uniform respect with which the Indians treat everybody connected with the railroad.

"The Indian is no fool," said a Great Northern official with whom I discussed the subject, says a writer in the Atchison Daily Globe. "He knows when he is well treated and seldom expects anything unreasonable. This railroad has never knowingly done an Indian a wrong. We paid liberally for the right to cross the reservation, and any differences that arise are treated with consideration. We never try to impose upon the Indians in any way, nor do we permit them to impose upon us. When trains first began to run through the reservation, a number of ponies were killed by accident. We promptly paid for them and the owners were satisfied. A few cunning Sioux thought they saw in the situation an opportunity to make money, and drove their ponies to the track to be killed and paid for. We discovered the trick and appealed to the chief, who promptly suppressed the iniquity. This is the nearest approach to a misunderstanading that we have had."

A good story is told of a big chief who wanted to trade 100 ponies for a locomotive. He did not appreciate the utility of the track and thought he could dash over the prairies at will with the iron horse. It took some time and patience to get the idea out of the chief's head, but he finally relented. It was, however, a great disappointment.

Another story is connected with payment of the right-of-way through the reservation. It may not be quite accurate in letter, but it is true in spirit. The through express from St. Paul to Helena had not been running long when a strange incident happened out on the prairie.

A solitary Indian, feathered in stately fashion and mounted on a horse of rare beauty, occupied a conspicuous position beside the track and gave the engineer a friendly signal to stop. Off went the steam and a gentle touch of the air brake brought the long train to a standstill.

The red man explained that he represented his tribe in a matter of right-of-way. There had been a mistake and the railroad ought to pay some more money. In this formal and diplomatic manner, the Indian explained, the matter was presented for adjustment, in full confidence that the great white chief who built the railroad would be just to his Indian friends.

For the engineer this was a poser. He had no idea that he was a diplomat, but he was, all the same. He called the conductor, and all three discusssed the case. The white men knew nothing of the merits of the matter. The Indian talked like one who understood his business and was telling the truth.

The amount involved was only a few dollars, and the conductor looked as wise as possible. He was a man of common sense sharpened by frontier life. With due deliberation he wrote out a receipt, which the Indian ambassador signed and the engineer witnessed. The money was paid out of the cash collections, and the conference was at an end.

The red man mounted his horse and applied his spurs. The engineer stepped into the cab and pulled a lever.

For an instant a party of Eastern capitalists occupying an observation car were face to face with the Indian horseman. The white men received a lasting impression of majestic dignity and grace. The red man was dazzled by a vision of luxury of which he had never dreamed.

The extremes of civilization and savagery had met and parted in friendship. The Indian, according to tribal custom, reported the success of his mission with solemn formality and suppressed joy.

The train conductor, according to the regulations of a modern corporation, made a notation to the auditor on a blank form provided for the purpose, explaining why he was short in his cash, and asking that his report be held in abeyance until he could secure the approval of his irregular act by a higher official.

The approval came, with a statement that the Indian was right. There has been a mistake in the right-of-way settlement. It was also stated that the president of the railroad had intimated that while rules are sacred things there are times when common sense may serve a good purpose.

SUCH IS SOUTH AFRICA.

Pictures of the Lower Part of the Continent.

You land in South Africa at the foot of a mountain 3600 feet high. They call it Table mountain, and the veil of mist that, excepting on very clear days, overhangs it, South Africans are pleased to term the "Tablecloth." Presenting a front of solid rock, 1000 feet in height, perpendicular as a wall, and for half a mile on top level, this mountain offers the best natural signboard on earth. Time and again have British firms attempted with fabulous sums to secure it for advertising purposes, but, as yet, there has been no such defacement, says Ainslee's Magazine.

Table mountain marks the tip end of the dark continent. Below it nestles the city of Cape Town, a beautiful bay stretching out in the foreground. On the west the mountain breaks off abruptly, and the railroad skirts about it to the interior. On the east it slopes off into a hilly, picturesque formation known as the "Lion's Back," and then gradually rises into the Drakensburg mountains. This is the only great mountain range south of the Zambesi, and by noting its location one may understand in a thrice just what South Africa is geographically. Steaming along the east coast from Cape Colony northward, you have the Drakensburg in view nearly all the way to Beira, a distance of 2000 miles. In Cape Colony and Natal the mountains in many places dip the water's edge, and with a field glass one may see on their crags and peaks smoke curling up from the native villages. In Portuguese territory the mountains recede slightly from the coast, and at Delagoa bay there is an intervening stretch of lowland twenty miles wide. At Beira this has increased to sixty miles. At the Zambesi the Drakensburg ends.

To get into the interior of South Africa from any of five coast landing places—Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Delagoa bay and Beira—one must cross a short extent of low land and then ascend steep mountains. Having arrived there, the traveler is conscious of little or no descent, five-sixths of the whole interior being a vast plateau that extends to the Zambesi on the north, the Atlantic ocean on the west, and varies in altitude from 3000 to 6000 feet above the sea.

A fringe of tropical country, where bloom the magnolia and the rose, where flourish the orange, pineapple, lemon, guavo, grape, banana, the cotton and the tea plant; a long stretch of mountains running parallel with the Indian ocean, the highest peaks of which are capped with snow, and in whose valleys wave tracts of wheat and corn; a vast prairie, dotted here and there with patches of scrub Woodland, mission stations and immense farms with millions of sheep and cattle grazing thereon; a few thousand hamlets scattered like oases over a great landscape, made black by the native Africans who live in thatched huts, and wear but a breech cloth; a dozen large towns where is heard the clang of the American trolley car and the clatter of the police patrol, and about which men cluster as flies gather to a jar of sweets; the remnants of a once mightly zoological garden, including many leopards, beautiful and lithe, baboons, antelope, jackals and crocodiles, a less number of hippopotami and a few herds of buffalo, elephants and giraffes; some iron ore, some coal, some copper and a little silver; forty miles of gold and 100 acres of diamonds. That is South Africa.

OLD AGE IN THE SOUTH.

Good Sporting Blood Never Becomes Stagnant With Years.

"Some one has said," remarked Jack Tollifer, says the New York Sun, "that the closing years in the life of a Southern gentleman are sad and lonely; that the man who leads an out-of-door life, hunting and horse-racing, has no resources left with which to lighten his old age. Well, it may be so, but it seems to me that that's a rather sweeping statement. Just take my Uncle Archie in Virginia, whom I visited during the holidays, three years ago.

"'Why, Jack!' he exclaimed as he met me at the door of the square old-fashioned homestead. 'I am glad to see you. Come right in and make yourself comfortable.'

"I followed him into the dining room, where the carved oaken legs of the old sidetable were almost bowed under the game and fruits and wines.

"'Yes, Jack,' my uncle said, when we were seated, 'it certainly does seem good to see you, and I only wish you'd come oftener. But I suppose I'm gettin' to be poor company for a young chap like you. The boys' they have their huntin' and ridin', but we old fellows have to just sit 'round and think it all over. No more foxes or coons when your knees get feelin' that stiff way; I guess there isn't much left in this world for your uncle now. But it's a great comfort for to see you again, Jack; 'deed it is.'

"It did seem hard for an old widower to be living that lonely life, too old to take any part in the hunting that he was so fond of, and with no one to talk to but old Joe and Aunt Sally. His one remaining interest seemed to center in his pet horse, who, like his master, was of good thoroughbred stock, but well on in years.

"'Jack,' my uncle said on the morning of my departure, 'Robert L. and I may be well on past huntin' and racin' days, but I'm going to drive you down to the station behind him, and, though there may be horses in the county that may faster now, I don't think we'll miss that train of yours by very much. Joe, just let that shovellin' rest awhile, and harness Robert L. to the light buggy. I shall drive Mr. Tollifer to the station.'

"The old darky touched his hat and hobbled off to the stable. Soon he returned leading Robert L. with one hand and dragging the clinking harness with the other. In the road he stopped, threw the lines over the horse and hobbled back to fetch the buggy. Just then we heard a shouting and the sounds of galloping hoofs up the road. Nearer and nearer it came, until a small party of horsemen dashed into sight and did not stop until they drew rein in front of Uncle Archie.

"'Col. Tollifer,' the leader began breathlessly, 'have you seen—er—the boys—er—age by here lately? Jest scared up a big red fox—er—biggest ever seen here—started up back of—'

"'What!' shouted Uncle Archie, his eyes suddenly snapping. 'Big red fox? First in two years. No. Which way? I haven't seen 'em. Good-by, Jack. God bless you, my boy. 'Joe,' he cried, 'you drive Mr. Tollifer to the station!'

"Sweeping the harness off, he scrambled excitedly to Robert L.'s back, and without saddle or stirrup flew on with the rest in their mad tear down the road. Soon I could only catch glimpses between the clouds of dust of the white whiskers blowing back over his shoulders—an impressive reminder of that old age which, they say, so saddens the lives of gentlemen of the South."

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS STENOGrapher and clerk in office. Address in own writing, stating salary wanted. P 71, Herald.

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WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—100,000 AGENTS wanted at once, to sell "Life and Work of Dwight L. Moody." Official and authentic edition. Written by his son, William R. Moody and Ira D. Sankey. Liberal terms, freight paid, credit given. Outfit free. Write today. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 324 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS on easy payments. No experience or capital required. Gately Supply Co., 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

A BOY OF 17 WANTS WORK OF ANY kind; has experience as restaurant porter and knows the city well. Call or address H. A. F., 110 First avenue west.

WANTED—PLACE BY A COMPETENT girl for general housework. Good wages required. M 86, Herald.

WANTED—BY GIRL 16 YEARS OF age, light housework. 1007 Garfield avenue.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BAND SAW filer; can take care of double band mill. Address Lyman Niley, Emporium, Pa.

WANTED — HOUSECLEANING, OR stores and offices to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

HOTELS.

Hotel Northern,
208 West Superior St.,
Serves Business Men's Lunch

Every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2. p. m. Oysters, Live Lobsters, Crabs and deep sea delicacies at all hours. First-class Chef in charge.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND CONtents, consisting of confectionery, groceries, lunch and living rooms; 2602 West Superior street. Reason for selling, owner going in other business.

FOR SALE—A NEW PORTLAND CUTter. Can be seen at 326 West Third street.

FOUR HEAVY TEAMS, LOGGERS, AT Downie's stock yards. Also fresh cows.

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF ART WORK in twelve parts of Lake Superior region, 1899, by Art Photograuve company, of Oshkosh, Wis. Address L. N. Clausen, Washburn, Wis.

FOR SALE—HEAVY TEAM, 3200 pounds weight. Enquire 519 East Superior street.

FOR SALE—TWO CUTTERS, ONE speeder and one single two-seat. If wanted seat drops in behind. Will sell cheap. Apply M. S. Burrows, the Great Eastern.

FRESH MILCH COWS FOR SALE cheap. 1918 West Superior street.

FOR SALE—TRHEE ROOM FURNISHed flat, steam heated, electric light, for housekeeping. Cheap. C. 31, Herald.

PIANO $65 BUYS FINE ROSEWOOD Piano, full key board. Rooms 2 and 3, over Suffel's shoe store.

FRESH MILK COWS FOR SALE OR trade. 929 Fourth avenue east. I. Levine.

ORGAN $30 ESTEY MAKE, HIGH top, walnut case, almost new. Rooms 2 and 3, over Suffel's shoe store.

Horses! Horses!

Large consignments of heavy logging and draft horses are daily placed on the Midway Horse Market of
BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN,
Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.

PIANO $175 FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT Piano, mahogany case, almost new. Rooms 2 and 3, over Suffel's shoe store.

FOR SALE—BUFFALO OVERCOAT IN good condition. Address K 100, Herald.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LOTS OF MONEY MADE IN STOCKS in Wall street with $50. Principal guaranteed. Send for particulars. Ainslee & Co., bankers, 32 Broadway, New York.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE UNFURnished rooms; furnace heat; bath, water, light furnished if desired; three closets and hall; cheap to right party. Address H 93, Herald.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front room with board, for two gentlemen. 126 West Third street.

STEAM HEATED FURNISHED rooms. 23 Phoenix block.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, AT No. 132 West Fourth street.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room with alcove bed-room, use of bath. 11 West Fourth street.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. Gas, electric light, bath. $16.00 per month. Address P. 33, Herald.

FOR RENT—HALL.

MASONIC TEMPLE HALL, FOR dances, concerts and entertainments. Seats 200. Elevator. Apply to E. P. Alexander, 311 Torrey building.

PROFESSIONAL.

HAIR, MOLES AND WARTS REMOVED Germicide guaranteed for dandruff and falling hair. Corns removed without pain. Mme. Boyd, 216 West Superior St.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

IF IN NEED OF A NO. 1 TYPEWRITER call at 12 Fifth avenue west and see the cheapest one on the market for thirty days.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY—A CUTTER; MUST be cheap. Address P 32, Herald.

WANTED A DRIVING HORSE FOR his keeping, or will buy if cheap. E. L., Herald.

LOST.

LOST—AT FIRST M. E. CHURCH OR on way to street car, ladies' leather pocket book with small sum of money. Please return to W. C. Sherwood's office, Torrey block, and receive reward.

LOST—POCKET BOOK CONTAINING $9, two receipts and envelope addressed Mrs. Hannegan. Finder will be rewarded by returning to the owner, Mrs. Hannegan, at Glass Block store.

MIDWIFE.

MIDWIFE — MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. Croix avenue. Private hospital.

CLAIRVOYANT.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRvoyant. 704 East Second.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings of every month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 29, 1900. Work, First degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 22, 1900. Work, Third degree. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 24, 1900. Work, M. M. degree. Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month. 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Jan. 23, 1900. Work, Red Cross degree. J. T. Armstead, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. I. W. Smith, W. M.; W. J. Stephens, recorder, John C. Walker, financier; residence 810 East Seventh street.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; W. C. Weld, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

I. O. F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTers—Court Commerce No. 3283, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Kalamazoo block, second floor. H. W. Krause, C. R.; W. W. Hoopes, R. S.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, second and fourth Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. Harry Harrington, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—meets Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 8 p. m. at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. Work in Third rank. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; H. W. Krause, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F., meets Tuesday evening Jan. 16, 8 p. m. Work in First degree, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

NOTICE OF ADJOURNMENT OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Notice is hereby given that the mortgage foreclosure sale heretofore advertised to be held at the court house in the city of Duluth, Minnesota, in the foreclosure of that certain mortgage in which Angus R. Macfarlane and Catherine H. Macfarlane, his wife, were mortgagors, and L. D. Wilkes was mortgagee, which mortgage was dated September 26th, 1896, and recorded in the office of the register of deeds of St. Lous County, Minnesota, on the 27th day of November, 1896, at 3:40 o'clock p. m., in Book 141 of mortgages, on Page 80, sale on which mortgage foreclosure was advertised to take place on the 16th day of January, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., was at the request of said mortgagee, L. D. Wilkes, adjourned to take place at the hour and place mentioned in said advertisement on January, 18th, 1900, and said sale will take place at said time and place.

L. D. WILKES,
Mortgagee.

WINDOM & McMAHON,
Attorneys for Mortgagee.
Exchange building, Duluth, Minnesota.
Duluth Evening Herald—Jan-16-17-1900.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**9 00 am *1 55 pm *11 15 pm	ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS	*6 45 am **1 40 pm *7 00 pm

Sleepers for 11:15 p. m.; train ready at 9 p. m. Passengers may remain in sleeper at Minneapolis until 8 a. m.
Train for Fond du Lac and New Duluth **9:00 a.m.
FROM UNION DEPOT, CITY TICKET OFFICE, 332 West Superior street, corner Providence building. Tickets sold to all points. Telephone 218.

EASTERN R'Y OF MINNESOTA.

City Ticket Office—432 West Superior St.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 10 p. m. *11 15 p. m.	ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	†2 10 p. m. *7 00 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

*8 15 a.m.	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points	*6 45 p.m.
†3 00 p.m.	Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	†12 m.

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.

J. G. MOONEY,
Northern Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..Iron Junction..Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar..... Wolf Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar..... Biwabik Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar.... Mt. Iron Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar.... Hibbing Lv	12:35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON.
General Passenger Agent.

North-Western Line.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8 35 a m *4 30 p m	St. Paul, Mpls., Twilight Limited—	**3 05 pm *9 59 pm
*5 10 p m	Chicago, Milwaukee, Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Fast Mail.	*10 55 a m

Wagner Sleepers. Free Chair Cars.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.

Telephone 44.
426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave.	*Except Saturday. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
*7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED	†8 30 am
†8 40 am	Copper Country Daylight Express	†7 55 pm

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar........ Ely Lv	7:19 a.m.

THE MILWAUKEE LINE

The Pioneer Limited.
Only Perfect Train in the World.
Best Dining Car Service.
LOWEST RATES TO ALL POINTS.

J. T. CONLEY,
Ass't Genl. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Lovers of Comfort and a Good Table

SHOULD TRY THE—

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

DINING CAR SERVICE.

Meals in Dining Cars are Served a la Carte.

Direct line to Oshkosh, Neenah, Marshfield, Fond du Lac, Menasha, Stevens Point, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and all points

EAST AND SOUTH.

Pullman Parlor Sleeping Cars. Fine Day Coaches.

DAILY SERVICE.

4:00 p.m.	Lv.... Duluth .....Ar	11:15 a.m.
4:15 p.m.	Lv.. W. Superior..Ar	11:00 a.m.
4:35 p.m.	Lv..... Superior .....Ar	10:37 a.m.
7:25 p.m.	Lv..... Ashland .....Ar	7:45 a.m.
4:14 a.m.	Ar..... Neenah Lv	11:55 p.m.
4:34 a.m.	Ar..... Oshkosh Lv	11:31 p.m.
5:09 a.m.	Ar...Fond du Lac...Lv	10:55 p.m.
7:15 a.m.	Ar.... Milwaukee Lv	8:45 p.m.
9:45 a.m.	Ar..... Chicago Lv	6:15 p.m.

For rates or other information, apply City Ticket Office, 428 West Superior street, Union Depot, or

W. M. STEPHENSON,
430 W. Superior St. General Agent

Burlington Route

FINEST TRAIN ON EARTH FROM
ST. PAUL
—AND—
MINNEAPOLIS
—TO—
CHICAGO.

Open Every Saturday Night the Year Round.

Half Price!
650 Men's Overcoats, Boys' Suits.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
The Great Eastern
THE BURROWS STORE.
Duluth
SUPERIOR ST.
3rd AVE. W.

Half Price!
1000 Men's Suits, Boys' Reefers.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

An Extraordinary Price Cutting Event in The Hat Department....

Three Days' Special Low Priced Selling of Men's Soft Hats and Winter Caps--Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

The most important sale of Men's Soft Hats and Winter Caps in the history of the house commences tomorrow morning.

Fedora Hats.

75 dozen Men's Fedora Hats, black and three shades brown, silk trimmed; regular price $1.50, $1.75. This Sale

$1.23

60 dozen Men's Fedora—in black, Seal brown, Cedar, Maples and Pearl colors; regular price $2, $2.25. This Sale

$1.47

45 dozen Men's Fedora—in all colors; regular price $2.50. This Sale

$1.85

Fedora Hats.

50 dozen Men's Fedora; regular price $3. This Sale

$2.43

30 dozen The Burrows Special Fedora Hats, new Fall and Mid-winter Blocks; in the latest shades for winter wear; regular price $3.50. This Sale

$2.94

25 dozen Burrows ultra fashionable Fedoras, with more style and quality than you'll find in exclusive stores for $5. This Sale

$3.23

Exactly Half Price! **Winter Caps** Exactly Half Price!

100 dozen in Deweys, Hartfords and Kingston Golf, Golf Yacht styles, in Blue and Black Kerseys, plain and fancy Cheviots.

......M. S. BURROWS......

LAND OFFICE DECISION.

Local Officers Decide Against Dominic Burns In a Contest.

The local land officers yesterday made public a decision in the case of C[illegible] Signalness against Dominic Burns, involving land in section 1 52-1. Burns filed a homestead entry and Signalness contested on the ground that Burns had never established a residence on the land, and that he had abandoned it. Burns in his defense pleaded that it was necessary for him to work through sickness in his family, etc., and that this had caused him to keep away from the land much of the time. He [illegible], however, that he always intended to make it his home as soon as he was able to do so. Upon the allegation that he had abandoned the land the officers found that there was reason to believe that he had, from the fact that he had voted at an election in Virginia, and had held the office of assessor there, a place fifty miles from the land he had entered as a homestead. This led the officers to the conclusion that he had abandoned the land, and that he did not claim it as his place of residence.

Teachers' Examination.

Teachers' examinations will be held at Duluth, Tower and Virginia Friday and Saturday Feb. 2 and 3, when the following program will be carried out: Friday—Spelling, 8 to 8:15 a. m.; reading, 8:20 to 9:15 a. m.; arithmetic, 9:20 to 10:20 a. m.; physiology and hygiene, 10:30 to 11:20 a. m.; grammar, 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.; geography, 2 to 3 p. m.; United States history, 3:15 to 4:15 p. m.; music, 4:20 to 5:10 p. m. Saturday—County superintendent's professional test, 8 to 9 a. m.; plane geometry, 9:10 to 10:10 a. m.; natural philosophy, 10:21 to 11:20 a. m., civil government, 11:30 a. m. to 12:20 p. m.; drawing, 1:30 to 2 p. m.; elementary algebra, 2 to 3 p. m.; physical geography, 3:10 to 4:10 p. m.; general history, 4:20 to 5:20 p. m.

Wants the Timber.

James R. Jewett this morning began a suit in district court to compel Adolphus Osborn and others to carry out an agreement they are claimed to have made with him to sell him the timber on certain land for $150, in October, 1898. He claims that he deposited the money and asked for the deed but that the defendants have so far failed to come up with the deed, and he asks the court to make them carry out their contract. Windom & McMahon are the attorneys.

More Lake Avenue Transfers.

Another large transfer of Lake avenue property to the interests that have created such a stir in the property of that vicinity for the past few weeks was recorded in the office of the register of deeds this morning. John H. Upham transfers to John W. Wolvin for a consideration of $20,000 four lots on Minnesota Point, one on Lake avenue and three on Minnesota avenue, all adjoining Buchanan street. The property is described as lot 2, Lake avenue, and lots 1, 3 and 5, Minnesota avenue, Cowell's addition to Duluth, and the four lots comprise a tract at the lower end of a block just north of the Culver warehouse, and even with the outer end of the St. Paul & Duluth warehouse.

A. O. U. W. Memorial Service.

The A. O. U. W. held a memorial service last evening in Odd Fellows' hall. It was a joint meeting of all the lodges in the city and more than 500 people attended. Fred Ehling, master workman of lodge No. 110 presided. There were eulogies by J. E. Cooley and Judge Carey. There was an exceptionally good musical program in which the Misses Oppel and Nelson, Mrs. Bussy and Miss Jennie Schadewald participated.

A St. Paul Engagement.

Many Duluth people will be much interested in the announcement of the engagement of Miss Nan Newell, of St. Paul, and Samuel Dunn, of Philadelphia. Miss Newell has visited in Duluth several times and has always been one of the most popular of the visiting young women. Mr. Dunn is a banker in the Quaker City and is a cousin of Robert R. Dunn, of St. Paul, who is interested in Duluth corporations. The announcement was made yesterday.

Grand Chancellor Here.

Arthur J. Stobbart, of St. Paul, grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Minnesota, made an official visit to the North Star lodge No. 35 at Elks' hall last evening and exemplified the secret work of the order. After the second rank was conferred, the knights, about 150 in number, partook of an elegant lunch which was served in the dining hall. George E. Arbury acted as toastmaster for the evening. Grand Chancellor Stobbart spoke upon the growth and the order in general. He also paid a touching tribute to the Rathbone Sisters and expressed a wish to see them some day recognized as an auxiliary of the order. F. L. Young made a few remarks in favor of the uniform rank, which were enthusiastically received. Short speeches were also made by C. W. Stilson, J. L. Cromwell, W. W. Butchart, W. M. Hillis, J. B. Gibson and others. The K. of P. band, numbering twenty-five pieces, rendered several selections and the evening's enjoyment was closed with singing by the quartet.

Seek not to steal the other fellow's light,
Rather put on steam and make your own,
Do whatever you do with all your might,
By taking Rocky Mountain Tea at night.
Ask your druggist.

DULUTH IMPERIAL FLOUR.
WE GUARANTEE EVERY PACKAGE OF
TO BE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

A LARGE INCREASE

First Day's Registration Much Greater Than First Day Last Year.

MEANS A LARGE VOTE

Total of 2221 Names Placed on Lists---Figures in Detail.

Yesterday's registration was the heaviest for the "first day" since the presidential election of 1896. Throughout the city unusual interest was taken, and every precinct, with the exception of the third of the First ward and the first of the Third ward, which were not reported at noon, show large increases over the registration for the first day a year ago.

All indications point to an unusually heavy vote for a spring election, and from yesterday's registration it is estimated that the total registration will run close to 7000. A feature of the increase, aside from politics, is the large number of new names registered. The judges report that many voters registered for the first time after taking out citizenship papers, and an equally large number of men registered as coming here from other cities since the last election.

The total registration yesterday was 2221 as compared with 1189 for the first day a year ago. Yesterday's total was shy fifty-seven names of doubling last year's total for the first day, but this may be made up when the judges of the two missing precincts get around to report.

The banner precinct yesterday was the fourth of the Sixth, with a total of 118 names as compared with 51 a year ago. The fourth of the First gave the West End precinct a close run, however, with a total of 116 as compared with 45 a year ago.

The next registration day will be Tuesday, Jan. 23, and the booths will be open from 6 o'clock in the morning till 9 at night. Usually the second day's registration is much heavier than the first.

The following is a comparative statement of yesterday's registration with the first day of last spring's election:

	Yesterday.	Last Year.
FIRST WARD.		
First precinct	45	28
Second precinct	34	21
Third precinct	—	—
Fourth precinct	116	45
Fifth precinct	48	35
Total	243	164
SECOND WARD.		
First precinct	75	22
Second precinct	83	33
Third precinct	99	61
Fourth precinct	96	47
Total	353	163
THIRD WARD.		
First precinct	—	—
Second precinct	88	20
Third precinct	72	23
Fourth precinct	76	34
Total	236	77
FOURTH WARD.		
First precinct	36	29
Second precinct	41	40
Third precinct	41	28
Fourth precinct	40	18
Fifth precinct	40	23
Total	198	138
FIFTH WARD.		
First precinct	85	33
Second precinct	82	35
Third precinct	43	20
Fourth precinct	50	27
Fifth precinct	34	27
Total	294	142
SIXTH WARD.		
First precinct	26	17
Second precinct	60	32
Third precinct	38	17
Fourth precinct	118	51
Fifth precinct	50	21
Sixth precinct	40	19
Total	332	157
SEVENTH WARD.		
First precinct	83	24
Second precinct	68	48
Third precinct	56	32
Fourth precinct	34	27
Fifth precinct	48	31
Total	289	162
EIGHTH WARD.		
First precinct	60	44
Second precinct	35	19
Third precinct	55	35
Fourth precinct	33	24
Fifth precinct	31	21
Sixth precinct	13	9
Seventh precinct	29	16
Eighth precinct	20	18
Total	276	186

Modern Samaritans Attenti'n

The regular meeting of Alpha council, No. 1, will be held at 7:30 o'clock p. m., sharp, on Wednesday evening, in order to prepare for the initiation of a class of seventy-five members.

Attest: W. B. HENDERSON, G. S.
WALLACE P. WELBANKS, Scribe.

The Tenth Avenue Viaduct.

City Engineer McGilvray will leave this evening for St. Paul for a conference with the chief engineers of the St. Paul & Duluth and Northern Pacific railway companies in regard to the building of a temporary timber viaduct over the railroad tracks at Tenth avenue west. Mr. McGilvray has drafted plans for the temporary structure with ten spans of from forty-five to thirty feet in length and leaving a sidewalk space of six feet. He says this bridge will cost $2000, of which the city will be required to pay about $600.

Have I not bidden ye beware of something said to be the same as Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine company? If ye are truly wise heed this warning. Ask your druggist.

Queen & Crescent route, twenty-four hours Cincinnati to Florida, fifty-four hours to Havana.

Fresh Norwegian cod liver oil, make of '99, at C. J. Tufte's drug store, 2015 West Superior street.

Union rink races tonight. Music.

A Young Lady

Would like to make up a class for the study of Shorthand and Typewriting at West End. Reasonable terms. Will teach evenings if desired. Address
STENOGRAPHER, Herald.

Silberstein & Bondy Co. | *Silberstein & Bondy Co.*

These important sales are making the store look like pre-holiday time and the selling improves as the sales continue.

Silks and Dress Goods...

Have never seen so low a selling price as now, because we've never been as willing to take so little for so much. Think of buying—

65c and 50c Silks at 30c a yard
$1.25, $1.00 and 75c Silks at 50c a yard
$1.50, $1.25 and $1.00 Silks at 70c a yard and
$1.75, $1.50 and $1.25 Silks at 90c a yard.

They're divided into four lots for convenience, and arranged for quick selling in center of Silk and Dress Goods section. Not merely a few pieces of odds and ends but hundreds of good desirable styles. True enough many styles are on sale that were here before this season, but we are making decided price cuts where such is the case, and silks are always good, either for waists, dresses or trimmings. Good, careful women shoppers who **know** values tell us that this is the best Silk buying opportunity that Duluth has seen in months. Do you think so?

Dress Goods, too, come in for their share of praise, because desirable and reliable Dress Goods are extremely hard to get at such prices. Seeing them will do much more good than explanations here so we'll merely go over a few prices for your guidance:

Colored Dress Goods.

We place on sale 15 pieces Coverts, Venetians, Homespuns and Tweeds that sold at $1.50 and $1.75—at yard................ **$1.00**

Also 54-inch Homespuns, Venetians, Silk Mixtures and Mohair Broches,

In all about 20 pieces, were from $1.00 to $1.75 the yard; will be on sale at................ **75c**

25 pieces plain and fancy silk and wool, all-wool, Jamestown Novelties and Imported Mixtures, that sold from 50c to 75c the yard; all go at—the yard................ **38c**

52-inch Camels' Hair Plaids, latest colorings, excellent fabrics, sold at $1.50 the yard, all go at—the yard................ **$1.00**

56-inch Golf Plaids, extra heavy, beautiful colorings, sold at $2.00 the yard; all at—the yard................ **$1.25**

Reversible Golf Skirting, ranging from $2.25 to $2.50; all at—the yard................ **$1.90**

Black Crepons—

All $2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 goods at $1.75 the yard.

Black Crepons—

All $1.75 and $1.50 goods at $1.25 the yard.

Black Crepons—

All $1.25 goods at 95c the yard.

All these items will be ready at dress goods section tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Remnants......

The unprecedented heavy selling of dress goods has left a great many short lengths—suitable for Children's Dresses, Waists and Skirts. These will all be placed on sale tomorrow, at prices that will speedily move them.

HALF PRICE===Pattern Suits===HALF PRICE

From the Fall Selling—some very handsome ones in the lot, too. Now is your opportunity to buy them at **Exactly Half Price.**

Entire Silk and Dress Goods Section—For Special Display.

The White Sale

Is breaking all past records for business done—seems to be no let up—and there won't be if you see the values we are offering. Don't allow this to slip your mind. Prices will advance anywhere from 25 to 40 per cent as soon as later orders are given. Any dry goods house will tell you that. **So buy now**, and plenty while the opportunity is yours. No use bothering at home when you can buy so much daintiness and prettiness for so little. We'll not mention prices today, but if you haven't paid much attention—pick up Monday's or last evening's paper, that will answer; for prices are the same today as when the sale first started, but can't tell how long it will last.

Linens....

Should not be forgotten. Won't be if you're in need of any. Because these linen prices have surely reached your ears, or should have. Women folks, excellent judges of linens, tell us **ours** is the only complete linen stock in town, and that our prices for fine qualities are less than what other stores are asking for inferior qualities. But we bought months ago and did not pay any advance. Possibly others were not so fortunate.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

TWELVE PAGES--SECTION TWO--Pages 7 to 12

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1900.

OUTLINE OF REPORT

Of the Philippines Commission Recommending Government For the Islands.

PLACES FOR NATIVES

In the Government When They Are Deemed Fitted For Trust.

New York, Jan. 17.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"The motive has been, taking account of the experience as well as the political aspirations of the Filipinos, to devise a form of government adapted to them, so as to secure, on the one hand, good government, and on the other to satisfy their aspirations for self-government."

This statement relative to the Philippine commissioners' report was made today by Jacob Gould Schurman, president of the commission. All that Mr. Schurman cared to state further was that the report would consist of four or more volumes, the first of which would be devoted to the condition of government to be established in the Philippines after peace and order are restored.

These are believed to be the principal features of the government to be recommended:

An American governor, who will control the affairs of the entire archipelago and who will be appointed by the president.

A council, comprising Americans and natives, who will be advisers to the governor.

A legislative assembly, partly appointive and partly elective, the acts of which shall be subject to the qualified vote of the governor and the absolute veto of congress. Governors of provinces to be appointed.

Sub-division of lands into small sections, over which Americans or educated natives shall preside.

The scheme of government has been made sufficiently elastic to enable the substitution of natives for Americans when it becomes apparent that they are sufficiently educated in self-government to administer public affairs. No glittering promises are to be held out to the natives, but as they develope under American tuition, it is proposed to gradually introduce them into positions of responsibility.

THE DAWSON ROAD OPEN.

Traveling Good---Telegraph Linemen Missing and Murder Feared.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 17.—Passengers from Skagway on the steamer Danube report the blockade raised on the White Pass & Yukon railway and traveling from Dawson very good.

It is feared that F. H. Clayson and an American named Olsen, Dominion telegraph linemen, have been murdered on the trail. They left Dawson on Dec. 17, with $1000 and have not been heard of since Dec. 24, when they were at Minto, a wayside station. Men who left a week later have arrived here.

WHEAT IN DEMAND.

French Millers Want to Use More American Grain.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Secretary of State Hay has received a number of communication from millers in Marseilles, France, in which they state that they are desirous of establishing connections with some first class American grain exporters for the importation of American hard wheat into France, and as their efforts in this direction have thus far met with no satisfactory results, they have called upon the secretary of state to inquire if it is in his power to place their request before the right parties in this country. What is known as "goose wheat" is in considerable demand in France, and it is employed in Marseilles for the manufacture of semolin, which is used in the production of macaroni, etc. It is better adapted for this than any other quality of wheat. A clear, yellow and well cleaned wheat will always command full prices.

The United States consul at Marseilles writes to the state department that there is no doubt that wheat of the quality above mentioned would meet with a steady demand in this market. A number of firms that have had transactions with certain American exporters, complain that the grain arrived in bad condition and not as represented by samples. Many of the American cereals are unknown there, and if samples of the new American crop were furnished the brokers say they could readily make sales. If our produce exchanges in the Northwest would send samples to that market annually, after the new crop is in, the consul at Marseilles would see that the samples are properly placed. The samples should be of the best grade of cereals, and should be accompanied by full statements, and the samples sealed by the French consul, in order to be fully accepted here.

SIGNS OF DISASTER.

Seattle, Jan. 17.—The fishing steamer Grayling, Capt. Sullivan, reports the probable drowning of three men, the crew of the Ruby Ann, a small sloop which was found off Whidby Island. The sloop, with all sails set, had capsized. There were many evidences that she had a crew and perhaps passengers. Provisions, clothing and other articles were found in a boat. An examination of the clothing indicated that at least three men were recently aboard the sloop.

PEAVEYS INVESTIGATING.

Minneapolis, Jan. 17.—F. H. Peavey & Co., the elevator concern, will enter the Siberian grain trade if an investigation of that country's possibilities to be made by one of its representatives is favorable. F. T. Heffelfinger, son-in-law of Mr. Peavey, will be sent to the new field to report. Incidentally, with a local contractor, he will examine the cement bin elevator system used in Copenhagen, Denmark, with a view to adopting it in the company's 4,000,000-bushel elevator to be built in Duluth.

FRUIT GROWERS MEET.

Tacoma, Jan. 17.—The Northwestern Fruit Grawers' association met here today with a large attendance. In a speech, H. C. Bostwick, of Clark county, made the assertion that from Clark county, fifteen loads of prunes marketed here for $225,000, brought $500,000 in the East and he asked the association to aid in remedying such conditions. A lengthy report to the traffic committee showed the association had failed in its attempts to secure lower rates from the railroads. Their officials all advised the growers to can fruits rather than attempt to supply green fruits to Eastern markets.

BELL GETS INDEPENDENTS.

Combine Absorbs the Two Companies In Eastern Michigan.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 17.—Through the purchase of a majority of stock of both companies, the Michigan Telephone company yesterday closed a deal for control of the two independent companies in this part of Michigan, namely, the Detroit Telephone company and the New State Telephone company. The Michigan Telephone company, which has thus gained control of what was formerly its exclusive field, is one of the factors of the Erie and Telephone company consolidation. In addition to the three Michigan companies mentioned the Erie system controls the Cleveland Telephone company, Northwestern Telephone Exchange company, Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone company and the Wisconsin Telephone company.

By yesterday's transaction 70 per cent of the independent telephone business of Michigan passes into the control of the Erie system. The Erie system people hold the control of directorate in both companies. The close of these negotiations is believed to be the beginning of the end of the independent telephone movement.

The Erie telephone system is now the largest in Ameria, and with one exception, Great Britain, the largest in the world. It controls the companies operating under the Bell patents in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Arkansas, Texas and in Cleveland, Ohio. The combined capital of its companies is $20,000,000.

SAMOAN TREATY RATIFIED.

Senate Approves It Without Division After Long Debate.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The senate yesterday ratified the Samoan treaty without division. The ratification occurred in executive session after two hours of debate, which was participated in by a number of senators. Messrs. Davis, Foraker and Spooner advocated, and Senators Bacon, Money and Tillman opposed ratification.

Senator Bacon made the leading speech in opposition. He based his opposition on the contention that it was contrary to the spirit of our institutions to attempt to govern a people in opposition to their wishes.

HAVOC BY DYNAMITE.

Turin, Jan. 17.—A dynamite factory at Avigliano, fourteen miles from here, exploded yesterday, with the result that five buildings were reduced to ruins, the whole surrounding district was shaken and many houses were badly damaged. Ten bodies have been recovered from the ruins. In addition several persons were injured and taken to the hospital. The detonations were heard as far as this city, whence surgeons were dispatched to the scene of the disater.

WHEELER RESIGNS.

Florence, Ala., Jan. 17.—The first absolute news of the intended course of Gen. Joe Wheeler, representative in congress from this the Eighth district of Alabama, came yesterday in a private letter to Hon. William J. Wood. The letter is dated Dec. 2, and Gen. Wheeler says in part:

"I could not have left here while the campaign was on without being subject to severe criticism. I have resigned my position in the army."

STOICS OVER INJURIES.

Coolness of Men Who Are Wounded In Battle.

On San Juan ridge, July 2, 1898, just as Chaffee's brigade had reached the crest, they were ordered to lie down and entrench, using the bayonet as a pick and the hands for shovels. A dashing young fellow of one of the companies on the right of the line was some distance in advance of his fellows when the halt was made. Instead of falling back on the line with the other men, he stopped where he was. One of the officers shouted at him several times to fall back, as he was in danger of his men shooting him, but he did not hear. The officer then walked down to where he was, grabbed him by a leg and started to drag him back to the line. He had but started when he felt the man's whole body quiver, and he flopped himself over on his side, saying as he did so: "I'm done for." Some of the men came to the wounded soldier and assisted the officer to carry him to a place of security. With a bayonet one of the men cut off his clothing, when a Mauser hole was seen just above the heart, where the bullet had entered, passing through his body and coming out between the shoulders near the spine. The man said no more at the time. His wounds were bound by sympathetic hands. All except the wounded man returned to the firing line. The Spanish fire was heavy and kept up four hours, occasionally a soldier dropping out, wounded or killed. When all was quiet the officer and one of his soldiers returned to see if the young man was yet alive. They found him sitting against a small tree. His first words were: "Bill, give me a cigarette!" The man is living today.

Just about the time this man was wounded a man in the next company on the right suddenly threw down his bayonet, jumped to his feet, paused for a second or two, looking in the direction of the Spanish trenches, then threw both hands to his breast, saying: "I'm hit." He turned about and walked into the dense thickets of cactus and Spanish bayonet, and was never seen or heard of again. He undoubtedly crawled far back into the heavy tropical growth and died, where the vultures claimed him, says Collier's Weekly.

One of the coolest men who ever received a wound was an infantryman at San Fernando, in the island of Luzon, on June 10. The insurgents made a determined effort to retake the town early on the morning of that day. They opened up simultaneously from every quarter, and the kind and variety of missiles used would be beyond the wildest expectations of that sweet-throated midnight serenader, the Thomas-cat. Out of an old smooth-bore cannon they threw railroad spikes, horse shoes, old clocks, lemon squeezers and cobble stones. From their Remingtons they shot large cubical and irregular-shaped lead slugs. One of these struck this cool man high in the right groin, deeply imbedding itself. The pain must have been excruciating, for the man was terribly lacerated. He hobbled to his company commander, saluted, and asked permission to fall out and lie down, as he had been hit. He was lying near a road where his comrades passed to and fro during the entire fight, but no one heard a word or a groan out of him unless he was spoken to.

CARNEGIE DENIES IT

Did Not Pay Cable Tolls on Hoar's Speech to Filipinos.

NEED NO SYMPATHY

Expressed In Messages---Speech Should Be Circulated at Home.

New York, Jan. 17.—In a dispatch from Washington to a Philadelphia paper it was stated on the authority of a congressman that Andrew Carnegie had given $4000 to pay for the sending of Senator Hoar's speech last year to the rebels in the Philippines. Mr. Carnegie gave out the following last night:

"I did not pay the cable tolls on Senator Hoar's speech to the Filipinos. They do not need messages of sympathy or support. I would, however, subscribe that amount to a fund for the circulation of the speech among Americans who do need it and could follow the advice it contained wisely."

HEATHENS IN UNITED STATES.

Statistics That Show There Are Millions Irreligious.

New York, Jan. 17.—Miss Helen F. Clark, of the Evangel band, addressing a Methodist preachers' meeting in this city on "The Religious Condition of New York," said that as a heathen city New York can beat Tokio; that here there are 1,300,000 persons without any religious affiliation at all, which number is 100,000 more than the population of Tokio, the second largest heathen in the world. Among other figures which Miss Clark used were these:

"On Manhattan island there are nearly 5500 people to every Protestant church. Only about 7 per cent of the population are members of Protestant churches, and that is a loss of about 1 per cent since the census of 1890. There has not been an actual loss in numbers, but the difference in percentage is due to the steady stream of foreigners, 3300 a week, who keep rushing in.

"Only 14 per cent of our population in Manhattan had one parent born in America. In Greater New York there are 1,300,000 persons without any religious affiliation at all. In making this calculation I exclude those who have affiliated with any religious body. Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Buddhist or what not. Thus, down in our neighborhood there are 50,000 Italians, but the Catholics do not claim to have more than 5000 of them in their church. In one former ward in Brooklyn there is a population of 25,000 and not a single Protestant church or mission. In our East Side Hebrew quarter, in a population of more than 200,000, only nine-tenths of 1 per cent are members of Protestant churches.

"In one of the lower East Side wards the arrests made in a year are one-third as many as the number of people there.

"In the Dakotas the Protestant church membership is 10 per cent of the population; in Texas it is 29 and in South Carolina—the highest in the country—the percentage is only 43.

"There are more non-Christians in New York city than in the entire western half of the country."

ALMOST BURIED ALIVE.

Saved By Her Daughter From a Terrible Fate.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—A special to the Chronicle from Indianapolis says:

Mrs. Ellen Crosby had a narrow escape of being buried alive in Crawford county. She had been pronounced dead and preparations were being made for her burial. While these were in progress her daughter, 19 years old, worn out by exhaustion, laid down to rest, but her eyes were scarcely closed before she sprang up and peremptorily demanded that her mother's body be returned to the bed. She remarked that her mother had called to her in her sleep, saying:

"Mary, do not let them bury me alive."

The undertaker complied with the daughter's request, saying that it was but a dream, but the daughter stoutly maintained the contrary and had the body put to bed.

Nearly eight hours passed before Mrs. Crosby opened her eyes and looked at her daughter, who had remained at her bedside constantly watching for a return to life. Mrs. Crosby is now considered in a fair way of recovery.

POSTOFFICE "PIGEON HOLE."

Found to Contain Some Matter About Utah Postmasters.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The postmaster general has sent the following letter to Chairman Loud of the committee investigating as to alleged polygamous officials:

"On looking into the papers as to the postmastership at Logan, Utah, I find the facts to be as follows: Orson Smith was appointed postmaster Nov. 19, 1897, upon the recommendation of the referees in the usual way. There was nothing in the papers to indicate that he was a polygamist, or that any such allegation had been made respecting him; not a word to raise that contention in connection with the appointment. He was confirmed by the senate Jan. 20, 1898. After his appointment there was a letter from the Rev. Mr. Clemenson, bearing date Nov. 20, 1897, and addressed to the president, which was sent to the postoffice department, and there received Nov. 30. There is nothing to indicate that any attention was attracted to it. The appointment was made, and as thousands of papers come in that way it was filed away apparently without examination. There was no other paper indicating any such allegation until Dec. 13, several weeks after the nomination was before the senate.

"As to the Provo City case, the facts are that there is no paper in the department of any date making an allegation of polygamy against the incumbent, but that when it became a matter of public report some time ago I wrote to the marshal of the territory, asking him for any information in his possession, and he replied that a charge had been made in the state court, and the postmaster had been held over for trial, which was soon to take place. We decided that we ought not to convict in advance of trial, and reserved action until the judicial determination."

VISIBLE GRAIN SUPPLY.

Bradstreet's Statement of Changes Since Last Report.

New York, Jan. 17.—Special cable and telegraphic advices to Bradstreets show the following changes in available supplies as compared with the previous account: Wheat, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease, 260,000 bushels (Liverpool Corn Trade News); afloat for and in Europe, increase, 4,300,000 bushels; total supply, increase, 4,040,000 bushels. Corn, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 1,406,000 bushels. Oats, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, decrease, 995,000 bushels.

Bradstreets is informed by cable that corrections in Odessa stocks are partially responsible for the increase in European supplies.

Among the more important increases reported not given in the official visible supply statement are those of 700,000 bushels at Northwestern interior elevators, 528,000 bushels at Chicago private elevators, 57,000 bushels at Kingston and 50,000 bushels at Manitoba storage points. The principal decreases are those of 123,000 bushels at Louisville, 56,000 bushels at Port Huron and 55,000 bushels at Pittsburg. The aggregate stock of wheat held at Portland, Oregon and Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., decreased 376,000 bushels last week.

KENTUCKYIANS BANQUET BRYAN.

The Democratic Members of the Legislature Entertain Him.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 17.—William Jennings Bryan was banqueted by the Democrats of the Kentucky legislature last night. The banquet was also a celebration of the election of Senator Blackburn. Ex-Goernor James R. McCreary presided as toastmaster at the banquet. The toasts responded to were as follows:

William J. Bryan—"The Democratic Party, Its Future and Its Politics."

Senator J. C. S. Blackburn—"Old Kentucky."

Senator William Goebel—"Kentucky and Her Relations to the National Democracy."

In his speech Col. Bryan said he came not to be banqueted, but to rejoice with Democrats on Blackburn's election. He said that no one should say he repudiated Blackburn.

On the subject of the Kentucky contests he said he had neither advised for or against the contest, regarding this as a matter to be settled wholly by the members of the legislature. He referred to the Tilden-Hayes electoral commission and called attention to the fact that the Democrats of the country acquiesced in it, though the decision was arrived at by a party vote.

DICKER FOR DANISH ISLANDS.

Capt. Christmas Thinks That Sale Will Go Through.

New York, Jan. 17. Capt. W. V. Christmas Dirckinick-Holmfield of Copenhagen, who has been at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days, left for Washington last night. He is one of the accredited agents of the Danish government in the pending negotiations looking to the sale to the United States of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John St. Croix, known as the Danish West Indies. Capt. Christmas said he believed the negotiations in progress would soon reach a satisfactory termination. The price first demanded was $13,000,000, then it was reduced to $7,500,000, but, notwithstanding, the Danish government is willing to accept $4,000,000, which sum will about enable the authorities of Denmark to pay the colonial indebtedness.

CONFLAGRATION IN DAWSON.

Great Part of the Business Portion Is Destroyed.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 17.—The steamer Danube, at Victoria, from Skagway, brings news that a large part of the business portion of Dawson was wiped out by fire on the night of Wednesday last. A dispatch was received at Skagway on the same night. The loss will exceed $500,000. There are no names of the buildings or losses. The Skagway operator says that great suffering would undoubtedly follow the fire as the temperature at Dawson was 40 degrees below zero, with the wind blowing. The city is entirely without the regulation water supply.

REDUCTION OF REVENUE TAX.

Being Considered By the Ways and Means Committee.

New York, Jan. 17.—A special to the Times from Washington says: In view of the excess of revenue over expenditures and the probability that receipts will be larger next year than now and the treasury will not need the money for current expenses, the attention of the ways and means committee has been directed to the subject of the internal revenue with the idea of amending the law, if reduction of taxes is favored.

Several propositions have been mooted, among them being the demand of the brewers to have the beer tax cut in half. This suggestion has been taken under consideration by a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Payne, Steele and Dalzell, and it is understood to be their opinion that, if any the taxes are soon dispensed with, the first to be taken off will be those on express receipts and telegraph messages, both of which are added to the cost of carrying.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

Official Statement For December and the Calendar Year.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States for December shows: Merchandise—Imports, $71,547,237, of which $31,198,614 was free of duty; total increase as compared with December, 1898, $16,400,000. Exports, $123,285,163; decrease, $14,600,000.

For the twelve months of the calendar year, the imports and exports were as follows: Merchandise—Imports, $799,834,620, of which $351,814,004 was free of duty; in 1898, the total imports were $634,964,448, of which $268,384,17[illegible] was free of duty. Exports, $1,275,486,641; last year, $1,255,546,266.

Pre-Inventory Sale
Outing Flannel
5c yard—Outing Flannel—2 cases light and dark Outing Flannels, 7c and 8c goods, on sale at
5c yard

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT
PANTON & WHITE
DULUTH, MINN.
THE BIG GLASS BLOCK STORE

Pre-Inventory Sale
OF—
Embroideries.
You will find display'd on Bargain Counters Nos. 4 and 2 the greatest bargains in Embroideries ever shown in this city.

Our Annual Pre-Inventory Sale!

Is being attended by thousands of the most conservative buyers at the head of the lakes and the Range towns. They are familiar with our former Pre-Inventory Sales and can't afford to miss this, neither can you. Come and get posted where to buy and when to buy.

Pre-Inventory Sale
Carpet Remnants, Odd Rugs, Etc.
All-Wool Ingrain Carpets, in lengths of 12 to 18 yards, worth up to 75c; yard **45c**
Rug Remnants—Tapestry Brussels, Body Brussels and Velvets, in lengths of 1¼ to 1½ yards, worth up to $1.50; choice, each **50c**
Japanese Rugs, size 4x7, worth $3.98, for **$2.75**
Smyrna Rugs, size 26x52, worth 2.75, for **$1.98**
Straw Mattings, in lengths of two to twenty yards, choice, yard **20c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Odd Lots of Children's Shoes.
Children's 75c to $1.00 Shoes, all odd lots, put in one lot; 2½ to 6—choice **50c**
Misses' $1.98 Kid Shoes, lace and button; nearly all sizes **$1.50**
Children's $1.59 Kid Shoes, Black and Tan; sizes 8½ to 11; price **$1.25**
Little Gents' Spring Heel $1.25 Shoes, heavy sole; sizes 9 13 ..... **$1.00**
Odds and ends Children's 8½ to 11, regular $1.50 Shoes; choice of lot **$1.00**

Pre-Inventory Sale At Our Glove Dept.
10 dozen of Ladies' Kid Gloves, 2-clasp, worth $1.00 a pair; Pre-Inventory Price—per pair **69c**
25 dozen of Ladies' Mocha fleece-lined Mittens, with Glove stitchings on back, worth 75c a pair; Pre-Inventory Price—per pair **49c**
10 dozen of Ladies' Wool Mittens, double with plain or fancy backs, worth 35c a pair; Pre-Inventory Price—per pair **25c**
25 dozen of Ladies' double Silk Mittens; Pre-Inventory Price—per pair **59c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Ladies' Headgear.
ONE HALF PRICE is the price we have placed on any Ladies' Trimmed Dress Hat in this store—a Hat for nothing if you find the price has been tampered with.
ONE HALF PRICE for any Untrimmed Ladies' or Misses' Felt Hat.
ONE HALF PRICE for any Golf Hat.
ONE HALF PRICE for any Felt Walking Hat.
ONE HALF PRICE for any Fedora Hat.
ONE HALF PRICE on a lot of Fancy Wings, Birds, etc.

Pre-Inventory Sale Children's Headgear.
25c Each for your pick of Infant's Silk Caps and Boys' Toboggan Caps, worth up to 50c.
50c Each for your pick of Boys' Imported Toboggan Caps and Tams, worth up to 75c each.
75c Each for your pick of a lot of Infants' Colored Silks Caps, worth up to $1.25.
98c Each for your pick of 50 odd Silk Caps for Children, worth up to $1.75 each. See them.

Pre-Inventory Sale Outing Flannel Remnants. Wool Flannel Remnants.
Remnants of Outing Flannels, light and dark colors, at a yard **5c**
Remnants of Outing Flannels, light and dark colors, at, per yard **7½c**
Remnants of Wool Flannels, Outing Flannels, all qualities, at ..... **¼ off**
All Wool Flannels, extra heavy in all colors, worth 50c, at a yard **37½c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Soiled and Odd Blankets and Odd Lots of Comforters
45 pairs Wool Blankets, large size, regular $3.50 Blanket, at, a pair **$2.50**
200 pairs Cotton Blankets, large size, worth 75c, at, a pair **50c**
Large Sateen Comforters, well made, worth $2.00, at each **$1.50**
Large Silkoline Comforters, best quality coverings, at each **$2.50**
Large Sateen Comforters, French Sateen covering, beautiful colors, at each **$2.00**

Pre-Inventory Sale Laces and Embroideries.
Cotton Torchon Laces, worth up to 15c a yard—Pre-Inventory Price—per yard **5c**
Cream and Ecru Oriental Laces, up to 6 inches wide, worth 25c a yd; Pre-Inventory price—per yd **10c**
Cotton Torchon Laces and Insertions, good patterns; Pre-Inventory price—per dozen yards ..... **5c to 17c**
White and Cream Oriental Laces, worth up to 50c a yard; Pre-Inventory Price—per yard **25c**
Shirred and Crinkled Chiffon and Liberty Silk, good line of colors—Pre-Inventory price—per yard **50c**

Embroideries.
Remnants of Embroideries, in narrow Cambric and Nainsook edges; Pre-Inventory Price; yd **3c**
Remnants of Embroideries, in wide and narrow edges, and Insertions and colored edges; Pre-Inventory Price—per yard **5c**
Remnants of Embroideries, in Cambric and Nainsook edges and insertions, up to 6 inches wide; Pre-Inventory Price—per yard **8c**
Remnants of Embroideries, in Cambric and Nainsook edges, up to 8 inches wide; Pre-Inventory Price—per yard **10c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Gents' Underwear.
Men's extra heavy fleece-lined Health Underwear, nicely trimmed, warm and durable quality, at 50c; Pre-Inventory Sale Price **39c**
Men's heavy Natural Wool Drawers, Shirts are all sold; we have only Drawers; do you need Drawers? If so, this is your chance; $1.00 value today; Pre-Inventory Sale Price **69c**
Men's fine Saxony Wool Plated Union Suits; heavy weight, perfect fit, best $3 quality; Pre-Inventory Sale Price **$1.98**
Men's Fancy Clouded Mixture heavy wool Ribbed Shirts and Drawers; sightly, handsome Underwear; $1.00 quality; Pre-Inventory Sale Price **75c**
Men's heavy weight pure Australian wool Underwear; handsome and serviceable, shade of Tan, worth today $1.25; Pre-Inventory Sale Price **79c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Ladies' and Children's Underwear.
Ladies' Worsted Plated Jersey Rib Vests; light Gray, fleeced inside; Pants all sold; 75c quality; Pre-Inventory Sale Price **39c**
Ladies' Harvard Mills Worsted Plated Vests and Pants, in White and Silver; you know them; there are none better at $1.50; Pre-Inventory Sale Price **$1.00**
Children's Underwear—Odd lots of pure Australian wool in ribbed and plain; also Dr. Wright's wool-fleeced Health Underwear; $1.00 qualities; Pre-Inventory Sale Price **59c**
Boys' Underwear—Extra heavy woolen and wool fleece-lined; warmest non-irritating Underwear made for Boys; 75c quality; Pre-Inventory Sale Price—any size **48c**
Children's, Misses' and Boys' Camel's Hair wool-mixed Shirts and Drawers, some Pantalettes, only sizes left are 28 and 30; values up to 75c; Pre-Inventory Sale Price **29c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Odd Lots Ladies' Shoes.
Ladies' $3 and $3.50 Dongola Kid Shoes, lace and button, broken sizes; choice of lot **$1.98**
Ladies' $1.50 and $2.25 Dongola Kid Shoes, button and lace, nearly all sizes; price **$1.19**
Ladies' Box Calf, mannish Shoes, take your choice of the lot regardless of former price—at **$2.50**
Ladies' Fur-trimmed Juliets, Black, Blue and Red Satin Quilt, Red, Brown and Black Felt; choice of lot **$1.00**
Ladies' Felt Shoes, former price $1.00 to $1.75; all in one lot and the price is **$1.00**

Pre-Inventory Sale Odd Dress Patterns.
IMPORTED DRESS PATTERNS—
All our high class, high priced Novelty Dress Patterns, no two patterns alike, prices ranging from $10.50 up to $27.50, we will give a discount from these prices of 33 1-3 per cent.
A lot of high-priced Dress Patterns carried over from last season, worth up to $12.00, go at, a pattern **$5.00**

Pre-Inventory Sale Counter-Soiled Wash Goods
Grand clearance sale of Remnants of Wash Goods in Cretonnes, Sateens, Apron Ginghams, Lawns, Dress Ginghams, Black Sateens, Prints, worth up to 25c, in three lots, at a yard—
10c, 5c and 3½c

Pre-Inventory Sale Odd Jackets, Suits, Skirts.
Women's fine Tailored Jackets, in Black and colored, worth up to $10.50; closing out price **$5.98**
Women's fine Tailored Jackets in Black and Colored, worth up to $13.00; closing out price **$7.50**
Women's Jackets, all high grade garments, worth up to $16.50; closing out price **$9.98**
Odd lot of Ladies' Jackets, worth $5.00; closing out price **$2.98**
Your choice of Ladies' Dress Skirts, in Serge, Homespuns and Crepons, worth $5.00; closing out price **$2.98**

Pre-Inventory Sale Children's Cloaks, Misses' Jackets, Etc.
Great sale on Misses' Jackets, in Tan, Blue, Brown and Castor, lined throughout, worth $6.00; closing out price **$3.98**
Misses' fine Kersey Jackets, worth up to $10.50, in Black and Colored, on sale at **$5.98**
Misses' high grade Jackets, worth up to $13.00, on sale at **$7.50**
Odd lot of Children's Long Coats, worth $1.25; closing out price **49c**
Fur Scarfs, $2.00 kind, made with two heads and cluster of tails; closing out price **98c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Boys' Clothing.
10 dozen Boys' Knee Pants, in dark Tweed mixtures, made double seat and knee, worth 65c; closing out price **39c**
Boys' Dark Tweed Suits, coat double breasted, pants made double seat and knee, worth $3.25; closing out price **$1.98**
Boys' heavy Tweed Suits, the kind you pay $5.00 for in small stores, closing out price **$3.50**
Odd lot of Boys' Waists, worth 50c, on sale while they last at **25c**
Boys' Blue Denim Overalls, worth 35c; closing out price **19c**

Pre-Inventory Sale of Silk Remnants.
COLORED SILKS—
Grand clearance of all Remnants, odds and ends of Fancy Silks, plain and changeable Taffeta Silks, worth up to $1.50, in three immense lots, at a yard—
98c, 69c and 49c
BLACK SILKS—
Grand clearance of all short lengths, Remnants, part pieces of Black Silks, in Gros Grain, Satin Duchesse, Taffeta, Peau de Soie, etc., worth up to $1.50, in two immense lots, at a yard—
98c and 69c

Pre-Inventory Sale Black Goods Remnants.
All Remnants of plain and fancy Black Dress Goods, including Crepons, Cashmeres, Serges, Cheviots, worth up to $1.50, in three lots, at per yard—
98c, 69c and 49c
CREPONS—
Great closing out sale of Black Silk Crepons, Black Mohair Crepons, worth up to $5.00 a yard, at a yard—
$2.50, $2,25, $1.75, $1.25, 75c and 49c.
BLACK NOVELTIES—
Mohair and Wool Black Soliel Dress Fabrics, in neat figured designs, worth 39c, sale price, a yard **25c**

Pre-Inventory Sale Colored Dress Goods Remnants.
Grand clearance of fancy Colored Dress Goods in plain and fancy weaves, dress lengths, skirt lengths, waist lengths, worth up to $1 a yard, at a yard—
69c and 39c

OVER FOUR BILLIONS

Value of Domestic Animals In United States at Present Time.

ADDRESS BY POWERS

Former Labor Commissioner of Minnesota Talks to Stock Men.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 17.—At today's session of the National Live Stock association, L. G. Powers, of Minnesota, statistician in charge of the agricultural census of 1900, spoke about "The Necessity for Reliable Statistics in the Live Stock Industry." He said in part:

"The value of domestic animals on farms, ranches and ranges, and in the cities and towns of the United States at the present time is not less than $1,000,000,000. It represents an aggregate of riches greater than all the farms in the United States, with their buildings, implements, machinery, live stock and slaves in 1850. It is greater than the value of all forms of wealth, other than those of the farm, that existed in the United States in the middle of the century. During the year just closed the exports of live domestic animals from the United States had a value of over $40,000,000, and the value of exports of provisions, as the various animal products are called, was not far from $180,000,000. The totals of these two items was thus over $220,000,000. This was substantially $3 for each inhabitant of the nation. The corresponding per capita export of domestic animals and provisions in 1865 was only $1 and in 1860, it was not over 50 cents. These exports are, therefore, over three times as great relatively at present as at the close of the civil war, and more than six times as large as at the middle of the century.

"This enormous relative gain in the exports of live animals and provisions since 1850 represents at the present time a total average amount of $150,000,000 per annum. The development of the live stock industry has, therefore, added that immense sum to the income of the nation. To that extent also does this industry place the rest of the world under tribute to the United States. This economic fact of tremendous significance, however, is only one phase or aspect of the modern development of the live stock industry of the United States. This greatly increased export has not been at the expense of home consumption. That consumption has on the whole increased in spite of this growth of export, if not with an equal percentage of gain, by amounts in totals larger than the aggregate increase of exports. The lack of definite statistical data precludes an exhibit of these totals in figures. Some general facts and comparisons will, however, suffice as a substitute. From 1870 to 1890 the increase in the per capita consumption of alcoholic beverages has been sufficient to attract the attention of moralists and alarm those whose vision is so narrow that they can hold but one fact at a time. But during the same years the consumption of milk in the cities and towns of the Northern states has increased actually and relatively still more than that of alcoholic beverages. This increase in the use of milk, and the accompanying gain in the consumption of meat, butter, cheese and other animal products among the masses of our people are social and economic facts second in importance to none of those to be noted in our midst. They are indices of a social, economic and moral progress among the masses such as no preceding age or nation ever witnessed.

"With these general facts before us we are prepared to form some clearer idea of the uses and value of exact statistics of the live stock industry in the United States. Those statistics I will say, in the first place are needed by the nation for the light which they may be made to throw upon the economic and social condition of our people.

"The American nation has made the most progress of any in the last century since our people have been the best fed and the live stock men have been the chief agents in supplying the materials which have rendered this condition of affairs possible. Will this nation continue to outstrip all her competitors in the race for commercial and intellectual supremacy? Much will depend upon the possibilities of the live stock industry. If the live stock men of this country can meet the growing demand of Europe for fresh meats and provisions and at the same time furnish to the increasing millions at home an adequate quantity of the best food, the United States will assuredly maintain her present unique and enviable position among the nations. Without an ability to furnish this food supply the expansion of our industries and our commerce will be retarded.

"Students of economic conditions need, therefore, accurate statistics of our live stock industry to enable them to form an intelligent opinion concerning the actual and prospective condition of our masses and the future of our industry and trade. Our social students and our teachers of morals, those interested in temperance of other reforms, also will find those statistics of great value, to assist them in seeing the world as it is, and not as it appears, when they look, as so many of them do, at only a few isolated facts. Our statesmen need those statistics to enable them so to shape our public policy and legislation as to guarantee the continued well being of our masses and the commercial supremacy of our nation.

"The live stock men themselves are interested in live stock statistics as they have for them a financial, or as we sometimes call it, a bread and butter value of very great importance.

"No business man can conduct a large enterprise safely unless he keeps track of the same in some way, and in large enterprises there is but one way of doing this and this is by a system of accounts, or as we call them, statistics. The man who knows the most about his business is the one who is most likely to make money. He will perceive where to effect savings in the cost of management, where and when to extend his investment, and on what occasions to curtail the same.

"Appreciating the gain that always results from exact information, the wide-awake man engaged in the marketing of grain, cotton, live stock, provisions and other leading products of the farm have established statistical agencies of their own and in their own interest. If by those agencies they seek to secure for themselves, in part at least, the information concerning their business which is obtained by the trust and associated capitalists, and which gives to them an especial advantage in the financial world. Those agencies are not organized to antagonize the farmers and stock men, but their primary purpose does not require them to take cognizance of the farmers' interests or to act directly in their service, and hence they often work to the disadvantage of the farmer. The farmers and stock men from the nature of their business, and from the vast number of men and women of various moral and intellectual qualities engaged in that business, cannot form a trust to collect and tabulate all the facts that concern agriculture as can the capitalist controlling oil or the manufacturers of iron, steel or tobacco.

"Under these circumstances, if the farmers and stock men are to secure for their benefit the information which will fully protect their interests and intelligently guide their acts, it must be brought about through the aid of the government.

"What is to be the character and value of the live stock and kindred statistics relating to the farm to be garnered this year by the census and for the next ten years by the department of agriculture? The answer to this question will rest largely with the stock men and farmers of the country, if they will assist the census enumerators and special agents in obtaining full and accurate returns of the animals and products of the farms and the value of the same, then the census will prove of very great value to them and to the interests in which they are concerned; otherwise, the census will fail of a part of the good to them which congress and the census officers hope to secure for them through this agency. No matter how experienced they may be, Governor Merriam and the other census officers cannot sit in Washington and guess the number and value of the cattle on the farms, ranches and ranges of the country. They cannot manufacture statistics. If they do, they waste their time and the people's money in presenting figures—that will mislead, but not assist the producer. Will the stockmen and farmers have through the census and the agriculture department the information about their business which will place them on a footing, so far as knowledge is concerned, with the stockholder of trusts and great monied syndicates? It will depend alone upon those most directly interested, the stockmen and farmers themselves. The officials in Washington are pledged to do their best, but the value of that best is measured by the co-operation which they secure from the stockmen and other occupants and tillers of the soil. Will not the cattlemen, who took the first step of progress in the march of civilization take the lead in enlisting the active co-operation of the farmer, gardner and all allied workmen in making the United States agricultural census in 1900 the best that the world has ever seen?

MARKETS FOR MEAT PRODUCTS.

Gen. John F. Hobbs, of New York, spoke of "The Broadening Markets for our Meat Products." He said in part:

"By a careful manipulation of the former wastes of the slaughter house, the American packers have been able to produce products which have themselves become acceptable table necessities and delicacies here and abroad, suiting tastes which will now accept nothing else. The manufactured by-products of the packing house have so unburdened the cost of the original carcass itself that our slaughterers have been enabled to market the meat in this kind and other countries at a close margin. The carcass has thus become the by-product of the abattoir.

"With improved breeds of stock, improved methods of killing, packing and transportation, our goods have invaded the foreign markets more and more, further and further every year. Refrigeration has been the hand maid of our commerce in the matter of keeping and forwarding fresh meats and certain of our meat products. This assistance has enabled us to eliminate time, distance and weather conditions.

"Of England's vast bill of $200,000,000 last year for outside meat stuffs, the bulk of it was paid to the United States. Our meat bill with Albion is growing annually, and new people are yearly eating more and more of our finely cured hog products. We have preached them to the nations of the earth; we cast them upon the waters—in ships. These floating warehouses have carried our canned and cured meats into every foreign port and these products have even routed ling fish from the galleys of the steamer and the schooner. I have eaten American food in every part of the world. While the population of Europe increases, the herds and flocks of that area are not only relatively but actually decreasing in numbers and our meat products are going in there to a greater and greater extent to make up the loss and to fill the table needs of the people.

"The effect which a reverence for color has upon commerce is remarkable. Certain nations are cranks on colors. It sounds childlike, but it is true that a fad in colors controls the trade of certain countries to a marvelous extent. Russia is partial to red. Germany captures and holds Russian trade by catering to the red taste of the Slav with crimson wrappers, etc. Saxony's goods are most popular in Brazil because of their pink wrappers. Brazilians have a mortal horror of black. The Chinese detest green. Goods wrapped, boxed or otherwise packed in green are shunned by them. Green feathers, for instance, scare them. The Celtic mind as represented by the Irish and the sons of Italy has a strong predilection for green; the Scandinavian for yellow. The goods may be excellent and the enclosures the acme of art in all cases, but art fancies are not business and make no headway against color prejudice. The Japanese has a royal liking for blue; and so on as to the trade fantasies of other nations and races.

"Until a few years ago the markets of India and other Asiatic countries, South Africa and many European countries were practically closed to our meat products. They now take the products of hundreds of thousands of our live stock.

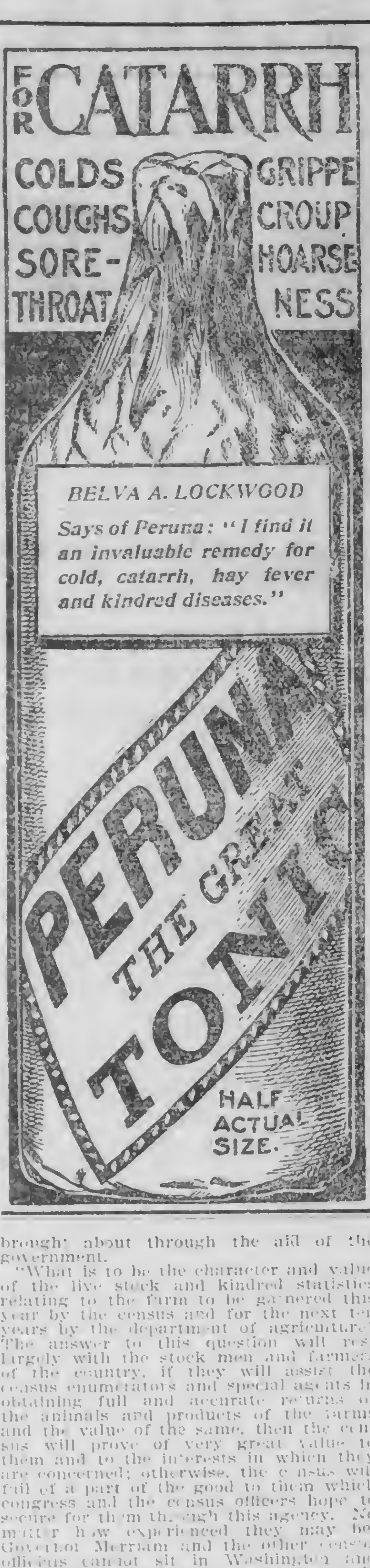
"South Americans and Spaniards take a century to do smart things. We do them every day. Hence we easily captured Cuban, South American and Porto Rican trade by our quick methods and better products which are cheaper than the over-smoked hog stuffs with which Spain formerly fed those semi-Castalian markets.

"We have, after years of effort, placed our own hand fed beef in front of the noted 'roast beef of old England.' Our hams and bacon have rooted themselves alongside of the famous 'English sugar cured hams' products and 'breakfast strip bacon.' Our cured and by-products are going out to every land in gradually increasing quantities.

"The effort of our great meat shippers to reach every available market is being ably seconded by the establishment of commercial exhibition warehouses in Europe, South America and Japan. Our consuls are adding valuable aid by timely suggestions, which act as guiding lights.

"You, gentlemen, represent the live meat end of this great industry. The packers represent the 'dead meat' end. And the combined stomachs of the human race represent the possible consumptive field for our food stuffs. When the fact is stated that the commercial eye of all nations converges upon the ranges and upon the food factories of this country and that American brands of fresh, cured and canned condiments are upon the tables of the whole world, one can readily realize the importance of our live stock interests and of our provision factories in the 'still broadening markets for our meat products.'"

Stop that Head Cold in 10 minutes or it will develop into Chronic Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder stops cold in the head in 10 minutes and relieves most acute and deep seated catarrh after one application. Cures quickly and permanently. "I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder with best results. It is a great remedy, and I never cease recommending it." John E. Dell, Paulding, O. Sold by Max Wirth, 13 West Superior Street, and Smith & Smith—12.


FOR CATARRH
COLDS COUGHS SORE-THROAT GRIPPE CROUP HOARSENESS

BELVA A. LOCKWOOD

Says of Peruna: "I find it an invaluable remedy for cold, catarrh, hay fever and kindred diseases."

THE SESSION WAS SHORT.

United Mine Workers' Convention Adjourned Until Tomorrow.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 16.—The second day's session of the United Mine Workers came to an unexpected close at 10 o'clock this morning, when an adjournment was taken until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The convention was in session only thirty minutes.

The report of the committee on credentials was called for and no response was received. The convention then moved that a committee be named to look up the credential comittee. In the interim, the delegates listened to several short talks on different subjects. P. D. Simmons, of Minnesota, one of the oldest men in the convention, told of the miners' condition at present and in the past and declared that many changes have come about. He received a great ovation.

The convention was informed that the credential committee could not report until Wednesday morning, that 274 new locals had been heard since yesterday noon, and that the work of the committee would have to be readjusted throughout. The committee was given until tomorrow morning to report.

Secretary Pearce received a communication from the secretary of the national union of the United Brewery Workers, Cincinnati, stating that this organization wished the miners God-speed in their work.

A delegate said that the convention is costing the miners $2000 a day and it is not right to delay and waste money. A discussion followed, and in the midst of it a motion to adjourn until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning was carried.

DISCUSS PACIFIC CABLE.

Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Before Senate Committee.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Secretary Long and Rear Admiral Bradford appeared before the senate committee on naval affairs today in advocacy of the construction of a Pacific cable by the government. The secretary's statement was general, and related entirely to the feasibility of the plan and its advantage in doing the work by private enterprise.

Rear Admiral Bradford detailed the operations of the collier Nero, which is now engaged in making a preliminary survey of the proposed line west of Honolulu. He said that the survey had been completed, and that the Nero was now on its return, making a zig-zag survey. According to the reports made of the preliminary work the proposed cable was entirely practicable. It is to run from San Francisco to Honolulu, thence via the Midway islands and Guam to Dingala bay, Island of Luzon, with a spur for commercial purposes to Yokohama. The average depth between Honolulu and Midway is 2700 fathoms, between Midway and Guam 3050, and between Guam and Luzon 2800. He estimated the cost at $1050 per knot, which, with the amount necessary for steamers, offices, etc., would bring the cost up to $10,000,000. He places the entire length of the cable at 8294 knots, which allows 20 per cent for slack and detours.

In connection with his statement, Admiral Bradford said that he understood the average expenses of the war department for messages to Manilla to be about $1000 per day, and that the total of the expenditure of the navy department had amounted to $26,000.

EMIGRATING TO CANADA.

Many Americans Going, Especially From Kansas and Arkansas.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 16.—The superintendent of immigration has received reports from most of his agents in the United States and estimates that nearly 14,000 settlers from the republic have become residents of Canada during the past year. A conservative estimate places the wealth of these persons at $2,000,000. The prospects for increasing the number of settlers from the United States during the season of 1900 are very encouraging. Kansas and Arkansas supplied the greater part of those who came.

SARATOGA SAILS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—The famous old battle-scarred frigate Saratoga, now the schoolship of the Pennsylvania Nautical school, today left here on her annual winter cruise in the West Indies. Seventy boys, of whom twenty-five are new recruits, will make the voyage. The frigate is commanded by Commander William J. Barnett, under whom are Lieuts. A. T. Long and C. S. Stearns. A new assignment to the schoolship is Ensign Gherardi, a son of Admiral Gherardi. The present cruise is the Saratoga's twenty-first as a schoolship. From the Delaware breakwater, she will proceed direct to Trinidad and in succession will touch at Martinique, St. Thomas and San Juan, remaining a few days in each port. The Saratoga will then be headed homeward, arriving here about April 10.

NEGRO HANGED.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 16.—William Newman, a negro, was hanged in the yard of the county court house at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Death resulted from strangulation. The crime for which he was hanged was the murder of his mistress, Alice Warner.

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwell, Conn.

COVENTRY-WHITEHOUSE.

London, Jan. 16.—Capt. Hon. J. C. Coventry, second son of the earl of Coventry, and formerly one of Dr. Jameson's raiders, was married this afternoon at St. Peter's church, Eaton square, to Miss Lilly Whitehouse, of Newport, R. I. There was a fashionable attendance.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Columbus, Ga., Jan. 16.—Capt. J. W. Murphy, cashier of the Third National bank of this place, shot and killed the teller, P. T. Shutze, and then killed himself, soon after the bank opened today.

Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES Relieve Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness.
In boxes only—Never sold in bulk.

DELICIOUS IN COFFEE TEA & Chocolate
GAIL BORDEN
Send for "BABIES" A Book for Mothers.
EAGLE BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Borden's Condensed Milk Co., N. Y.

THE PRESS A DESPOT.

A Discourse on Sensational Journalism By Justice Brown.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The principal address before the State Bar association before its adjournment last night was by Justice Brown of the United States supreme court. His subject was "The Liberty of the Press," in which he severely denounced what he termed sensational journalism.

"Ugly stories are told," he said, "of the methods resorted to to create a sensation or to advertise a paper; of correspondents sent to Washington with instructions to blacken the character of prominent men regardless of facts, of editorial space sold for so much a line; of spies put upon houses to unearth domestic scandals, or upon the steps of public men to ferret out political secrets; of respectable women detailed to walk the streets at night, get themselves arrested as disreputables, and spend a night in prison for the sake of a startling article upon the infamous persecution of working women; of various other contrivances by hook or crook against some prominent official. For the credit of humanity, not to say for the honor of a great profession, let us hope that these stories are untrue.

"The next step in their downward career was the illustrations—and such illustrations. Pictures of great events, battles, murders and sudden deaths often occupied a foot of space, often drawn on imagination. If there be another worse than these the mind of man hath not hitherto conceived them. Probably no law could be framed which could cover such cases, since matters of taste are beyond the pulse of the law, but it is to be regretted that the great mass of American people are so imperfectly educated as to take pleasure in these abortions of the engraver's art.

"But it is in its assaults upon public men that it is guilty of its greatest cruelties, for no other word in the English language will describe the character of these attacks."

Justice Brown then described the law of libel, and then asks:

"Who shall say the individual has any too much protection? Does not the press hold our reputations completely at its mercy? It is doubtful if any leislation is practicable which shall tend to restrict the excessive license indulged in by newspapers. Of course a censorship is not to be thought of in a free country. We can imagine a censorship which, without repressing the freest discussion of political and social questions and the claims of candidates to the suffrages of the people, might repress much that is indecent, coarse and libelous, but in the practical administration of such a law the abuses would soon outnumber the advantages.

"In this inefficiency of the law, as it stands at present, and the impracticability of further repression, we are convinced that in this country there has grown up a despotic, irresistible power, which holds our reputations completely at its mercy. No man holds a political position by executive appointment, and few from election, which cannot be driven from it by a combined attack by two or three influential journals, whose cue the minor papers are only too ready to take up. Under such circumstances what possible recourse have we, except to make the best terms possible with this power, and if we cannot obtain justice to crave its mercy."

LUMBERMEN MEET.

The Northwestern Dealers Get Together at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, Jan. 17.—The tenth annual meeting of the Northwestern Lumbermen's association, which opened here yesterday, attracted representatives of 1600 lumber yards in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and the Dakotas. President Maynard Crane, in his annual report congratulated the association on the record-breaking session, and called attention to the abuse some people made of the poachers' rule, which is designed to protect each member in his location. He appealed to the members to refer complaints to the joint committee rather than to insist on the rigid observance of the abolishment of the rule. Treasurer Queale reported a balance of $1476.40 in the treasury.

The sessions of the association will be alternated with those of the sixth annual meeting of the Retail Lumbermen's Insurance association.

The social features are not the least interesting part of the meeting.

LELAND GAINS A POINT.

Injunction Against Chicago Stock Exchange Is Continued.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Judge Gibbons of the circuit court yesterday declined the application of the Chicago stock exchange to have dismissed the temporary injunction secured by E. F. Leland of the firm of Weare & Leland restraining the stock exchange from expelling him from membership in the exchange on account of alleged irregularities and connection with bucket shops. This action was taken against Mr. Leland about a month ago. The difficulties was looked forward to with considerable interest as several other similar cases are pending both in the stock exchange and the Chicago board of trade.

Yesterday's decision discontinues the injunction for at least thirty days, in which time the parties to the suit will file additional pleas. Secretary Wilkins of the stock exchange, said that the decision of Judge Gibbons would no way affect the action of the exchange against other members who had been expelled for similar reasons.

DRY DOCK RATES FIXED.

Last Year's Card Adopted, With Provision For Discount.

Detroit, Jan. 17.—The Drydocks association of the lakes held its annual session here yesterday and readopted the same card of rates and charges that prevailed last year, with the additional provisions that 5 per cent will be deducted if bills are paid within thirty days. The charges for dockage are 20 cents per ton up to 500 tons and 10 cents per ton above 500. Six cents per ton per day will be charged from the time the vessel occupies the dock. The following officers were elected: President, James C. Wallace, Cleveland; vice president, Edward Smith, Buffalo; secretary and treasurer, James E. Davidson, Bay City, Mich.

Call for Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor. Every first-class dealer has them.

CLOSED BY GOVERNOR

Wisconsin's Chief Executive Shuts Up the Notorious Dens at Hurley.

THE LAWS ENFORCED

And Now the Places of Iniquity Are Closed Very Tight.

Ashland, Wis., Jan. 17.—The dens of vice and iniquity which infest the city of Hurley have been closed by order of Governor Scofield. It is the first time in the history of this region that a governor has taken such unusual and decisive action to regulate the morality of a city. The local authorities have allowed the variety theaters and other places to flourish without molestation, and the condition of affairs reached such a state that, in response to a request from the better element of the town, Governor Scofield has compelled the authorities to enforce the laws. The town was last night "closed tight," without a single one of the dens open.

DEATH LIST FROM OTIS.

Disease and Accident Score Largest Number of Victims.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Gen. Otis has cabled the war department the following list of casualties:

Manila, Jan. 16.—Deaths: Drowned, Jan. 3, Gotta Bach Mildanao, Thomas J. Williams, Company G, Thirty-first infantry. Jan. 7, Applik Apparri, Luzon, John K. Stoltz, Company B, Sixteenth infantry; Jan. 8, Montalaban, Wilbur L. Webber, Company K, Twenty-seventh infantry; Manila, William Wreen, Company A, Forty-first infantry; Pandan, Panay, Larkue H. Poorman, Company A, Nineteenth infantry. Typhoid, Oct. 31, Robert McKnight, Company E, Twenty-fourth infantry; Dec. 30, Winfield Marshall, Company C, Twenty-fourth infantry; Edward G. Major, Company L, Seventeenth infantry; 18th, Harry Thomas, Company G, Seventeenth infantry; 5th, Henry G. Wharton, Company E, Seventeenth infantry. Jan. 9, Benjamin Haworth, Company C, Third infantry; William Bretherton, Company A, Eleventh cavalry; 7th, Patrick Mason, Company I, Twenty-fourth infantry. Dysentery—Dec. 10, John H. Healy, Company K, Seventeenth infantry; 29th, Adam Diehl, Company I, Seventeenth infantry; Jan. 5, John S. Larkin, Company G, Thirty-fourth infantry; 7th, William F. Lindsay, Company G, Fourth cavalry; 9th, Arthur Turton, Twenty-sixth infantry; 12th, Benjamin Gardner, Company D, Fourth cavalry; 13th, Benjamin Grace, Company K, Sixth infantry; Chase E. Harter, Company H, Eighteenth infantry. Pneumonia, Dec. 11, Price William, Company H, Thirty-fourth infantry; Samuel Landrige, Joseph Crane, Seventeenth infantry; 25th, Peter S. Robinson, Company K, Thirty-fourth infantry; Jan. 7, Clarence E. Whitford, band, Thirty-fourth infantry. Cerebral hemorrhage, Dec. 11, George Kitchen, Company K, Twenty-fourth infantry. Cerebral congestion, Dec. 27, Charles F. Adams, cook, Company D, Twentieth infantry. Malta fever, 26th, Warren F. Tucker, band, Twelfth infantry. Neuralgia of heart—Twenty-first, James Leary, Company I, Thirty-fourth infantry. Varicocele, Jan. 5, Austin Greggs, Company M, Twenty-fourth infantry. Diphtheria, 2nd, John L. Porter, musician, Company H, Twenty-fourth infantry. Cardiac dilatation, 7th, Andrew P. Zweifel, Company D, Twelfth infantry. Tuberculosis, 13th, Harold Reissinger, Company L, Sixteenth infantry. Pulmonary apoplexy, 10th, W. Lewellyn, Sixth infantry. Enteritis, 12th Campbell Oswald, sergeant, Company E, Eighteenth infantry. Gunshot wound, Nov. 17, William Pollock, Company L, Third cavalry; Jan. 8, Enos H. Williams, Company H, Twenty-eighth infantry; 12th, Joseph Cook, Company B, Ninth infantry, accidental; 9th, William L. Miller, Company D, Thirty-eighth infantry. Suicide, 6th, Prestwood Craddock, Fourth cavalry; 11th, George W. Curtis, Company G, Eighteenth infantry. OTIS.

INFORMATION IS DENIED.

Republican Senators Vote Down Request For Paris Correspondence.

Washington, Jan. 17.—In the senate yesterday, Mr. Davis moved to lay on the table Mr. Pettigrew's amendment to Mr. Hoar's resolution for information regarding the Philippine question and particularly the whole of the Paris correspondence. The motion prevailed, 41 to 20. The detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Cullom, Davis, Depew, Fairbanks, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hansbrough, Hawley, Kean, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McBride, McLaurin, McMillan, Nelson, Perkins, Pettus, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Simon, Spooner, Stewart, Thurston, Wetmore, Wolcott—41.

Nays—Bacon, Berry, Butler, Caffery, Clinton, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Heitfeld, Heard, Jones (Ark.), Martin, Money, Pettigrew, Taliaferro, Teller, Tillman, Turle, Vest, Wellington—20.

LENTZ STIRS UP THINGS.

Intimates Existence of a "Pigeon Hole" at the White House.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The house committee on postoffices and post roads yesterday took up the resolution of inquiry recently referred to it, concerning charges that certain federal appointees in Utah were polygamists.

Representative Lentz of Ohio who introduced the resolution was present and considerable excitement was caused by some of the statements made him. His remark that the resolutions were likely to be "pigeonholed" brought out a protest from Chairman Loud, who said the committee would not "pigeonhole" any business submitted to it.

Mr. Lentz said he could produce affidavits that papers had been placed on file alleging that certain federal appointees were polygamists. These papers were receipted for by Mr. Porter, the president's private secretary, Mr. Lentz said, but the papers could not be found. Mr. Lentz said Representative Grosvenor of Ohio had said to him that "we have not let the grass grow under our feet" and that as soon as the charges were made the matter had been looked into.

Representative Grosvenor was sent for, but could not be reached. The committee adjourned the hearing until next Friday, when Secretary Porter, the postmaster general and Gen. Grosvenor will be invited to appear.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 17.—A church collapsed yesterday during the celebration of a mass in Maleoussue township, Samara district. Nineteen persons were killed and sixty-eight were wounded.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER AND SCALP CLEANER
For 15 years the standard. Sold by druggists.

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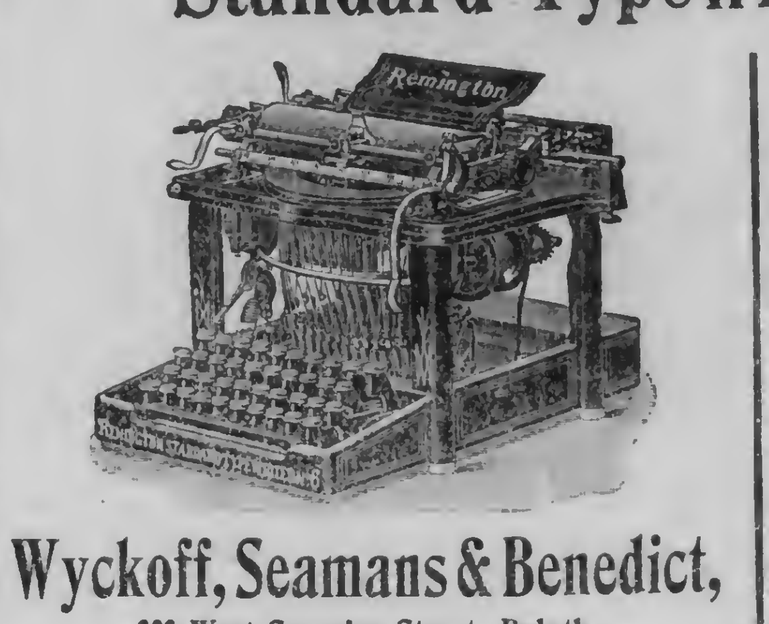
Standard Typewriter.



You are invited to Call, Examine, and Test the NEW MODELS Nos. 6, 7, and 8 (wide carriage)

We Guarantee Every Paragon Typewriter Ribbon Sold.

Fine Linen Typewriter Papers

High Quality Typewriter Supplies

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
323 West Superior Street, Duluth.

VIM VIGOR VITALITY FOR MEN
Mormon Bishops' Pills have been in use over 50 years by the leaders of the Mormon Church and their followers. Positively cures the worst cases in old and young arising from effects of self-abuse, dissipation, excesses, or cigarette-smoking. Cures Lost Manhood, Impotency, Lost Power, Night-Losses, Spermatorrhoea, Insomnia, Pains in Back, Evil Desires, Seminal Emissions, Lame Back, Nervous Debility, Headache, Unfitness to Marry, Loss of Semen, Varicocele, or Constipation, Stops Quickness of Discharge, Stops Nervous Twitching of Eyelids. Effects are immediate. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Dont get despondent, a cure is at hand. Restores small, undeveloped organs, Stimulates the brain and nerve centers. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50 by mail. A written guarantee, to cure or money refunded, with 6 boxes. Circulars free. 50 CENTS Address, Bishop Remedy Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Sold in Duluth by MAX WIRTH, Druggist.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Jay B. Burrows, one of the principal organizers of the Farmers' Alliance and Populist party in Nebraska, died suddenly at his home in Lincoln yesterday from lumbago. He was known throughout the West as "The father" of Populism in Nebraska. He bitterly opposed fusion.

The Chicago Platform Democracy yesterday filed with the secretary of state a certificate of incorporation. The principal office is to be located in New York. The organization is formed to extend the knowledge of Democratic principles as set forth in the Democratic national platform of 1896. The directors are: Samuel Salisbury, James R. Brown, George P. Thompson, Louis B. Parsons and H. S. Stimpson, of New York city.

The Philippine commission yesterday completed its report and dispatched it to the public printer. Proofs of the first section were expected today, and there is every reason to believe that the first volume at least can be laid before congress within a week.

Capt. John A. Reid, 80 years old, died in Chicago yesterday. He was engaged in piloting vessels on the upper lakes for over fifty years and was the owner of several large lumber freighters.

Capt. H. Seligman, a native of the Orange Free State and a veteran of the Spanish-American war, is organizing in Chicago a troop of cavalry, the members of which are Boer sympathizers for the Transvaal war.

The New York board of rapid transit commissioners yesterday awarded the contract for the underground tunnel to J. B. McDonald, of 100 Broadway, one of the two bidders. His price was $35,000,000.

WIDER CHANNELS ADVISED

In St. Mary's River and St. Clair Flats By Lyddecker.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The secretary of war yesterday sent to the senate a report of Capt. Lyddecker of the engineers concerning the loss of vessels during the past year by reason of delays caused by blockade in St. Mary's river. He places the loss at $400,000, and recommends the construction of a wider channel. He makes a similar recommendation concerning St. Clair Flats canal.

RETURNED HIS PAY.

Washington, Jan. 17.—W. D. English, son of the former Democratic vice presidential candidate from Indiana, and a captain in the volunteers in the Spanish war, has returned to the treasury a check for $1200 with the statement that he would not accept money in payment for his services to his country in time of danger. This is the first instance of the kind growing out of the Spanish war.

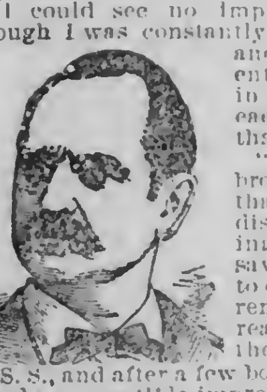
To really enjoy a 10-cent cigar, smoke "Chancellor," Winecke & Doerr's leader.

Foul-Smelling Catarrh.

Catarrh is one of the most obstinate diseases, and hence the most difficult to get rid of.

There is but one way to cure it. The disease is in the blood, and all the sprays, washes and inhaling mixtures in the world can have no permanent effect whatever upon it. Swift's Specific cures Catarrh permanently, for it is the only remedy which can reach the disease and force it from the blood.

Mr. B. P. McAllister, of Harrodsburg, Ky., had Catarrh for years. He writes: "I could see no improvement whatever, though I was constantly treated with sprays and washes, and different inhaling remedies—in fact, I could feel that each winter I was worse than the year previous. "Finally it was brought to my notice that Catarrh was a blood disease, and after thinking over the matter, I saw it was unreasonable to expect to be cured by remedies which only reached the surface. I then decided to try S. S. S., and after a few bottles were used, I noticed a perceptible improvement. Continuing the remedy, the disease was forced out of my system, and a complete cure was the result. I advise all who have this dreadful disease to abandon their local treatment, which has never done them any good, and take S. S. S., a remedy that can reach the disease and cure it."



To continue the wrong treatment for Catarrh is to continue to suffer. Swift's Specific is a real blood remedy, and cures obstinate, deep-seated diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It promptly reaches Catarrh, and never fails to cure even the most aggravated cases.

S.S.S. For The Blood
is Purely Vegetable, and is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no dangerous minerals.
Books mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

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JAMES T. WATSON,
Washington, D. C., Established 1861.
Valuable book on patents FREE.
Send for It.
301 Palladio building, Duluth, Minnesota.

DR. PIERCE
Room 1,
No. 5 W. Sup. St., Duluth, Minn.
Regular Graduate.
Physician In Office.
Leading Specialist in the cure of Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases.

Cancer, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Rupture and Tumors cured without the knife or ligature.

Sure cure guaranteed in 10 to 30 days.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores in the mouth or throat, Unhealthy discharges, Skin Affections, Falling of the Hair and Constitutional BLOOD POISONING speedily cured by remedies unknown to other physicians.

YOUNG MEN

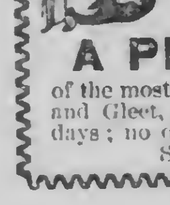
Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or any trouble with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, can here find safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. Cure guaranteed.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakness of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear and the color be found of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark, torbid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

LADIES!—Married or single are guaranteed SAFE AND SURE RELIEF for all troubles peculiar to their sex, no matter from what cause. Office private; no exposure. Consultation free.

If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous. Medicine sent anywhere by mail or express. Write for question list. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 12 m.



BROU'S INJECTION.
A PERMANENT CURE
of the most obstinate cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleet, guaranteed in from 3 to 6 days; no other treatment required.
Sold by all druggists.

Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, made and delivered by William H. Britts and Elizabeth S. Britts, mortgagors, to R. B. Swift, mortgagee, dated September 1st, 1891, and recorded in the Register of Deeds' office, St. Louis County, Minnesota, on September 15th, 1891, at 8:40 o'clock A. M., in Book 93 of Mortgages on page 122.

Such default consists in the non-payment of the principal sum secured by said mortgage and interest thereon, and in the non-payment of the sum of $102.95 for taxes for the years 1897 and 1898, which became and were a lien upon the premises hereinafter described, and were paid by said mortgagee in accordance with the provisions of said mortgage, on December 11th, 1899.

There is claimed to be due and is actually due upon said mortgage debt at the date of this notice the sum of one thousand one hundred forty-five and 50-100 Dollars ($1145.50), principal, interest and taxes paid as aforesaid, and no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover said debt or any part thereof.

NOW, THEREFORE, notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, which has become operative by reason of the aforesaid default, and pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, viz:

Lot numbered Thirty-one (31), in Block numbered One hundred fifty (150), Fifth Division of West Duluth; also Lots numbered Nine (9) and Ten (10), Block numbered Sixteen (16), Hunter's Grassy Point Addition to West Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof as filed for record in aforesaid County and State.

Which said premises with the hereditaments and appurtenances will be sold by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Duluth, in said County and State, on Friday, the 2nd day of February, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M., at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, interest and taxes, and Fifty dollars ($50.00) attorney's fees, stipulated for in said mortgage in case of foreclosure thereof, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 12th 1899.

R. B. SWIFT,
Mortgagee.

TOWNE & MERCHANT,
Attorneys for Mortgagee,
No. 103-106 Duluth Trust Co. Bldg,
Duluth, Minn.
Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-20-27-1899-Jan-3-10-17-24-31-1900.

Bryan on Imperialism.

"I Would Not Sell the Life of One American Soldier Boy For All the Trade of the Orient.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

Following is an extract from the eloquent and convincing speech by Hon. William J. Bryan in denunciation of the policy of imperialism, delivered at the recent Democratic demonstration in the Exposition building at Minneapolis:

The Republican party is attempting to change the whole character of our nation without asking the people what they think about it.

When did the people authorize an imperial policy? In 1896, when they elected a president? No; at that time there was no thought of such a thing. When did they authorize it? In 1898? No; that was the last election of members of congress and the last election of legislatures that elected senators, and yet the people did not vote on imperialism in 1898, because the treaty with Spain was not signed until a month after the election. The Republican party had no policy, and when the people voted in 1898 they did not vote for an imperial policy, because they could not be assumed to favor a thing about which they had never heard. And yet the Republican party is attempting now to commit this great nation to a policy upon which the people of the country have never spoken.

> They may deny to the people of the Philippine islands a right to a voice in their own government, but will they deny to the people of this country a right to a voice in the determination of a question than which none greater ever came before the American people? (Applause).

But some Republicans say that we ought not to say anything until the war is over. Ah, no, they cant catch us with that sort of an excuse, because if you once establish the doctrine that you cannot criticise a president until the war is over, and then enter upon an imperial policy, there may be no war somewhere, because under imperialism there is constant resistance to a foreign domination. Well, now, if the people have got to vote on this subject, haven't they a right to talk about it? Will you deny the right of free speech to the American people at the same time that you change the character of this nation from a republic to an empire?

I claim the right to criticise every act of every public officer elected in the United States, and I will not surrender that right.

If I had been elected and had done what the president has done, have you any doubt the Republicans would have criticised me?

> Expansion can be applied to the extension of the limits of a republic without a change in the character of the government, but imperialism implies a change in the character of the government.

Webster defines an empire to be a nation which embraces variety in race and diversity in government. Well, don't you think we will have variety in race when we get the Philippines. There are thirty different races of them, and they range from a light brown to a dark black. Won't we have variety in race when we get them? (Laughter and applause).

The Republican party carries the flag beyond the constitution, and seeks to fasten upon the Philippine islands a government not like our own, but such a government as we in our wisdom think will be good for those people. A military government, not a free government.

Why, Republicans say: "Can anyone deny that it will be a blessing to the people to come under the American flag?" The flag does not mean in the Philippines what it means here. The flag here means the right of citizenship. There it means the duty of the subject. It means here trial by jury; there by the military.

> You can't find a speech defending the holding of the Philippine islands by force that does not have somewhere in it the doctrine that they are really very rich, and it will pay us to hold them. That is the lowest argument ever made. I challenge the Republicans to make their fight on this argument. The man who says it pays has got to show, first, how much it will cost.

Republicans, Abraham Lincoln Republicans, I dare you to measure the life of one single human being in Oriental trade. (Applause).

> I want trade. I want us to trade with all the nations where our trade can be extended by peaceful means. (Cries of "That is right, that is right"). But I would not put one American soldier boy upon the auction block and sell him for all the trade of the Orient. (Great applause).

But, if you could show what it would cost to conquer and hold in subjection 8,000,000 of Malays, 7000 miles away from our shores, scattered over 1200 islands, living under a tropical sun and fighting from the protection of jungles, you could not show that we would ever get back enough to cover the expense; and if you could show that we would get back or could get back more than we spent you could not show that the money that came back would come to the people who spent the money that goes over there. (Applause.)

The money spent upon a war of conquest will be spent by all the people. The money that comes back will come to the syndicates organized to exploit the islands.

But people talk about our people going over there to live; that these islands will furnish homes for our surplus population. Why, my friends they have sixty people to the square mile there now, and we have twenty. Think of taking them in order to find homes for our surplus population three times as densely populated as our own country.

What is the experience of other nations in the tropics? England has an island near us, Jamaica. There are 600,000 black people there and less than 14,000 whites. Java has been under the control of the Netherlands 300 years, and there are less than 60,000 European people there and 25,000,000 brown people. Spain had been wrestling with the Philippine islands 300 years, and she had 5000 Spaniards out of 8,000,000 people. England has dominated in India 150 years, and has 100,000 people of British birth out of a population of nearly 300,000,000. That is the experience of other nations. The white race will not go to the tropics.

There is no money in it for the farmer or the laboring man; no money in it for the toiler who bears the burden of the government. There is money for the man who wants to establish banks, or electric light plants, water plants, street car lines and railroads over there. Those are the men who will profit, and we must change our system of government in order to give these magnates pastures green and new fields in which to feed.

A word about the argument that we are in it and can't get out. Who put us in? The same people who say that we can't get out, and they said God did it. He didn't. Every act was done by men, and the Republican party is the representative for every act that it has attempted to lay upon Jehovah. It was within the power of the administration to provide by treaty for the independence of the Philippine islands, when by treaty it provided for the independence of Cuba. And if the administration had provided for the independence of the Philippines when it provided for the independence of Cuba, there never would have been a drop of blood shed at Manilla. (Applause.)

> They say the blood is on the hands of those who have opposed the president's policy. I say the blood is on the hands of those who gave the people of the Philippine islands a reason to protest against foreign domination. (Applause.)

If the Cubans are, and of right ought to be, free, the Filipinos are and of right ought to be free. There is no line except a man-made line. If the administration had promised to the people of the Philippines the independence promised to the Cubans, there would have been no war. The president had congress with him for three months after the treaty was signed, and he could have asked of congress authority. Even in the absence of a request the Bacon resolution came so near passing that it required the vote of the vice president to defeat it, and the Bacon resolution promised independence on the same terms promised to the people of Cuba; and if that resolution had been passed when it was introduced, not a drop of blood would have been shed at Manilla. Who is to blame?

Tell me that we must stay in the Philippine islands because Dewey destroyed a fleet at Manilla! I reply that Schley destroyed one at Santiago, and yet the president told the Cubans we would get out of Cuba. Tell me we must stay in the Philippines because our boys have shed their blood upon Filipino soil! I tell you that American blood was shed at San Juan hill and El Caney, and yet the president promised the Cubans he would get out of Cuba. Tell me we must remain because our flag went up over Manilla and cannot come down! I tell you that our flag went up in Havana, and yet the president promised to haul it down when the flag of the Cuban republic is ready to rise in its place. (Applause.)

> There is not a thing relied upon to defend the holding of the Philippine islands that cannot be relied upon to defend the holding of Cuba against the will of the people.

There are only two arguments that can be made, and one is that the Philippine islands lie at the gateway of China and that we want the trade of China, and therefore we can afford to seize the islands and govern the people against their will in order to make money out of them and the Chinese; the other is that God told somebody to tell somebody else to tell the American people that we ought to go there to Christianize and civilize them by force. (Applause.)

I believe this nation in the beginning ought to have been frank with the people of the world and of the Philippine islands; that we ought to have said to them, "We fight for liberty but not for land." We said to the Cubans, "We have driven the Spaniards out; stand up and be free." I believe we ought to have said to the Filipinos the same thing: "We have driven the Spaniards out; stand up and be free." And then we ought to have said to all the world, "Hands off, and let that republic live and work out its own destiny in its own way. (Applause.)

> If the Filipinos were entitled to their liberty and to their independence and self-government, it is no humiliation for us to recognize that fact and proclaim it to the world.

If every Filipino were to die, the world would go on; but when this nation, the greatest republic of history, is converted into a monarchy, and we have extinguished the light that has been shining to the remotest corners of the earth, then what nation can stand before the world to give hope and inspiration to the struggling and to the oppressed? Let this nation be still the world's republic. Let us be true to our traditions and our principles; let us treat with justice those who come under our influence, and then we shall be able to be a moral factor in the world's progress. Then, whenever people are struggling anywhere, we can tell them that the millions of American citizens enjoying the blessings of free government look with sympathy upon all who are struggling for the same right. We did it when Greece was struggling and but for our imperial policy we would be sending words of sympathy to Africa, and bidding God-speed to the Boer who is ready to die for his country.

GRAIN-O BRINGS RELIEF

To the coffee drinker. Coffee drinking is a habit that is universally indulged in and almost as universally injurious. Have you tried Grain-O? It is almost like coffee but the effects are just the opposite. Coffee upsets the stomach, ruins the digestion, affects the heart and disturbs the whole nervous system. Grain-O tones up the stomach, aids digestion and strengthens the nerves. There is nothing but nourishment in Grain-O. It can't be otherwise. 15 and 25 cents per package.

SOLDIERS OF FORTUNE.

Their Trade Has Greatly Declined In These Days.

In the Transvaal today the soldier of fortune is making his last stand. No other country in the world is likely to offer the alien adventurer of the future the same positions and profit that have hitherto been the portion of Schiel, Von Albrecht and the other European mercenaries of Krugerdom. This war then, may be said to complete the decline of the soldier of fortune, if we compare his gains with the colossal harvests of his predecessors in history, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Perron, the wonderful Frenchman who commanded the Mahratta army, arrived in Hindustan a penniless petty officer from a man-of-war, and in nine years had amassed between one and two millions sterling. Even more rapid was the progress of Col. Hanney, who had to leave "John Company's" service to avoid the bailiffs. He entered the service of the Newab Wazir of Oude in 1778, and left it after three years with a fortune of £300,000. Many other French and English adventurers were nearly as lucky.

At that time there was not the prejudice against these mercenary swords which the military ethics of modern Europe have fostered. Few foreigners have risen to eminence in the English service, but large numbers of aliens were recruited for us in the Napoleonic wars. Besides the famous Hessians, there were the French Chasseurs Britannique, three Swiss regiments, the Corsican rangers and the Greek light infantry. In the Crimean war a German legion was recruited in Heligoland, but they never distinguished themselves on the field, and the precedent is not likely to be followed.

In spite of the chilling effect of modern ideas the soldiers of fortune of the nineteenth century form a picturesque gallery—heroes and rascals, fenians and royalists, Poles, Englishmen and adventurers of no country. Some of them, like Lord Cochrane and Hobart Pasha, have established themselves on a higher plane than the mercenary can usually hope to occupy. The former's brilliant record with the English, Chilian, Brazilian and Greek navies in turn is probably unique, though Paul Jones may be set down as a bad second. The ex-apprentice of a Whitehaven collier, who was the most successful American naval officer in the war of independence, and held command thereafter in the French, and then in the Russian navy, is not the heroic figure which modern eulogists in the United States like to picture, but he was a fine seaman and a gallant fighter. In fact, he was the typical soldier of fortune (for the accident that he fought at sea does not rob him of his place in that gallery).

The revolutionary wars of the continent have naturally attracted many of these adventurers. Count Ilinski was a Pole, who fought the Russians in his native land, and when all was lost took service under Schamyl, prince of Circassia. The Hungarian war of independence in 1848 next employed his desperate valor, and at Temeswar he had three horses killed under him. Finally he became colonel of a Turkish cuirassier regiment, and was known as Iskander Bey. In the Hungarian revolt Gen. Guyon, an Englishman, was a famous figure, and at Tyrnau he held his ground until he had lost three-fourths of his battalion and the village streets were streaming with blood. A less attractive personality is Gen. Cluseret, who served as a captain in the French army in Algeria, then under Fremont in the American civil war, was next a fenian "General" in the commune. Dombrowski, another "General" in the commune, and a far abler and braver man than the ex-fenian, had fought in Poland and under Garibaldi. He was killed at the barricades in 1871. Among continental forces of aliens one ought to mention the French foreign legion, which still includes the runaway aristocrats and broken men of half Europe, and the Irish brigade which fought for the pope in 1860, under command of Maj. Myles O'Reilly, M.P. An old soldier of the papal Zouaves, another Irishman, is now Gen. Coppinger of the United States army. Garibaldi himself is, of course, entitled to a niche in this gallery of fame, and his son, Ricciotti, has since his Italian campaigns fought for France in 1870 and for Greece in 1897, in both bravely fighting for a lost cause.

The new world offers us condottieri of a new type, like Walker, the filibuster, who became dictator of Nicaragua, and might have ruled Honduras but for a British man-of-war. Gen. Caroll-Tevis, who served in the Franco-Prussian war and a good many South American struggles, was a fenian hero. So was Capt. John McAfferty, who served in the Mexican war of 1855, and was then an officer in the Confederate army. He was in all the fenian plots of 1866-7, and was twice tried here for treason felony. He was acquitted at one trial and amnestied after the second, a leniency which he repaid by renewed activity in the ranks of the Clan-na-Gael. He was said to be the real "No. 1" behind the Phoenix Park murders.

Egypt has employed many aliens. Muzinger Bey was a Swiss, who had been British consul at Massowah; Gessi Pasha, an Italian, who, after serving as interpreter to the English army in the Crimea, became Gordon's lieutenant in the Soudan, and smashed the slave-hunters' revolt in Darfur. Loring Pasha was an American soldier; Lupton Bey, governor of the Bahr-el-Gazel, who died in the mahdi's dungeons, an Englishman. Slatin and Emin were both Austrians.

In more recent years we have had Gen. Khones, an ex-major in the German army, who landed a cargo of Mannlicher rifles for the Chilian congressionalists, drilled their troops and defeated Balmaceda. Gen. Ronald McIver, a Scotsman, who has served under fourteen flags, from the Confederate to the Carlist, is another roaming Briton, like Kaid Maclean, an ex-lieutenant in our service, who is now commander of the army of the sultan of Morocco. Gen. Dingby Willoughby, who commanded (in blue and silver) the Hova army, has since fought for the Chartered company in Rhodesia, but has now turned to the arts of peace.

PEWTER AGAIN IN FASHION.

There is a passion for pewter just now; pewter made into all the knickknackery that we have for the past few years been seeing in silver. There is about pewter a softness and pliability which makes it a fascinating material with which to model, and therefore, besides its use for small pieces, artists are working out some of the best designs in it. In fact reduced figures from life and after the antique are being exhibited, along with those of bronze and plaster. Smaller pieces, happily within reach of many, are bonbonieres, trays and ash receivers, mugs, plates and small figures. All of these are presented in innumerable shapes and designs.

Collectors of mugs are being made happy by this revival of the use of pewter, and little short of a madness is about regarding the number and rarity of those seen at informal evening parties, or at other times decorating the side walls of dining rooms. The plates also are mostly seen as wall decorations and produce a stunning effect when well hung against a brilliant background, says the Boston Herald.

It is not difficult to keep these pewter ornaments clean. A good rubbing with chamois every fortnight is all that is necessary. It is not desirable for them to have the shining luster of silver; the tone of pewter should be soft and gray.

Almost Dead—Now Happy as a Girl.

Larue, Ark., March 16, 1899.

I have taken Wine of Cardui, and it has done wonders for me. I was so near dead when I commenced to take it that it took a great deal to cure me, but the cure is complete, and I feel as bright and gay as a sixteen year old girl.

Mrs. E. B. TOWNSEND.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

Wine of Cardui stimulates the native charm in a woman by giving her robust health. It is natural that a woman should want to be attractive, but she cannot be attractive unless she is healthy. All the powder and paint and lotions in the world will not make a woman really attractive because they cannot make her well.

Wine of Cardui strikes right at the root of women's complaints. It relieves falling of the womb, irregular menstruation, leucorrhœa and all other ills peculiar to the womanly organs. These organs are exceedingly delicate and sensitive, and any irregularity there is speedily communicated to the entire being. Severe pains in the back, and lower limbs, cramps, and bearing down feelings in the lower abdomen are symptoms that call for Wine of Cardui. They are warnings that are dangerous to ignore. The pain is sharp because it is necessary that you heed the warning. Wine of Cardui always has brought speedy relief and permanent cure.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, The "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

All Druggists sell it for $1.00 per Bottle.

"HEY RUBE!"

The Battle Cry of the Circus Men Now Seldom Heard.

Some Thrilling Tales of the Terrible Fights of Former Days.

'Twas finished, the smoke rolled away,
As clouds before the sun's bright ray.
That Texan chivalry were gone—
They couldn't sing that circus song,
"Hey Rube."

MORAL.

"Gawks," "guys" and "Rubes" another day,
When e'er a circus comes your way,
And you are spilein' for a "clim,"
Be sure they haven't learned to sing,
"Hey Rube."

—Extract from a poem by Billy Devere.

The cry "Hey, Rube," which calls the circus man to action when trouble is threatened and a fight is on hand was heard only once last season. It is becoming as scarce as buffalo or untamed Indians. There is no better proof needed of the advance of civilization than the fact that "Hey, Rube" is now hardly more than a memory among the operators of tented shows. Many were the bloody fights in the past when "Hey, Rube" was sounded, and the circus people and their tormentors mixed up in deadly strife. Just one hot scrimmage last summer has served to revive the old-time narratives of desperate struggles between the circus employes and bad men spoiling for trouble, which they could nearly always get. On May 15, at Princeton, N. J., the students of Princeton college received a terrific thumping from the Pawnee Bill people. So thoroughly were the riotous students whipped that they showed the greatest respect for their conquerors, and at the night performance volunteered to put out some obstreperous fellows of the town who tried to act ugly and start another fight.

To parade in Princeton it is impossible to avoid passing the college in both directions. When the Pawnee Bill aggregation reached the college the students were collected on the campus, bent on mischief, which is the case in all college towns. Some of the students stood on the street, completely blocking it. There is an unwritten law in Princeton that no parade which passes the college shall be permitted to return, and up to this time the law had been rigorously and successfully enforced. The students allowed the bugler at the head of the procession to pass, and they made no demonstration against the barouche with the Hindoos and band wagon. A cannon cracker was exploded under the horse of Pawnee Bill, and this was the beginning of the trouble. The horse gave a leap and the cowboy went through the crowd, scattering them in every direction. Before the students could close in the lady riders rode through at terrific speed, as did the rest of the parade, and it appeared more like a race than a procession. The students had been balked, but they still were not subdued, and they made preparations to give the paraders a much warmer reception when they returned. They bought or stole all the eggs they could, and provided themselves with stones, determined to stop the parade at all hazards, and maintain the record of the institution. The Princeton boys lined up near the postoffice, a short distance from the campus, and as the head of the procession came along they began their egg and stone throwing. It is said that the hen fruit not only went wide of the mark, but they bespattered each other. When they started to firing stones the cowboys and Indians, whose patience was exhausted, just rode them down, knocked them over with bolases, lassoed and dragged them, burnt their faces with blank cartridges, knocked them down with the butts of their six-shooters, walked their horses over them, and in two minutes the whole crowd of trouble-seeking students were stampeded and on the run.

They were driven by the show people back to their campus and into the very buildings. It was the first time in the history of Princeton college or the city that a traveling exhibition had ever come off victorious in a fight. More than a dozen of the students were sent to the hospital, and one was so badly injured that he afterward died. As the college lads were to blame and provoked, the trouble the Pawnee Bill show people could not be and were not molested.

All shows dread college towns. The worst of offenders in disturbing shows is Ann Arbor. Two or three organizations have been wrecked there, and the experience of the Forepaugh show in that place will never be forgotten by circus people. The students cut the canvas, the trace chains and wrought such havoc with the concern that the show was laid out for two or three days for repairs before other exhibitions could be given. The city of Ann Arbor was sued by Forepaugh, but he failed to recover damages. The Franklin circus had an equally disastrous experience at Ann Arbor. Some of the cages were dismantled and thrown in the river. The show people were tricked, for their enemies would not appear in the open and fight. The circus men have their good and bad towns, stands where they are always ready for a fight and nearly always get it. The worst place in the country to harass and bother traveling shows is said to be McKeesport, Pa., where there are so many miners, but Johnstown, in the same state, and Paterson, N. J., are almost equally abhorred and dreaded by the circus men. Just after the war the South was dangerous ground for shows. The rough element was in control, and without adequate police protection the circus men had to look after themselves, which they generally did most effectively. In the North the shows had to contend against fists and brickbats, while down South revolvers much deadlier than hand-hurled missiles, often produced havoc on both sides in the miniature wars which were fought. Dan Robinson, of the Gentry show, is full of exciting experiences in the South, and the number of encounters and miraculous escapes that he and his companions have had would rival any dime novel ever written.

But the famous fight of the John Robinson show in Jacksonville, Tex., in November, 1875, stands unrivaled for fierceness and bloodthirstiness, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. The fight of the McMahon show at St. John's, Kan., the numerous scrimmages of the Orton combination and any and all of them combined are as a street fight to the big battle when compared to the encounter of the Robinson employes with the Texas desperadoes. The veteran clown, John Lowlow, of this city, was a participant in that fight, as was John Wilson, the well-known four-horse rider. All those who were engaged unite in the statement that Billy Devere, the singer, song writer and poet, who has many friends in Cincinnati, was the hero of that sanguinary conflict. His bravery and energy excited the unbounded admiration of his plucky associates, and Billy Devere enjoys the reputation of being one of the nerviest men in America. That terrible battle is indelibly impressed upon the minds of the Robinson people who were there. Lowlow tells the thrilling story as follows:

"After the war the traveling shows continually had trouble in the South," began the veteran. "The police protection was very poor, and while a majority of the people were all right, there was always a gang of desperadoes, vicious fellows, who waited for the shows to come along that they might do some shooting and killing. Texas was particularly uncongenial for traveling combinations, because a tough element that wanted nothing better than a scrap with circus men. I do not remember the exact date, but it was in the latter part of November that our show reached Jacksonville, Tex., a little town in Cherokee county. The day was beautiful, and there was every indication of a big business. As I walked uptown an old man remarked: 'I hope you people won't have any trouble here today, but there is a crowd in town that are spoiling for a fight and will act ugly.' A colored man warned me that many of the residents of the neighborhood had loaded their guns and expected a quarrel. Of course, we wanted to avoid any trouble. No show will deliberately start a fight, and they will stand a great deal before attacking the trouble makers. The show began at 1 o'clock. A crowd of fellows in one end of the tent were disposed to raise a rumpus from the start. A big, burly Texan sat down next to the ring and hung his feet over the ropes, which raised a laugh among his companions. I went over to him and quietly asked him if he would take his feet off the ropes. He did not pay the slightest attention to my request.

"Big Bill Devere, who heard me make the request, came out of the dressing room, but I urged him to be careful and not start a fuss. I asked the fellow again, but he completely ignored me. Another member of the company asked the Texan to remove his feet, but he merely stood up and remained there, but I said let him alone, for if his friends were willing that he should obstruct the view we ought not care. The fellow stood still about three minutes, when Devere walked over and, grabbing him by both shoulders, sat him down on the seat with a thump. For a moment the chap was dazed, and then he began to realize that his Southern honor had been insulted. There was a great racket, but no shots were fired. The man whom Devere had compelled to squat so hard went with his friends up town and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Devere, but we hid him in one of the cars and the deputy sheriff could not find him. We were not going to give a night show, and began to pack up about 3:30 o'clock. The crowd of desperate Texans stood around and tried to harass us in every way by calling the men vile names and interfering with the work of the 'razor backs.' The clash came when a big brute standing behind a workman who was shoving a cage onto the cars drove a dagger right between the shoulder blades of the circus man. It was evident that the crowd of ruffians would not be satisfied with anything but a battle, and Jack Robinson shouted, 'Hey, Rube!' In an instant the fusilade began. Those who had no weapons grabbed stake pins or axes and went at the cowardly crowd with desperate determination. Billy Devere emerged from his hiding place with a revolver in each hand. From a saloon a few yards away came several volleys of buckshot. Devere made for the place and broke down the door as though it had been made of paper. A charge of shot just grazed his forehead as he entered the place. He saw the fellow who had fired the gun drop behind the counter. Leaning over he blew out the brains of the Texan with shots from both revolvers. Then he used the butt end of his pistols for clubs, and he laid low several of the desperadoes. On the outside the fight was something terrible. A cowboy standing in an alley way shot and killed one of our boys who was holding a pony.

"Half a dozen guns let go at the assassin, and he dropped in his tracks. For more than an hour the battle raged. It grew dark, but the firing continued at intervals. We had twenty-one men wounded, but only one man was killed, while six of the enemy were dead and more than a score wounded. We were in a desperate condition. We knew that this gang would secure reinforcements. Word was sent to the sheriff and town officials that if we were further molested we would saturate the place with oil and burn the town. This had the desired effect. The scoundrels had cut the bridge over a stream just outside of the town, but we managed to get over all right. The next day a passenger train went through the bridge and a number of people were killed. When we got away from Jacksonville we cut the telegraph wires in several places, so that they could get no word to Crockett, the next stop. We played at Crockett, at 11 o'clock in the morning, as the people were all in town, and got away as quickly as we could. From there we went to Houston and got to Galveston as soon as possible. We had twenty-one towns still to play in the state, but Jack Robinson knew that the authorities were on our trail and that to be taken back to Jacksonville meant a lynching. Devere was the particular object of their wrath and we were assured that if he were surrendered none of the others would be molested. By a little subterfuge the show managed to get out of Texas. Robinson hired two steamers. We gave shows on Saturday and Monday and a show was announced for Tuesday, but early in the morning we got away on the steamers for Brazos City. That bloody battle in Texas cost the show $67,000, for it broke up the season and most of the show people, after being paid off, came North. The Robinson show has never played in Texas since that time, but many other shows have done so. I was in Marshall, Texas, in 1880, and met some one who knew of my being mixed up in the Jacksonville fight.

"I was afraid that he would get me into trouble, but he said: 'You need have no fear, as all the ringleaders in that fight have either been killed or are in the penitentiary.' The Texas authorities tried various measures to get us back to the state, but were unable to secure extradition papers from Governor Bishop, of Ohio, because of a law which provides that before a person accused of crime can be extradited from this state it will be necessary to show prima facie evidence of guilt at a preliminary trial, which the Texas prosecutors were incapable of doing. That is all that saved us from going back there. So indifferent was Devere to the threats of the Texas officials that he went all over the state with a minstrel show the same winter of the fight, and no one molested him."

While the circus people declare that they never start a fight there is not the slightest doubt that they provoke it by allowing fakirs to defraud their patrons by various skin games, and this naturally raises a row, in which the friends of the victim join. There are only a few shows nowadays which allow "grafters" with them, and the danger from all trouble from their nefarious operations is reduced to a minimum. The meanness and spite of the tough element toward traveling tent shows is exhibited differently in various localities. In some places a circus is never allowed to parade without a fight. The people in Omaha, Neb., and Leadville, Col., will not permit the announcement of the concert during the regular performance. They do not stop the concert, but they will not allow the fact that there is to be one orally made known. In other places the shows cannot give a concert at all without the risk of having trouble on their hands. The worst source of annoyance to circus people nowadays is the excessive license charged in many towns and the blackmailing tactics of city and county officials. This is an evil that the showmen hope to eradicate by a strong organization, such as exists among the commercial travelers. Besides all this the various show combinations occasionally get into quarrels among themselves, when all sorts of disreputable schemes are resorted to in order to ruin the business of the other fellows. The meanest and most effective used to be what is known as "smallpoxing" a show. This was nothing more than circulating the report that some of the employes of the circus were affected with smallpox. This method of squelching a rival has been known to almost break up a show and send it off the road entirely. Of recent years the despicable means has not been resorted to.

GORILLA'S COURTSHIP.

Battle Between Giant Apes In an African Forest.

"After the adjustment of our little unpleasantness with the South," said Capt. Jack Benton, relates the New York Sun, "I drifted back into civil life. It seemed monotonous, however, after the excitement of campaigning, and, receiving an offer to go to Africa and collect animals for menageries, I jumped at it. My work took me into the interior of Upper Guinea, which was then about as wild a country as there was in the world.

"One morning I left camp to make a circuit of some traps we had set in the night, and as I wasn't on the lookout for big game I took only a light rifle with me. Trudging through the woods, I came on a little clearing, and there, not fifty feet away, I saw a big male gorilla. He was on all fours, half squatting on the ground.

"Equipped with only a light rifle, I had no ambition to meddle with the beast. I slipped back into the underbrush and was about to make off as quickly as possible, when the peculiarity of the gorilla's actions attracted me. He seemed to be trying to look as amiable as was possible for such a monster, and a second glance showed me the reason for this. At the right of the clearing was a second gorilla, smaller, but equally ferocious-looking, a fitting mate for the first big brute. I had evidently discovered a gorilla courtship.

"The male gorilla, trying to attract the attention of the female by uncouth motions, was beginning to advance clumsily toward her, when suddenly a dull boom! boom! sounded from far away in the forest. Up to that instant the male gorilla, while savage-looking, had given no sign of being angry, but now all was changed. His huge jaws shut together with a snap. Then through the silence which had fallen on the jungle when the first sullen challenge was heard came a sharp bark, followed by a deep humming sound. It was the terrible battle call of a full-grown gorilla, the cry sent out when he is about to fight to the death for a mate. At the end of each echoing challenge the hairy giant beat with his big hands on his chest, while at the other end of the clearing, waiting to bestow her hand on the victor, sat the female gorilla whose charms had inspired such jealous rage.

"Suddenly there was a little flurry at the left end of the clearing, and the challenger broke through the bushes into plain sight. He was worthy to do battle with the first giant. I could see he was a veteran, with the scars of many battles on him. His big lips were rolled up in a grim snarl, showing broken teeth and great gaps, the result of former battles. Both gorillas were taller than the average man as they stood on their hind feet for battle, but their enormous breadth of chest and shoulders made them look like squatting, hairy giants. In fighting ability both seemed equal, for while the second, older gorilla had evidently been in more battles, yet the one I had first seen in the jungle had an advantage in strength and youth.

"Neither of the big animals wasted time in preliminaries; they had worked themselves up into such an insanity of rage that only killing would satisfy. Each advanced on his hind legs until within six feet of the other. Then the younger gorilla began to fight. Stepping forward with marvelous quickness for such an ungainly animal, he struck a flail-like blow with his huge paws. Had the blow gone home, no mere flesh and blood, not even the big-boned frame of his antagonist, could have withstood it. But the old gorilla had been in too many death grapples to be caught so early in the fight. Even as the big arm swung around he sprang forward, coming in close so as to miss the full force of the swing. The next instant he had swung his own arm around the young gorilla's neck, encircling it with four feet of steel muscles and holding his enemy's head stiff upright, so that he could not bring the terrible teeth into play. Then the old gorilla opened his heavy jaws, and getting a firm grip on the right shoulder of the younger gorilla, held on like a bulldog, tearing his way through the knotted muscle and sinews and shoulder blade of his opponent. At the same time the left arm of the old fighter wrapped itself about the younger gorilla in a rib-breaking grip.

"It was only for an instant, however, that things looked so desperate for the younger fighter. The first gorilla's splendid fighting ability and tremendous strength showed themselves. Whirling up his left arm, he fastened his long fingers about his antagonist's throat and tried to break his grip and shove his head back. At first the only effect of this was to make the old fellow tighten his grip on the other's shoulder. Then the younger gorilla put forth all his strength. I could see the muscles of his arm, shoulders and back gather themselves into big knots and bunch up as if they would break through the skin. The murderous deep-set eyes started forward until they were level with the cheek bones. A last desperate effort and the big head went back, the tightly closed jaws of the old gorilla tearing out flesh and sinews as they were shoved away, but not ungripped. Then the old fighter's right arm slowly and reluctantly uncoiled from the other's neck. The younger gorilla had broken the death grip. Both big fighters were momentarily free and stepped back to regain breath.

"Although wounded, it was the younger gorilla that made the attack. This time he did not waste any efforts on blows with his huge paws. When they had approached almost within striking distance the younger of the fighters made a rush. He received a blow on the head that would have crushed a man's skull. It scarcely staggered him. Then both his long arms wrapped themselves around his opponent's neck, and holding his antagonist tightly clasped, he began biting with fierce energy, not a steady gripping bite, but furious, tearing gnashes, which ripped skin and flesh from face and shoulders and chest.

"The older gorilla was taken by surprise at this sudden rush and change of tactics by his opponent. But though at a disadvantage, he was too old a fighter to be easily dismayed. First he secured a grip on his opponent's throat, and straining every muscle, tried to tear himself free from the infuriated grasp of the younger beast. He might as easily have broken a steel cable as the strangling hold of his enraged opponent. Then the older fighter relaxed his grip on the other's throat, and placing both his big human-like paws on the younger's face, tried to force his head back.

"This brought on a terrible trial of strength. If the old gorilla could force the other's head back, he would be free and might perhaps break his enemy's neck. Each of the huge fighters seemed to know this, and put forth all of his great strength. Back, shoulders, arms and neck were called into play, the heavy muscles rippling up and gathering into big knots. The snarling growls which had marked the beginning of the fight had died away. Each animal was silent. A stillness seemed to have fallen on the whole jungle, and the crackling of the twigs and dry leaves seemed unnaturally loud as the two gigantic fighters came to the supreme struggle.

"For what was probably half a minute, the two semi-human shapes stood there putting forth every energy. At last the younger fighter's face was within two inches of his opponent's head. The younger gorilla made a supreme effort, twisted his head suddenly, and before his opponent could dodge, had fastened his teeth in a death grip on the throat of the veteran fighter.

"The veteran was borne backwards, carrying his foe down with him. Unless he could loosen the grip on his throat he was doomed and the old fighter knew it. Over and over on the ground the two huge apes rolled, fighting desperately, but without sound save for the shrill hissing of their breaths as it was forced from their heaving chests. The veteran of many a hard-fought jungle battle knew his own end had come.

"Up to this time the battle had been fought in silence, but as the old gorilla gave up the contest and felt the teeth of his antagonist sinking deeper and deeper into his throat, the pain was greater than he could bear. He broke into a wailing cry that echoed through the jungle. I have heard the death cry of many animals, but never a call like that of the dying gorilla, for it was not like an animal, but the wail of a man, in overmastering pain, a choking half sob, half shriek. Again and again it rose up. I lifted my rifle and then lowered it, for I could not help the old gorilla, and to meddle in that fight with only my light rifle meant my own death. The half human wail broke out again, but while I was standing irresolute it ceased. The fierce, hard-fighting, hard-biting young gorilla had been working his way through his antagonist's throat and had at last bitten through the wind pipe. The great fight was over, and the veteran of many similar contests had met the fate he had meted out to others.

"I watched the younger ape, as if fascinated, while he wreaked his vengeance on the body of his dead enemy. Then with a start it occurred to me that I would suffer a similar fate if I stayed in that vicinity. But I had no real cause for alarm. The gorilla had other matters to think of. The last glimpse I had of the conqueror was as, with the glare of battle still in his eyes and covered from head to foot with his own blood and that of his enemy, he marched off in triumph toward her for whom he had fought so desperately and so well."

The news up to the latest moment, local and telegraphic, can always be found in the several editions of the people's paper—The Evening Herald.

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THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), Jan. 17.—The barometer is high over middle Rocky Mountain districts and Lake Huron, and low in British Columbia and the Lower Mississippi valley. Warmer weather prevails over the Dakotas, Wyoming, Southern Montana and to the northward of Alberta, and it is a little colder over Western Manitoba and Assinniboia, with zero temperatures at Minnedosa and Battleford. Rains have fallen over the Missouri valley, the lower half of the Mississippi valley and Illinois. Threatening weather with mild temperature and light and fresh southerly and easterly winds are the dominant features in the lake region, Red River, Mississippi and Missouri valleys this morning. Clear skies prevail to the westward of the 100th meridian.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Battleford	—4	Marquette	30
Bismarck	8	Medicine Hat	24
Calgary	21	Memphis	52
Chicago	30	Miles City	30
Davenport	30	Milwaukee	32
Denver	28	Minnedosa	—4
Detroit	30	Moorhead	22
Dodge City	24	North Platte	22
Duluth	22	Oklahoma	36
Edmonton	14	Omaha	32
Escanaba	30	Port Arthur	18
Green Bay	28	Qu' Appelle	6
Havre	30	Rapid City	32
Helena	38	St. Louis	40
Huron	22	St. Paul	24
Kamloops	36	Sault Ste. Marie	22
Kansas City	34	Swift Current	20
La Crosse	28	Williston	10
Lander	14	Winnipeg	6

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Threatening weather tonight with probably snow flurries; generally fair Thursday; colder tonight; fresh southerly to westerly winds. H. W. RICHARDSON, Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: Wisconsin—Threatening, with rain or snow tonight and near Lake Michigan Thursday. Minnesota—Threatening tonight with possibly rain or snow flurries east portion and colder west portion; Thursday fair.

"The Most Enterprising."

Albert Lea Standard: The Duluth Evening Herald is without exception the most enterprising, cosmopolitan and independent daily paper of the state. It is edited with refreshing ability and is faithfully representative of the interests of the people. It is a satisfaction to note its increasing success and prosperity.

MERRIAM AND MORRIS.

Ex-Governor Merriam wants to go outside of the government printing office to have the census bureau printing done, and according to the News Tribune is being aided and abetted in this scheme by Congressman Morris. There is no good reason why Mr. Merriam's plan should receive the approval of congress. It would simply give him a chance to favor some of his political friends with fat printing contracts.

A Washington dispatch to the Minneapolis Journal says the printers and bookbinders of Washington are up in arms against the proposition. A delegation of their unions called on Congressman Babcock yesterday and urged him to oppose the measure. They represented that this legislation is inimical to the interests of organized labor, and subversive of legislation secured by long continued agitation and efforts on the part of the workingmen of the country, inasmuch as it places in the power of one man at his own discretion to abrogate laws enacted for the benefit of toilers. Mr. Babcock, who is chairman of the committee on the District of Columbia, promised to oppose the bill, and said he thought the printing of the census office should be done by the government.

It might be well for organized labor in Duluth to intimate to Mr. Morris that he had better drop Mr. Merriam's idea, unless he desires to be regarded as an enemy of union labor.

MR. BRYAN ON IMPERIALISM.

In another column will be found a portion of the speech recently delivered by Mr. Bryan at Minneapolis, that deals with the question of imperialism. While this extract does not present all that Mr. Bryan said on this subject, it gives the main part of his powerful argument and forms an eloquent and convincing denunciation of the policy that has brought us an expensive war thousands of miles from home, secured for us the hatred of former friends, furnished a market for American coffins for American soldiers and for which we paid to Spain the sum of $20,000,000.

Mr. Bryan agrees with Abraham Lincoln in placing the man above the dollar, whereas President McKinley and his advisers give first place to the dollar. Every true American will endorse the sentiment endorsed by Mr. Bryan that he would not give the life of one American soldier for all the wealth of the Orient.

A SENATORIAL SYNDICATE.

In the opinion of the Detroit News, revelations made in connection with the effort to unseat Mr. Clark, who outbid Mr. Daly for the Montana senatorship last year, indicate that the business is one which, in these days of combination and concentration, cannot much longer remain in the hands of private individuals. It is evident that the sums of money required for these purposes can be furnished in but few instances by individual capitalists, and that the trade must eventually fall into the hands of large syndicates and corporations—of judicious combinations, in fact—which, being obliged to confine their operations to no one state, would be able, doubtless, to effect great economies in the business and to utilize the product much more profitably than is possible under the present loose and unsystematic arrangement.

Once launched in the enterprise, says the News, a combination of capital would readily see the advantages to be derived from the control of a majority of the senate seats, and would increase its capital stock and other securities with that end in view. As the system developed, it would, perhaps, be found desirable to purchase the seats in the names of particular individuals. The certificates of election could be made out in blank, and the owners could then dispose of them at private sale to ambitious millionaires or retain them all, and place a corresponding number of proxies at the disposal of its board of directors. A proprietary administration would find such a plan greatly to its advantage and could not fail to appreciate the added effectiveness of actual ownership of a majority of all the seats in the upper house of congress. Mr. Hanna will doubtless be one of the first to grasp the advantages involved in the suggestion made by the Detroit paper.

TAXES AT TOP NOTCH.

Reference was made yesterday in these columns to the statement by Congressman Hopkins, of Illinois, after a talk with the president, that the administration is opposed to any change in the war taxes being made at the present session of congress. A similar announcement has been made by the chairman of the ways and means committee of the house of representatives. When the great expense of continuing the policy of imperialism is recalled, it is not surprising that the administration opposes any reduction of the war taxes. The people must pay for imperialism. It is an expensive policy, and so the war taxes must remain.

For the fiscal year which closed with June last the collections of internal revenues amounted to $273,484,573, and for the present fiscal year they are estimated by the commissioner at $285,000,000. That amount is indicative of various things. A century ago the internal revenue collections amounted to less than $800,000. Never before in the history of this country was such an enormous amount collected from the people in the shape of internal revenues as at present, with the single exception of the last year of the civil war, when the country had the largest armies in the field and the expenses were for that reason tremendous.

The amount of internal revenues collected during the present fiscal year exceeds the total expenditures of the government in any one year from 1875 down to 1890. They exceed, also, the gross amount collected in any one year in the shape of custom duties, even the vast total of $220,000,000 collected ten years ago, which has never been exceeded in the history of the government. In the face of these figures the people are told that taxes cannot be reduced because every cent is needed to carry on the policy of imperialism. Some of the people have evidently received all they voted for in 1896, while all of the people are made to suffer under this mistaken policy. Within the period of ten years the expenditures of the government have been doubled and what have the people who must bear the burden to show for it?

ANTI-TRUST CONFERENCE.

It is expected that the anti-trust conference to be held in Chicago on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, will bring together a number of men of great eminence in the nation, and all noted for their intelligence, effective and uncompromising hostility to trusts. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago a conference was held under the auspices of the Civic federation, which professed to be wholly a discussion of the trust problem pro and con. It was then that Mr. Bryan met and defeated the high attorney of plutocracy, Burke Cockran.

This coming conference is to differ from the other in that it is to be made up, so far as its promoters can arrange it, only of men who are distinctly hostile to the trusts. It is expected that heroic measures for the destruction of these monopolistic combinations will be advised and it is very notable that in the long list of names of those interested in the affair which is given out, nearly all are Democrats or associated with the allied forces that made the battle in 1896.

In truth, the anti-trust conference will be in all essentials a Democratic gathering, for it is becoming more and more the general belief that it is through the machinery of the Democratic party that trusts can be most effectively attacked, as the Republican majority controlling both branches of the present congress shows no disposition to deal with the question. No doubt Duluth will be represented at the coming conference.

Robert B. Roosevelt, of New York, a near relative of the governor and a man who takes a lively and important interest in all public affairs, has written with rare bluntness in a recent letter explaining why he must regard England's success in the present war as desirable, notwithstanding his disapproval of England's moral position. As Mr. Roosevelt sees the question, morality does not count in such affairs. Let us be candid, he says to his friend in effect. America is no better than Britain. It is like this: "England is a predatory nation. So are we. She takes all she can get, and keeps all she takes. Her word is not always quite as good as her bond. She is pledged to leave Egypt. Well, we are pledged to leave Cuba. We will both withdraw about the same time." Must this bit of candor, asks the Springfield Republican, be accepted as a "give-away" of the imperialist position as it is reflected by the powers-that-be through the Roosevelt family?

The governor of South Carolina is able to say in his annual message that there has been no mob violence in the state during the past year. And this in spite of the fact that at least one crime of the kind which usually calls out a lynching was committed in the time mentioned. The criminal, however, was given a legal trial and left to the constituted officers for punishment. There were 103 lynchings in the Southern states last year, and the Charleston News and Courier congratulates the people of South Carolina that they had no part in making this record.

Philadelphia has a peculiar interest in the Paris exposition, because it is to receive $12,000 as rent for the house in Paris formerly owned by the famous American dentist, Dr. Evans, who helped the Empress Eugenie to escape. This fine mansion, at the corner of the Avenue Malakoff and the Bois de Boulogne, now the property of Philadelphia under Dr. Evans' will, is to be used by the French government as the palace of sovereigns and royal personages visiting the exhibition.

Many a law is passed which becomes obsolete by disuse though never repealed. An instance is the law requiring the secretary of the treasury to publish weekly in a Washington newspaper the condition of the treasury. The law was passed in 1844 and has not been obeyed since 1862. It was dug up by a New York newspaper during the recent criticism of Secretary Gage on account of his selection of a favorite bank for government deposits.

The Goebel Democrats in Kentucky are making a serious political mistake, according to The Herald's view of the matter, in trying to unseat Taylor and put Goebel in the governor's chair. There may have been and probably were, gross frauds perpetrated by the Republicans and Brown Democrats, but it would be wiser to accept the results as shown on the face of the returns.

The Kansas City Star says its city has more miles of asphalt street than any city in the country except Buffalo. The asphalt gives satisfaction and makes splendid streets. Yet there are some people in Duluth who decry this kind of pavement. They should visit Buffalo and Kansas City and learn something.

Sir William Butler, who was commander of the British forces in South Africa, was recalled for timidity, because he claimed 100,000 soldiers would be needed to conquer the Boers. Now the British forces are being increased to that number. That looks like a vindication of Gen. Butler's judgment.

The St. Paul chamber of commerce yesterday listened to Gen. Andrews' old moth-eaten argument in favor of a "national park" for the millionaire sportsmen at Leech Lake and then took a vote on the question. Only three members of the chamber voted two for and one against the park.

Mrs. Hetty Green is in sore trouble and thinks she deserves popular sympathy. She claims she has lost several hundred thousand dollars through the executors of her father's estate. And the estate only amounted to about $40,000,000. It is too bad, indeed it is.

The Hamilton club, of Chicago, celebrated Jan. 11 as Hamilton day, and the speakers at the banquet sought to identify Hamilton with the present expansion movements. They may be right, because Hamilton favored a monarchy in the United States.

Says the Des Moines News: "After a week's reflection on Senator Beveridge's speech the country has made up its mind that the senator is an orator, nineteen carat fine, but that he has thrown no new light upon the problems he discussed."

The reason why the war in South Africa seems to be at a standstill is now clear. Richard Harding Davis, the great war correspondent, left New York last Wednesday for Cape Town. When he arrives the war will be resumed with vigor.

The century problem has been judicially determined. Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court has delivered an opinion to the effect that the twentieth century does not begin until Jan. 1, 1901.

The board of geographical names will never be able to persuade the newspaper men to spell it "Habana" or "Puerto Rico."

Honest, Able and Fearless.

Red Lake Falls Gazette: Governor Lind is credited with a desire to retire to private life, and he has gone so far as to say that he will not accept a renomination. The country today does not possess a more resourceful, shrewd and able statesman than our governor. His strength lies in his inherent honesty, regardless of consequences. Honest, able and fearless, the people will not listen to his desire to retire. His withdrawal at this time would be nothing less than a public calamity, and when modest John Lind is made to know this he will sacrifice his personal inclinations again, as he has often done before.

Mr. Carnegie's Gift.

Eveleth Star: A nation that has given through the wisdom of its economic laws and through the spirit of its citizens opportunities to men to accumulate such enormous wealth as that of Andrew Carnegie, must feel some reward for the fostering of such industrial yet philanthropic geniuses. Mr. Carnegie is distributing a very liberal portion of his wealth in a decidedly meritorious way. Duluth must feel charmed with such a liberal donation, and its citizens should extend a most cordial welcome when Mr. Carnegie comes to pay his respects to their city.

A Plea For the Birds.

"There is a stain of blood on every bonnet
That has a dead bird stretched upon it."

Will there be a song-bird left in the country another year? Look, says the Living Church, at the milliners' openings, and answer the question for yourselves. The slaughter of the song-birds is something appalling. They are killed, not by the hundred, nor by the thousand, but by the million. Millions of skins are sold every year to the millinery trade.

While feeding its young, every bird will destroy hundreds of insects every day; and all through the summer they are busily at work feeding upon the grubs and worms that devour the grain and fruit and foliage of trees. When famine comes upon the land, it will be no mysterious dispensation of God." It will be the result of this fearful sacrifice of bird-life.

Every woman with a woman's heart in her breast should take a firm stand in this matter. She should say: "I will not wear the plumage; I blush to think I have ever done so." It may be too late already to save ourselves from the consequences of our sin, but at least we can leave such a supply of breasts and dead birds on hand that the few live birds remaining next season will not have to be murdered to satisfy the blood-thirsty demand of this cruel fashion.

LAUGHS LEFT OVER.

Detroit Journal: War is hell, or was, before the higher criticism took all the local color out of the latter.

-:—:-

Somerville Journal: The man who is always ready to do favors to other people seldom lacks for occupation.

-:—:-

Chicago News: "What is a sausage?" inquired the sweet singer.

"A sausage," grinned the comedian boarder, "is a ground hog."

-:—:-

Detroit Free Press: "My sympathies are all with the Boers."

"Why so?"

"Because it isn't my nature to shed any tears over the under dog."

-:—:-

Boston Traveler: She—Tell me, when you were in the army were you cool in the hour of danger?

He—Cool? Why, I shivered.

-:—:-

Indianapolis News: "Oh, Henry, cook says she is going to leave!"

"Let her leave; I don't care if I don't see anything to eat for a week."

-:—:-

Indianapolis Journal: "Do you think our army will ever capture Aguinaldo?"

"We may head him off somewhere, but we shall never catch up with him. It is my opinion he is on roller skates."

-:—:-

Indianapolis Journal: "The almanac man is so contrary."

"What do you mean?"

"He always makes the days shorter just when we need more time."

-:—:-

Chicago Post: "Sir," she said, "what do you mean by turning the light down?"

"Pardon me," he replied, "I cannot stand too much illumination. The sparkle of your eyes is quite sufficient."

A Society Imposter.

In the lodge of Sway-Backed Susan,
Leader of the Ute Four Hundred,
All the kings and queens of fashion
That the fragrant tribe could boast of
Gathered for a festal blowout.
There was Dick and Mrs. Bull Elk,
Bulbous-Nose and his sweet squawlet,
Miss The-Girl-Who-Has-No-Sox-On,
Bessye Knocks-the-Fellows-Silly,
Pollye Ellyn Skins-the-Rabbit,
Sleepy Jim and Chicken Swiper,
Colonel Skunk-That-Spikes-the-Breezes,
Mam'sell Don't-You-Wish-You-Had-Me.
And a lot of other flyers
From the gilded coop of fashion.
'Twas the annual dinner given
By fair Sway-Backed Sue in honor
Of the death of her last husband
Who was angelized quite sudden
By an expert quick-shot paleface
'Round whose henhouse he was snooping.
In the chafing dish the dog meat
From a blooded bull pup simmered,
On the coals the tripe was broiling,
And the heavenly aroma
Percolating through the wigwam
Started every nose to twitching,
Thrilled with fond anticipation.
Gayly sped the dance du ventre
To the beating of the tom-tom,
And the beaded perspiration
Stood upon the smoke-cured faces
Like the warts upon the hoptoad.
Suddenly a shriek of horror
Marked with streaks of indignation
Burst from out of Sway-Backed Susan,
And she swatted Messieur Bull Elk
On the ear and swiftly kicked him
Through the portal of the teepee
Out into the shimmering moonlight!
He had claimed to be blue-blooded,
A society example,
Lacking not a high-flown feature,
And as such had won her favor;
But she'd then and there discovered
That he was a base impostor,
For to her he had admitted
In a literary confab
That he'd not read David Harum.
—Denver Post.

Globe Sights.

Atchison Globe: Spend what you have saved; it's a rainy day.

When a boy is sick, he wants to take advantage of it, and miss school.

The great objection to hypocrisy is, that it is not necessary. No man ever practiced it successfully.

If a man is born a loafer, it is a credit to him is he loafs at home, where there is always a new baby in the cradle to be rocked.

Keep your nose too close to the grindstone, and some of your relatives will bury it, and the rest of your body at the same time.

Why do women kiss each other? They can't enjoy it. You have all seen a hen peck at a grain of corn. Well that is the way women peck at each other, and then they call it kissing. It is not the real thing, and as the pecking doesn't even have the excuse of denoting sincerity of friendship, it should be discontinued.

A Bachelor's Reflections.

New York Press: Women are never so dangerous as men, because they always talk so much.

The average woman doesn't wash her hands near so often in winter, because then she wears gloves.

When a woman is married to a man who can't hold his temper, she always says her husband is "so high-strung."

The woman who is as proud of her wedding ring as she was of her engagement ring is about as rare as the man who pays more for it.

When a girl throws herself at a man who doesn't want her so hard that he feels ashamed, it is said by the other women that she "takes an interest" in him.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News: It takes the lone fisherman to reel off a catchy yarn.

Nervousness is the bud and lunacy the flower in full bloom.

The man with a cork limb is more of a stopper than a goer.

Style on the street sometimes means a meager bill of fare at home.

If the rubber trust ever explodes there will be a big gum drop.

The advance agent isn't necessarily a forward man, but he usually is.

Never speak ill of your neighbor. It gives him license to talk about you.

The individual who frequently goes on a tear is seldom able to pay the rent.

CANADA'S LOUP CERVIER.

A Stupid Brute But Often Dangerous to Hunters.

Among the remaining denizens of Canadian forests most feared by man in a personal encounter none is more likely to be met than the huge catlike Lynx Canadensis or loup cervier of the French-Canadians, the paysho of the Montagnais Indians. Of enormous strength and agility, the Canada lynx, the largest and most ferocious of its species, is a stupid brute so far as escape from danger is concerned. A loud and sudden cry from the hunter pursuing it is sufficient to arrest its course for a time long enough to permit him to fire, and sometimes several shots are obtained at the same animal in this manner. Woe to the unfortunate hunter, however, if the wounded lynx succeeds in springing upon him. Its ferocity is only equalled by its strength and agility. One of the most desperate personal encounters between a man and a loup cervier on record is that in which Peter Mackenzie, chief factor of the Hudson Bay Company, came near losing his life on an island in Mingan Bay, on the coast of Labrador.

It was in the spring of the year, shortly after the ice had parted, that Mr Mackenzie went across the bay in his canoe, more for exercise than anything else, relates a Quebec correspondent of the New York Sun. Consequently he had no gun with him—nothing but a Montagnais bow and arrow, a knife and snow shoes. Landing on the island opposite Mingan, he saw the fresh tracks of a lynx. He adjusted his snow shoes, soon found the animal, and followed it closely several times round the island without coming within bowshot of it. Toward evening he saw that it was getting very fatigued, for he got two opportunities of striking it with the heavy Montagnais arrow which is used for killing smaller game. At last he came within twenty yards. The cat turned round, rose on its hind legs, snarled and began to paw the air. Mr. Mackenzie discharged another arrow, but at the same moment his snow shoes tripped him up, and he fell headlong with his face in the snow. The cat instantly sprang upon him, tearing with one stroke the coat from his back. Mr. Mackenzie turned round at once, caught the cat by the throat by a lucky plunge with one hand, and with the other drew his knife; but as he made a lunge they rolled over together, and he received some very severe scratches. Still holding on firmly to the throat of the animal, he avoided being bitten, although he was in danger of having his bowels torn out by the hind feet of the cat, which was making a vigorous resistance. A second lunge with the knife was fatal; the blade passed through the animal's heart, but the struggle left Mr. Mackenzie exhausted and bleeding on the snow. It was some time before he recovered, but he finally carried this booty in triumph to the post.

Some hunters have proved less fortunate in their hand-to-hand encounters with the Canada lynx than Mr. Mackenzie was. A Montagnais Indian known as Pierre was visiting a line of marten traps near the forks of the Moisic Labrador, when he met an Indian with a sledge drawn by two dogs. It was a heavy load, and as it was growing dusk, he asked permission to take the sledge into the lodge of the hunter, "for," said he, "I have a body there, and I am afraid the dogs will eat it if it is left outside." After the two had smoked together for some time in silence according to the Indian manner, the visitor was induced to tell his story.

"Did you bring the body far?" asked Pierre.

"Six days up the St. Marguerite, eight days in all from here."

"How did he die?"

The other looked at the fire and for some time said nothing. It was evident that he had a very sorrowful tale to tell or he would have spoken at once. After a long pause he said. "He is out of the crack, but his fingers snapped off—they were frozen."

The lynx plays an important part in Montagnais mythology. The heathen Indians suppose that the world was created by Atahacam, and that a deity named Messon repaired it when it was old. One day Messon was hunting with lynxes instead of dogs. His savage companions swam into a great lake and were lost. Messon searched for them everywhere without success, when a bird told him that he would find them in the middle of the lake. He entered the lake to bring back his lynxes, but the lake began to overflow its banks and finally deluged the world. Messon, astonished, sent a crow to bring him a piece of earth from which he intended to reconstruct the land, but the crow could not find any. He made an otter dive into the waters, but the otter was as unsuccessful as the crow. At last he sent the muskrat who brought him a little bit, from which Messon reconstructed the earth as it now is. He presented an Indian with the gift of immortality, enclosed in a little box, subject to the condition that he should not open it. As long as he kept the box closed, he was to be immortal, but his curious and incredulous wife was anxious to see what the box contained. She opened it and ever since, the Indians have been subject to death.

In size, a lynx is between a fox and a wolf. Its tail, which is exceedingly short, even shorter than its head, is thickly furred and tipped with black. Its paws are large and heavy, densely covered with hair and armed with strong claws. In winter it is of silver gray on the back, paling toward the belly, which is sometimes white. Its whiskers are generally white. It is about three feet in length. In some specimens, the dark stripe down the back would not disgrace a silver fox. In summer it wears a rusty look and the hair is short and thin. In appearance, it is very formidable. Its teeth are long and sharp, while its powerful claws and immense spring render it a dangerous opponent to any animal that it encounters. In its habits it is predatory. It is charged with attacking the young of the red deer, and hares it devours with avidity. It pursues partridges and other birds to the tops of the loftiest trees, and it even kills fish in their native element. It has no regard whatever for family ties, and interprets the privileges of paternity pretty much as Count Ugolino did, and like him devours his children to preserve for them a father. In winter its flesh is by no means bad to eat, and is much used by both white and Indian hunters. Its skin is worth from two to four dollars, according to the season in which the animal is killed.

The loup-cervier is frequently met with by American anglers in Canada, by the edge of some fishy pool, and I. H. Stearns, of Montreal, shot one by the banks of the Restigouche. Wallace Durand, of Newark, N. J., was equally fortunate by the shore of Lac Commissaire, and tells a thrilling account of his adventure. One of the most curious of the idiosyncrasies of the loup-cervier is its passions for perfumes, and particularly for the odor of castorcum, which forms the basis of all the medicines used by trappers in effecting its capture. When shot in a tree, in which it frequently takes refuge when chased by dogs, the death grip of its power claws is so tenacious that it is sometimes necessary to fell the tree in order to obtain the body.

TO THREAD A NEEDLE.

An ingenious lady has suggested an improvement in the method of holding a needle for the purpose of threading it. It is to be held between the third and little fingers of the left hand instead of by the thumb and forefinger, palm uppermost, says an exchange.

The advantage of this is that the thumb and first finger can be used to grip the smallest end of the thread as soon as it protrudes from the eye, a method preferable to that of letting go the thread and endeavoring to get hold of the end with the right hand. This prevents the weight of the cotton from dragging the end out of the eye again.

The Vose Piano...

Is as good as it can be. Just as good as first-class materials, highly skilled workmen and the fifty years' experience of its builders can make it. It is good enough for anyone who simply wants piano satisfaction. Sold at $10 monthly.

French & Bassett,
Reliable Piano Dealers.
Duluth, Minnesota.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATER.
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
Saturday, January 20.
First time in the city—William Gillette's latest successful Comedy
BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO!
The Little Minister of Farce. Uproariously Funny and Tenderly Sympathetic.
PRICES—Dress Circle $1; Parquette, 75c; Family Circle and Balcony, 50c.

PARLOR THEATER.
Wm. J. Wells, Manager.
19 Second Avenue West. Open Every Night.
Brady's Troubadours
FINE SPECIALTY SHOW.
Matinee every Saturday 2:30 p. m.

When Does the Twentieth Century Begin?

We are convinced from conversations that we have heard that anyone who ventures to have an opinion of his own on the above subject has entered the broad road leading to bloodshed or an insane asylum, and that the only safe course to pursue is to advance facts as given by some recognized authority, knowing that the conclusions of such authority must stand unless proved to be erroneous or overborne by an adverse opinion from some higher source. We, therefore, quote as our authority the Encyclopedia Britannica, which says:

1st. That every year in the Christian era of which the number is divisible by four without a remainder is a leap year (excepting certain centurial years.)

2nd. That in the Christian era, the years are simply distinguished by the **cardinal** numbers, those before Christ being marked B. C. and those after Christ A. D.; that chronologers in conformity with common notions count the year immediately preceding the birth of Christ as B. C. 1.

3rd. That astronomers, in their computations, count said year zero and the second year preceding the birth of Christ as B. C. 1, and so on.

4th. That the change from A. D. to B. C. in reckoning time by our Chronology, breaks the rule for leap years and causes **leap years B. C. to fall on the years 1, 5 and 9** and so on, instead of on years 4, 8 and 12, as is the case in time A. D.

Those who claim that the 20th Century began with the year 1900 must and do claim that the first year following the birth of Christ was not in our Chronology year A. D. 1, but zero year (or 1st year A. D.) and that year 1 A. D. stands for the second year subsequent to the birth of Christ.

Now let us see which of the above theories adapt themselves to the Britannica's statement of fact that leap years B. C. fall on years 1, 5, 9, etc. To do this, we will show the years designated as they must be to substantiate the theory

1st: Of those who claim the century began with 1900.

Time: B. C. **Birth of Christ.** Time: A. D.

12 11 10 9 **8** 7 6 5 **4** 3 2 1 | **zero** 1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7 **8** 9 10 11 **12**

2nd. Of those who claim the century will begin with 1901.

12 11 10 **9** 8 7 6 **5** 4 3 2 **1** | 1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7 **8** 9 10 11 **12**

3rd. As the time is in fact counted by astronomers, viz:

12 11 10 9 **8** 7 6 5 **4** 3 2 1 **zero** | 1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7 **8** 9 10 11 **12**

Beginning with leap year 12 A. D. in first method and counting back by fours, we have as leap years:

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
12	8	4	zero	4	8	12

which does **not** accord with the Britannica's statement that leap years fall on the years 1, 5, 9 B. C., and therefore cannot be the correct chronology.

Beginning with leap year 12 A. D. in second method, and counting back by four years we have as leap years:

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
12	8	4	1	5	9

which **does** accord with the Britannica's statement of fact that leap year falls on the years 1, 5, 9 B. C. and thus proves that those who claim the 20th century begins with the year 1901 are correct.

Now why do astronomers adopt a zero year B. C. in their system of chronology? Beginning, as before, with leap year 12 A. D. and counting back by fours we have as leap years by the 3rd method:

A. D.	A. D.	A. D.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.	B. C.
12	8	4	zero	4	8	12

showing that astronomers call the first year B. C. zero year for convenience in reckoning time in order that the rule for determining leap years in time A. D. may also apply in their reckonings of time B. C.

The evidence. therefore, is conclusive that while a zero year is necessary to overcome the confusion arising in our chronology by reason of our designating time B. C. and A. D. counting forward and backward from the birth of Christ, said zero year is counted in time B. C., **not in time A. D.**, and therefore those who hold that 20th century begins with the year 1900 are wrong.

It may be claimed that the confusion above referred to could as well have been overcome by considering the year following the birth of Christ as zero year instead of the year preceding his birth, but the answer of the Encyclopedia Britannica to such a claim is that it is not so designated in our chronology.

Some of you may think that our conclusions in the premises are incorrect and that we do not know anything of what we are talking about, but one thing we **DO** know, and that is, how to write good insurance, and we represent the companies in which to do the business. They are as follows:

Aachen & Munich Fire Ins. Co	Germany,	Established 1825
Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd	London,	Established 1861
German American Ins. Co	New York,	Established 1872
Hamburg Bremen Fire Ins. Co	Germany,	Established 1854
Imperial Ins. Co	London,	Established 1803
Law Union & Crown Fire & Life Ins. Co	London,	Established 1825
Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co	Liverpool,	Established 1836
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co	Liverpool,	Established 1861
Manchester Fire Assurance Co	Manchester,	Established 1824
National Fire Ins. Co	Hartford,	Established 1871
Royal Ins. Co	Liverpool,	Established 1845
State Fire Ins. Co., Ltd	Liverpool,	Established 1891
Sun Ins. Office	London,	Established 1710
Union Assurance Society	London,	Established 1714
Victoria Fire Ins. Co	New York,	Established 1896
The Fidelity & Casualty Co., (Plate Glass)	New York,	Established 1876
Lloyds Plate Glass Ins. Co	New York,	Established 1882
National Surety Co	New York,	Established 1893
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd	England,	Established 1891

The above companies are the oldest, the strongest, and the best in the world.

When you get insurance, you want the best. We furnish it.

Graves-Manley Agency,
Established 1869.
Office—Torrey Bldg., First Floor. Telephone—Day 165 Night 200

TO MAKE CHANGES

Street Railway System of Operation to Be Altered This Season.

TO IMPROVE SERVICE

Superior Street Will Get Other Service Than Interstate Line.

Some changes in the street car traffic are being talked of by the officials of the company, and while no decision has been reached as to just how they shall be accomplished, it is certain that some are to be made.

The report came to The Herald that the company had decided to change the Interstate line, making it run down Lake avenue, as it originally did, and that the West Duluth line will run out Superior street, as it used to; also, that West Duluth would be given a 10-minute service. Receiver Mendenhall, when asked about this, said it had not been decided that this is to be done, but that some changes will be made in the system of operation before very long. The business of the company is showing a nice increase, and he takes it as an indication of a better condition of affairs among the general public of the city. The West Duluth service at present is all that is needed in the middle of the day, he said, but in the morning and evening and possibly at noon it is crowded. Some way will be found to better this.

East Superior street will not have to depend on the Interstate line for its service another season. It has been found that the bridge interferes with its regularity too much. If cars are held up at the bridge it has been found impossible to keep the Superior street schedule just right. The change which will be made has not yet been figured out. It may be decided to run the West Duluth cars out Superior street, or it may be found best to run a Superior street short line, terminating at Fifth avenue west or Eighth avenue east. In that event the Interstate line might be terminated on Superior street or it might run down Lake avenue.

There are a number of improvements contemplated which will materially benefit the service but they are not so easy to figure out as some people might think. The entire schedule must be closely figured out, the number of cars required to operate the schedule and many other details which are important.

THE DAKOTAS.

Big Blaze In Mandan---Sensation In Black Hills College Matters.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Mandan—Fire broke out in the hardware store of W. B. Haight yesterday. Mr. Haight was asleep in the upper story and escaped by jumping from a window to the ground in his night clothes. The building and contents were destroyed. The adjoining veneered building, belonging to Roney, of Mandan, and Conrad, of St. Paul, also burned with contents. The next building to the east was pulled down, and the remainder of the block was saved. Loss about [illegible]; insured for $4000.

Grand Forks—"Kid" Kelly, a notorious crook, has been arrested here for burglary. He served a term of twenty days at Crookston for assault on a [illegible], and was discharged last week. He is well known to the police of the cities.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Hot Springs—William J. Pyle, late president of the Black Hills college, this place, dropped a bomb among the trustees of this institution by demanding possession of all the realty of the college under a sheriff's deed. Several years ago Hulst and Price, under a judgment against the college, sold all its property, subject to a first mortgage of $16,000. Pyle purchased the certificate of sale from Hulst and Price, and yesterday got a sheriff's deed to the same. The deed cuts out everything except the first mortgage.

Mr. Pyle and Mr. Cull, his attorney, state that the move is not made to destroy the college, but to make a better one. A new corporation is being organized and the institution will be continued on a [illegible] basis under different management and principles. The news comes as a surprise, as it was thought that the difficulties between Pyle and the college had been adjusted satisfactorily to both parties.

Pierre—Tom Condon, a cowboy from the Sioux range, was married here to Miss Lillie Wilson. The parents of the young lady were decidedly opposed to the match, and when Condon and the girl left the ranch in a buggy the father started them on their way with a half dozen shots from a Winchester. Arriving here they found trouble waiting for them in securing a license, as there was no one to testify to the girl's age, but the matter was finally arranged.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

IN MICHIGAN.

Northwestern to Improve Service to Copper Country---General Range Notes.

Negaunee—The Northwestern road is about to improve its Chicago service to the copper country. It has been stated that a train will leave Chicago somewhere about 8 o'clock in the evening which will arrive here between 7 and 8 the next morning and reach the copper country about the time the Chicago express pulls into Negaunee under the present running arrangement. It is stated on excellent authority that a change will be made on, or shortly after, Jan. 21. The matter is still under discussion and the exact running time of the new train has not been made public.

It will replace the express which now arrives here at 10 o'clock and will bring in the Chicago mail a couple of hours earlier than at present, a boon which will be greatly appreciated by the business men. Other results will follow the change, as an adjustment of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic service will be necessary. It is possible that the St. Paul company will find it imperative to make changes in its present schedule. For the second time in a few months the railroad schedules will be materially altered.

Republic—The Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railway will be extended to the Riverside mine, four miles from here. The mine will be unwatered before the opening of navigation, in readiness for large production. It is also probable that the Kloman mine, which has not been worked for nearly thirty years, will be reopened this season.

Houghton—The main trouble out on the range just now, however, as far as drilling is concerned, arises from the scarcity of water. All of the little creeks and runs usually full at this time of the year are now entirely dry.

At the Copper Range's Champion mine much trouble is still being experienced in getting down to the ledge at "F" shaft to locate the lode at that point with the drill. On the first attempt a boulder or some similar obstruction was struck at a depth of eighty feet and the effort had to be abandoned. The second time the same experience was met with at a distance of forty feet from the surface and a third start had to be made. The pipe is now down about thirty-five feet and considerable trouble is being had with it. The attempt is being made to put the hole in at a very wide angle which naturally increases the friction greatly.

Ishpeming—It is said by a representative of the Corrigan & McKinney interests here that nothing will be done toward opening the Roper gold mine before spring.

The Chancellor is reliable. Winecke & Doerr's leading 10-cent cigar.

ALEXANDER DOING WELL.

Bloomburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—Alexander Savage, who disappeared from his home in this city thirty-five years ago, and who has long been mourned as dead, has turned up alive and well. His brother is in receipt of a letter from him announcing that he is an officer of high standing in the Spanish army, resides in Madrid and has acquired a large fortune.

PRIVATE BRUMFIELD DEAD.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Gen. Wood, at Havana, has notified the war department of the death at Quemados, on Dec. 28 of Private Charles O. Brumfield, Company D, Eighth infantry, of typhoid fever.

POST DISCONTINUED.

Washington, Jan. 17.—Fort Bayard, N. M., has been discontinued as a garrison post and the buildings will be turned over to the surgeon general of the army for use in connection with the general hospital to be established there as a sanitarium for the treatment of officers and enlisted men of the army suffering from pulmonary troubles.

MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN DEAD.

London, Jan. 17.—The marquis of Lothian, former keeper of the great seal of Scotland, is dead, aged 67 years.

GETS SLOAN'S JOB.

London, Jan. 17.—The Evening News today says that Tom Weldon is to replace Tod Sloan, the American rider, as first jockey for Lord Beresford.

RED WHISKERS.

"There is only one kind of a guy safe from confidence men, and that is a sucker with red whiskers," said a well-known "bunko" man the other day, relates an exchange.

"Yes," he continued, "I would no more think of skinning a 'come on' with red whiskers that I would of walkin' up for somethin' I did twenty years ago. Now you may think it funny, but it goes, and you show me one of the gang willin' to do business with a fellow with a bunch of red grass on his chin and I'll show you a bunch of trouble. I don't know how it happens, but it is what some guys call 'an unwritten rule' to never do business with a fellow with red whiskers. I've been in the business of lookin' for the best of it for over twenty years. When I first started out I was told to look out for the red-whiskered guys and always pass them up. The reason given was you can always get away with a skin with anybody without a kick except a sucker with red whiskers, who will tell the police nine times out of ten. I heeded the warning, and although I've steered for the 'bunk,' sent for the 'green goods' and framed the 'big mitt' I've never tried to pick up a sucker with red whiskers. Whenever any of the gang has fallen by the wayside I've always made it my business to find out what the 'squawker' looked like, and nearly every time it was a guy with red whiskers. Ask any of the gang and they'll tell you I'm right."

HENRY SAW THE POINT.

Representative Clayton of Alabama used to be district attorney in his state. He was one of Cleveland's appointees.

It became Clayton's duty at one time to prosecute an old man for making illicit whisky. It was not a very serious infraction of the law, but the old backwoodsman had been reckless in his open violation, and it was necessary to make an example of him. He was brought into court, and after the government had stated his case the old man, who had no lawyer, asked to be allowed to go upon the stand. He was told that this would render him liable to answer any questions, but he insisted, says the Washington Post.

"Well, Uncle Sam," said Clayton, "did you really make any whisky in your still?"

"Henry," replied the old man, with pathetic tone "I knowed your pa; I voted for your pa every time he ran for jedge. And, Henry, your pa would never have axed me no questions like that."

The jurors laughed, the court smiled, and Clayton relented. The old man drove home that night.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema, or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

MANAGER TALKS

On the Subject of Launching Amateurs on a Musical Career.

Some of the Obstacles and Trials That Beset the Budding Singer.

"Launching an amateur upon a musical career is a task that makes the labors of Hercules look easy by comparison."

The speaker was a New York manager who had probably set as many musical craft afloat as any man in the business, says the New York Sun.

"Look at that," he added, waiving his hand toward a pile of paper that covered the office desk, ran over upon the chairs and table and drifted across on the floor. "Those are all letters, letters from budding genius. Every one of the writers is a phenomenon and wants to know when he may give me the joy of knowing him and intoducing him to the world, which is waiting to pitch laurels at him. We are positively snowed under with applications. Do I give all the applicants a chance? I couldn't do it if the year had 1000 days instead of 365. We go through the letters and pick out those that sound the least impossible. One learns to know from all sorts of little straws how the wind blows. Now here is a young woman who writes that she has a soprano voice that has been much admired. She has been singing in a church choir in Lonelyville, and has sung in concert, in all the little towns around there. She encloses clippings from the local papers. You know these clippings. According to them, Patti and Melba aren't a circumstance to the girl from Lonelyville, and the spheres stop making their own music and listen to her when she sings. There isn't one chance in 10,000 that we could do anything with that girl; so we'll write her that our list is full and we cannot do anything for her. Hard on her? Oh, you needn't pity her. She's very happy as she is—probably having a much better time than she would have as a mediocre professional, even if she had talent enough for the role.

"The girl I'm sorry for is the one who has studied hard under reliable masters, who knows what good music is and has lofty aims and ideals, who has given the best years of her life to preparation and staked all her hopes and chances on musical success, and comes within an ace of being equal to it, but falls just short. That's misfortune that even a hard-hearted manager can appreciate. I've actually agonized over the effort to let such a girl down easily. I'm not a sentimental man, but there have been times when I have felt like a public executioner. A girl came here last Saturday with her mother. They were ladies. It was easy to see that, though the girl was plain and hadn't any sort of a stage presence. She had studied all her life, first in Cincinnati and then in Paris. Her father had died suddenly leaving them penniless. The daughter had come home and hoped to support the family by concert work. She was desperately in earnest, but she didn't bid for sympathy; not a bit of it. She was just as business-like as she was pale, and all she asked was that I should hear her sing. Well, I did; and she sang an aria from "Traviata" fairly well. She had evidently been well taught, but her voice was hopelessly thin and without color, and she hadn't an atom of personal magnetism. One might as well have been listening to a music box. There was no use in trying to place her, but when she had finished singing and she and her mother looked at me, I'd have given $50 to slide out of the door and send the stenographer in to deliver the verdict. I told her the truth, though. There would have been no kindess in sending her around to other agents and letting her hope die by inches. She took it like a thoroughbred, I'll say that for her—thanked me, with her head up, and didn't attempt any appeal from the verdict, but the mother was crying behind her veil as they went out. I wished I'd gone into the hardware business.

"There's another letter—I'll give this woman an appointment. She studied five years at the New England Conservatory. Then she went abroad and studied for three years with Lamperti, in Dresden. She sang at orchestral concerts both in Dresden and Leipsic, and her newspaper notices are good. One can usually rely upon German press notices—they take musicians so seriously over there. In this country one must learn to catalogue musical criticism, especially in the towns outside of New York. Our applicants send us clippings by the bushel, and I can classify them at a glance. There's the personal friend variety, and the faint praise that damns, and the evasive half truth that doesn't want to give a pretty young woman a black eye, and the genuine but unscientific enthusiasm, and the cold-blooded, authoritative estimate. From any of them save the last it's easier to tell whether the singer is good looking and ingratiating than to find out anything about her voice and method. After all, personality has as much, perhaps more, to do with an amateur's success as musical ability. Of course, there must be some foundation of merit, but it must be tremendous talent that, without personal attraction, achieves what charming personality can achieve without great talent. We managers gamble upon that quality of personal magnetism rather more recklessly than upon genius. Just this season, a young girl came to me who had had no foreign study, no public experience; but, after she had talked to me for five minutes, I took her into the music room and told her to sing. Her voice was fresh and sweet, her technique fair. I had turned away dozens of women with more talent that very week. This girl had no money to put into securing a hearing. I told her I would back her and get her a chance. It was a speculation, but I knew my market. I had to use all my influence in obtaining an opportunity for her to appear with a good organization; but I hadn't miscalculated. She wasn't frightened; but she was deliciously ingenuous and pretty and appealing. She walked out on the stage and smiled confidingly at the crowd, just the smile that's a sure winner. A little murmur ran through the house and I patted myself on the head. Her reception was a foregone conclusion before she opened her mouth, and she is one of the most successful debutantes of the season.

"The personal element is just as great a factor in a man's success, but it's harder to find. Men are so awkward. Perhaps it's because they don't have petticoats to hide their feet. But there are dozens of tenors and baritones traveling around the country on manner and fine eyes, rather than on voice. It is hard to make some foreign musicians understand that. The foreign pianists and violinists, especially, are likely to be absorbed in their music and lost to the world. It's all very well if they are great enough; but the really great are few. You know. We brought out one young fellow several seasons ago who was a genius, but as solemn as a death's head. He didn't take worth a cent; I led him aside and labored with him.

"'You must smile at the women.'

"'Ach Lieber Gott! But I do not see them.'

"'You must pretend to see them.'

"'But I am in my music. I know of noding else.'

"'Well,' I said 'that may go in art, but it doesn't go with the American public. You'll have to crack your face a trifle and look pleased, or else look pensive and as if you had a hidden sorrow, or you may play like an archangel and yet not draw a crowd.'

"'Ach Himmel; sooch a pizness.'

"I wish you had seen him try to follow my advice. The first time I fled to the foyer and howled with mirth; but he is coming out all right.

"The first thing to do, when we undertake to launch a musician, is to have the critics hear him. That sounds easy, but it isn't as easy as it sounds. Say the unknown genius is a woman. If she is bent upon a star debut, a touch and a go hazard, and we believe she has a fair chance to win, we plan a recital for her. Ordinarily she must pay the expenses. Our part consists in bringing influence to bear in advertising her and attending to all the details. Occasionally the musician has no funds, but our confidence in her chances is so great that we are willing to put up the necessary money, with the understanding that we shall have a certain percentage of her profits—if there are any. That, however, is the exceptional case. As a rule, the safest and wisest way to put an amateur before the public is to find an opportunity for her to appear with some first-class organization; any one of the well-known orchestras or concert companies. There, she doesn't defy criticism so rashly, and the critics are disposed to treat her more kindly. The fact of her association gives her the privilege of being taken seriously, and, if later, we want to send her through the country alone, the fact that she has played with famous musical organizations is her best card.

"The demand for concert musicians throughout the United States is growing greater every year. Musical societies are multiplying at a terrific rate, and every town of any size has lecture and musical courses every season. Yet it is as hard to place an amateur as it ever was. The trouble is that in the small towns they do not want to pay big prices and yet they want someone who is well-known. That sort of thing is the despair of the manager. I may have a dozen musicians of real merit who would be just the thing for the concert, and who would be willing to accept small money, but no: the committee must have some one with a famous name. Famous artists in their prime will not even look at the sum of money offered, so I have to produce some shop-worn, broken-down artists, who isn't half as well worth hearing as many of my amateurs. That's the way wornout artists make a living, and I suppose it is all right; but it's an awful mistake in the musical education of the people. I have to talk myself black in the face to get an amateur a hearing throughout the country, and it is utterly useless to attempt it unless she has had metropolitan experience and I can show New York and Boston press notices.

"That's why all musical aspirants drift to New York. If they haven't the New York stamp they will not pass current in the country, no matter how good they may be. We always say that the Pacific coast is the Alpha and Omega of the musician. So many promising young Lochinvars come out of the West, study here, make their bows to the public, their success or failure here, stay here as long as they can make a living, and then, when New York will not have them any longer, tuck the least objectionable of their press notices in their pockets, and go back to enjoy a second childhood on the Pacific slope. Just as the West demands New York approval, so New York insists upon European approval. It is infinitely more easy to win serious attention for a musician who has made a foreign debut, or who, even if she has not appeared before a European public, has studied abroad. It isn't just a fad. One can get a very good musical education in America today, but the musical atmosphere in Europe counts for so much. One breathes and eats and drinks music over there. It gets into the blood. Students with little money can hear so much more good music in Europe and the spirit of hard study and high ideals is in the very air. One is bound to attain higher standards and become more finely rounded in point of musical education through foreign study. Given equal amounts of talent, the musician who has studied abroad will reach a higher plane of art than the student whose musical education is wholly American. I'm willing to stake my money upon American talent, and, up to a certain point, upon American training, but give me an amateur who has had at least a few years of European experience.

"Three-fourths of the aspirants for New York musical laurels come here first as students, and then try to obtain church positions which will support them until they may have an opportunity to squeeze into concert work. There are regular agencies in the city whose whole work consists in the attempt to place singers in New York choirs. We do not handle any of that business, save in rare cases. The churches, like the small towns, want singers with some halo of fame, and many of them can afford to engage celebrities; but the average church appoints a musical committee that, in case of a vacancy in the choir, hears all well recommended applicants and decides chiefly upon the basis of merit. On that account an amateur of ability but no reputation, stands a better chance in choir work; but the number of singers applying for church work is as appalling as that pile of letters on my desk.

"There's one consoling thing about my profession. I may be a headsman, killing fond illusions, but the percentage of actual need among my applicants is comparatively small. I believe that fully nine-tenths of the young musicians who come to me have comfortable and other means of support. They are not likely to have given up years to musical study if that were not true. The case isn't the same in Europe. There, except in rare cases, music life is a matter of choice. I know I ruthlessly destroy fond hopes and ambitions, but I seldom have to turn my back upon real need and destitution, save in the case of artists who have had their day and were not wise enough to have money while it was coming in fast."

Sterling, Staple, First-Class Household Merchandise

At a discount of 50, 40, 33, 22 and 12 per cent from our customary low prices is not to be ignored even by the customer who does not need goods for immediate use. Our entire magnificent stock—the largest in Duluth—every article of it subject to this honest, sweeping reduction. Absolutely not one piece of goods reserved.

Furniture, Carpets, Drapery Goods Pictures, Stoves and Heaters, Chinaware; Everything Must Go to Make Room for New Goods.

Come prepared to buy for you will be satisfied this is the greatest money-saving event of the season.

Terms of Sale: Cash or a portion down when the sale is made and sufficient time is given to suit your convenience in which to pay the balance due. No article exchanged or taken back after delivery is made.

All Goods marked in plain figures. The discount will be shown by the color of the tag attached to the piece so you can figure it for yourself. No Goods exchanged or taken back during this sale.

RED TAG 12% OFF From our price is better than 20 Per Cent Off Elsewhere.

WHITE TAG 22% OFF From our price is better than 30 Per Cent Off Elsewhere.

BLUE TAG 33% OFF From our price is better than 40 Per Cent Off Elsewhere.

GREEN TAG 40% OFF From our price is better than 50 Per Cent Off Elsewhere.

YELLOW TAG 50% OFF From our price is better than 60 Per Cent Off Elsewhere.

Every Brass or Iron Bed In our store has this or a larger discount.

SAMPLE BARGAIN! White Enameled Iron Bed, smooth joints, full size, extra strong—REGULAR PRICE $5.65. A Red Tag Makes Its Price— $4.97

SAMPLE BARGAIN! A Handsome Bookcase.... REGULAR PRICE— $20.00 A White Tag Makes Its Price— $15.60

Parlor Pieces Have many Blue Tags on them. This makes— $12 Settees now only— $8.00 $10 Rockers now only $6.67

All kinds and styles of Lamps are offered with Green Tags on them, making a nice light Onyx base Lamp with a decorated globe, regular price $3.00, now only— $1.80

At This Discount You Get— 20c Art Denims, now only— 10c 25c Japanese Crepe, now only— 12½c 35c French Cretonne, now only— 17½c

All Chinaware reduced from 12 to 50 per cent. All Carpets and Rugs reduced from 12 to 33 per cent. Bring size of your room.

SMITH, FARWELL & STEELE Co.

LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, DULUTH, MINN.

DIPLOMATIC GERMAN DRUMMERS.

Reasons For Their Success In South American Countries.

German commercial travelers are able to sell more goods in South America than those of any other country because they have a larger stock of patience and understand the character of the people with whom they deal. When an English or American drummer strikes a town he goes around among the retail dealers, greets them cordially, pays a few compliments, inquires after their families and mutual friends and discusses other subjects of similar mutual interest for a few moments. Then he asks if they want any goods in his line, and unless they happen to be out of some staple for which there is an active demand they reply in the negative. He offers to show his samples and invites them to call upon him at the hotel or the club where he makes his headquarters. Then he goes on to the next shop, where the scene is repeated and he may take several limited orders.

When a German drummer comes to town he wanders into a retail establishment in an indifferent manner, pokes over the goods, inquires where they got this and what they paid for that, and if there are no customers to be served, he offers the merchant a cigar and sits down for a social chat, which usually ends with an invitation to lunch or dine at the club, where he arranges an attractive spread and provides a copious supply of good wines, which is returned by an invitation to dine at the merchant's house, says the Chicago Record. Not a word is said about business at either place. It is merely a friendly exchange of hospitality, which a perfect knowledge of the Spanish language enables the German drummer to make the most of. Not only one merchant, but all the tradesmen whose business is profitable are cultivated in this way, and they meet the diplomatic drummer in the presence of each other at the club rooms and the residences of each other without the slightest restraint.

Sooner or later the curiosity of the merchant impels him to ask the drummer's business, and is told that he is selling a certain line of goods which are probably of no particular interest to him. This stimulates curiosity instead of satisfying it, and by his own volition, without any urging or even an invitation from the drummer, within a few days he is examining the samples and giving large orders for goods. Meantime the drummer maintains an outward indifference, but puts the merchant under obligations to him by social atteantions and appropriate presents to the members of his family. They are friends and cronies rather than salesman and customers, and when the drummer leaves town every merchant of importance will accompany him to the steamer and toast his health and happiness and his early return with a bottle of champagne.

CRITICISM OF A CONCERT.

A Rifle Shot on the Musical Society's Entertainment.

The active members of the musical society undoubtedly were active. There was scarcely a moment that the violins weren't going, and the violinists' arms were jiggering up and down like mad. The overture to Suppe's "Rolly Jobbers" requires much activity among all the players, but the violinists were the busiest, except perhaps the drummers. Meantime the associate members sat in the orchestra stalls, the dress circle and the balcony, and looked proprietorily, if there is such a word. At all events they looked that way, whether there is such a word or not. After the concert the members of the Old England society, all of whom are ex-officio associate members of the musical society, talked the affair over, says the New York Sun.

"Wha'd you think o' the soloist?" said one Old Englander. It must not be thought that any narrow rule like an insistence on Old English birth is required of members of the Old England society, for it isn't. Anybody otherwise respectable can be a member, if he is elected; the name means nothing, but it sounds well. So the Old Englander who started the balls rolling was a Dutchman—at least, in New York he'd have been a Holland society man, and would be contributing money to the Boers.

"I'll tell you what I thought of the whole thing," answered the man who wasn't spoken to. "It was a good show—enjoyed it immensely, an' I'll tell you why; first place, came late, concert half over; second place, they didn't try too much. Held right on the target most o' the time, with allowance for wind and light, an' generally hit pretty near where they held. Now, that's what I like. 'Tis good in a concert, as well as on the range. Now, that conductor; he was a good coach, and he must ha' known his gun, or he couldn't ha' told those fellows how to hold. Once in a while one of 'em wouldn't allow enough for the mirage, and then he'd carry off—get a high shot, you know. But say—the man that made bullseyes all the time was the fellow put down on the list as a drummer. He was a good all round man; played the drum, and the tambos, and the cymbals and a pair o' wooden clappers fit for a king. That fellow never flinched; he called his shots every time, and Gad, he called 'em right, too. He knew his gun, like Ortheris in Kipling's story o' 'Greenhow's Hill.' I watched the whole match to see that fellow get off the target, but he didn't even lose the bull once. He was right in it every time. Now, in that second piece, the mill wheel thing; that drummer kept the mill wheel agoin' in a way to shame any old mill I ever saw—'tended strictly to business, took the coach's advice, 'lowed for wind an' refraction, cold barrel, drift and pull, and landed every time right in the center—regular pinwheel bulls he made, right along.

"But you were asking about the soloist. Tell you what I thought of him. D'you ever hear o' sub-caliber practice? You know, big gun practice at $150 a shot an' upward is rather too high for Uncle Sam; that is, in the navy. If a senator or a repersen'tive wants a hundred an' fifty dollar shot, an' repeat, he can have it; but when it comes to learning how to use the big guns, it's an expensive luxury that Uncle Sam don't approve of. So we've got sub-caliber practice. Inside a big gun we rig up an ordinary rifle, an' shoot at a target with little shots out of a big gun. It's pretty near as good in many respects. Well, the soloist was a sort of sub-caliber soloist. He had all the look of a great gun, but the shooting was only sub-caliber, after all.

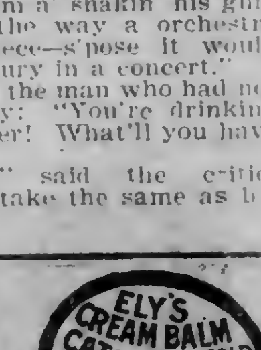
"Now, I've been to some concerts where the trajectory o' almost everything they played was too high. No hanger zone, you know, 'cept right at the muzzle an' at the target. What takes in a concert is a modern gun, rapid-fire, not too small caliber, and a' almighty low trajectory—not a negative trajectory, though; not one that dips underground. Then you get your sights right—an' it oughtn't to take a mighty lot o' sighting shots in the presence o' the audience to get the sights fixed—take the coach's advice, an' steady down and let her go when you're ready; take a long breath, an' hold it, press the trigger when you're ready, and give the bullet a chance to get out o' the gun. Then, if you've done your share, the concert will be all right, and the audience will know it.

"There was one fellow there—the fellow with the extensible gun-barrel-tambourine or trombone or something o' that sort you call it. He seemed to me to ha' leaded his rifle a bit, for I could see he was holdin' all right, an' yet he couldn't hit the target. After a time I saw him a' shakin' his gun, and I guess that's the way a orchestra man unleads his piece—s'pose it would never do to use mercury in a concert."

"Look, here!" cried the man who had not asked him, anxiously: "You're drinking nothing? Here, waiter! What'll you have General?"

"Not General, sir;" said the critic: "Plain Colonel. I'll take the same as before."

Nasal CATARRH



In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

SPECIAL SALE OF.....

Pocket Knives

THURSDAY

For One Day Only.

50c and 65c Knives.......... 35c

75c and 85c Knives.......... 50c

$1 and $1.25 Knives.......... 75c

$1.50 and $1.75 Knives $1.00

From time to time this year we intend to hold Special Sales. This is the first. If you want a good selection come early.

Store will be open from 7 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Kelley Hardware Co.

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

Cranberries Advance In Price—Oranges Coming Easier.

An advance in cranberries of 50 cents per barrel is noted and an additional advance of 50 cents is looked for at an early day. The quotation is now $6 to $7.50.

* * *

The raising of the embargo on oranges in California has already had the effect of creating an easier feeling, the quotations now being $3.25 to $3.50 for navels, a decrease of 25 cents on the outside figure of the close of last week. The receipts will not, however, be in any great quantities for a week yet.

* * *

There was a stronger feeling in potatoes yesterday, but the prices remained at 45 cents. Brown beans, fancy, are quoted higher at $1.90 to $2.10 per bushel.

* * *

Fard dates are cheaper, being quoted at $1.25 to $1.35 per box. Concord grapes are quoted at $2 flat per crate of ten boxes.

* * *

Eggs have gone off from the close of the week, strictly fresh countries going at 17 cents and storage, best candled, at 12½ to 13 cents.

* * *

The apple market remains in a weak condition despite the energetic efforts of Eastern handlers to revive it. The quotation is $3 to $3.50 for repacked stock.

* * *

Butter held its own yesterday despite the weakness in other markets, but a decline here early in sympathy is predicted.

* * *

Onions are firm at 75 to 85 cents. The supply is fair.

PORTAGE LAKE CANAL.

Figures Showing Traffic Through It In 1899.

Maj. Sears has completed his report of the traffic through the Portage Lake canal during the season of 1899 and it shows a large increase over that of 1898. The commerce which passed through the canal in the two years was as follows:

	1898.	1899
Steam vessels	3,282	3,230
Sail	627	701
Register ton, net	1,447,216	1,367,883
Passengers	30,405	31,711
Coal, tons	619,009	639,558
Flour barrels	467,215	343,633
Wheat, bushels	143,000	247,328
Grain (not wheat) bushels	52,225	175,2[illegible]9
Salt, tons	68,703	44,280
Copper, tons	83,992	12,323
Iron ore, tons	15,529	59,014
Pig iron, tons	8,597	9,460
Manufactured iron, tons	24,092	27,821
Lumber, M feet	155,395	213,566
Logs, M feet	18,051	39,785
Building stone, tons	63,663	39,533
Miscellaneous mdse., tons	190,650	206,278

The total freight in 1898 was 1,307,083 tons, and in 1899 was 1,563,169 tons.

The value of the commerce passing through the canal during last year was $54,994,843.70 and in the year previous $39,254,415.50. A condensed statement of the traffic up and down during 1899 is as follows:

	Up.	Down
Number of vessels	1,550	832
Net tonnage, tons	912,959	403,663
Freight, tons	886,648	563,136
Passengers, number	17,123	17,591

Hot Races In Sight.

Tonight and tomorrow night there will be a couple of hair-raising speed contests at the Union rink between Norval Baptie, the North Dakota wonder, and Dave Morrison, of Superior, who claims the championship of the head of the lakes. The two men will come together in quarter and half mile events for a purse of $200 and notwithstanding the fact that Baptie has beaten such men as McCullough, Neilson and John S. Johnson, there are plenty of enthusiastic admirers of Morrison who say he can defeat the dashing North Dakotan. Both men are clever on the sharp turns of a small course and that in itself will be a big factor in making this evening's race more than interesting. The City band will be in attendance and there will be skating before and after the races.

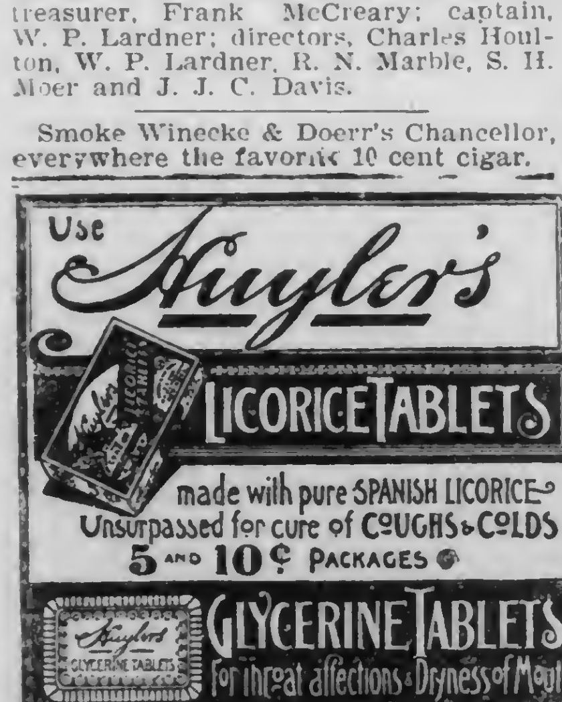
At Lake Carriers' Meeting.

Only Capts. Wolvin, McDougall, C. O. Flynn and A. R. Sinclair will represent Duluth at the meeting of the Lake Carriers' association in Detroit this year. Capt. Singer will be detained by business, and Capt. LaSalle and G. A. Tomlinson will be detained by the former's illness.

Whist Club Officers.

At the annual meeting of the Duluth Whist club the following officers were elected: President, F. H. White; vice president, A. S. Wilson; secretary and treasurer, Frank McCreary; captain, W. P. Lardner; directors, Charles Houlton, W. P. Lardner, R. N. Marble, S. H. Moer and J. J. C. Davis.

Smoke Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor, everywhere the favorite 10 cent cigar.



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In decorated Tin Boxes—Pocket size

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AMUSEMENTS.

"A LADY OF QUALITY."

Another New York success "A Lady of Quality," was presented to the people of Duluth at the Lyceum last evening and a large audience was present. The play is a dramatization by Stephen Townsend of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel by the same name. It is a play of the emotional type and for those who like that style offers all that they could ask.

The story is not a pleasant one and does not leave that delightful impression and sense of pleasure that such a play as, for instance, "The Little Minister," which was seen the night before. It presents the battle of a woman, reared in her youth amid drunkenness and loose morals but whose strong moral nature triumphs against the handsome villain who when she was little more than a girl fascinated her for a time and led her to indiscretions afterwards bitterly repented. He seeks to strike her through her love for a pure and noble gentleman. When he insults her beyond endurance she belabors him with a loaded riding whip intending merely to drive him off, but to her horror she discovers that the blow of the heavy whip has killed him. She successfully hides the body but will not accept the man she loves with that secret on her mind. All ends happily when he discovers it by accident and exonerates her.

Miss Eugenie Blair has emotional talents of high order and in the part of Clorinda Wildairs she has ample opportunity for their use. Miss Blair has one fault, however, an indistinctness in her enunciation, and it becomes at times a serious fault. In depicting anger, defiance and fear she is especially strong. In the particular scene where she discovers that she has killed Sir John Oxen, she rose to the greatest height and horror, fear and alarm were expressed with remarkable faithfulness.

William Bramwell is a fine young actor and played the part of Sir John Oxen in a finished and artistic manner. Although the part is a villainous one there was a magnetism and a delightfully breezy air in his work that quite captivated the audience in spite of the despicable character which he was portraying. Others in the company were fair but the two parts monopolize the play.

"BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO."

William Gillette's latest and greatest comedy, which ran all last season at the Madison Square theater, New York, and was an all summer triumph in Chicago will be presented at the Lyceum Saturday evening. This was the author-actor's first work after his famous all-conquering "Secret Service," and is a worthy successor. "Because She Loved Him So" is an adaptation from the French of Bisson and Leclercq, but as in all Mr. Gillette's work of this sort he adds considerable of his own quaint and witty originality. The new piece is not all adaption but reveals other provocations to laughter than are to be found in the Gallic source from which the piece comes.

ANTICS OF THE BRIDGE.

Jumps Out of Place and Then Back Again.

The Duluth approach to the interstate bridge has taken to acting very queerly again. Some time ago, under the pressure of the harbor ice, the approach slipped out of plumb about eight inches. Then to the surprise of those watching it, the approach quietly wandered back into position. Yesterday afternoon the bridge people notified the board of public works that the structure had started up toward West Duluth, and Commissioner John Flood boarded the first car and hurried down, expecting to reach the bridge in time to see the approach do its last topple, but by the time he had reached the scene of expected disaster the approach had moved back in position.

Quiet Day Service.

A quiet day service was held yesterday at St Paul's church. The proceedings of the day of prayer were purposed to instruct the people in the missionary work of the church, and to stimulate their interest in it. Bishop Morrison spoke in the morning, and holy communion was administered. Many people brought their luncheons and used them during the recess at noon. Rev. Palin Saxby, of West Superior, conducted the special service of the day, from 1 to 4 o'clock, speaking on "The Christian Life." His sub-topics were "The Underlying Principle," "Action," "The Church's Business" and "Individual Responsibility."

Indoor Baseball.

With the exception of finally selecting the team, all arrangements for Friday evening's indoor baseball game between the Phillippine veterans of Company I and a picked team representing Company G, of this city, have been made. The local team will be composed mostly of last year's Duluth team, and the squad is putting in some sharp practice at the Armory. Yesterday Featherstone joined the bunch of candidates, making seven of last season's champion nine now in training.

The Company I team is champion of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and during its service in the Philippines was considered one of the greatest aggregation of ball players in the volunteer army, and incidentally was one of the first teams to introduce the national game among the Filipinos.

CARBOLIC ACID UP.

New York, Jan. 17.—Wholesale druggists here have been notified by their London agents that the British government has forbidden the further export of carbolic acid as all the output of English manufacture is needed in the manufacture of Lyditte shells. As soon as the news was received here, the wholesale druggists advanced the price of carbolic acid 100 per cent. This action was taken to prevent the present supply, which is limited, from running out.

Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM

Booker T. Washington Tells the Solution of the Race Difficulty.

EDUCATE THE NEGRO

Must Be Trained Along the Industrial Line That He May Help Himself.

The Star lecture course brought Booker T. Washington, the leading representative of the colored race of America, to the First Methodist church last evening, where an immense audience heard from him a message that gave them new ideas of the possibilities of the colored race, and brought a new hope of the satisfactory solution of the so-called "negro problem." If Mr. Washington's theories are carried out it is safe to say that there will be no negro problem any more, and now all that is needed is for some Booker Washington to raise up and do for the white man in the benighted region of the "poor white trash," North and South, what this one is doing for the negro.

In brief, the speaker's theory is that the solution of the problem lies with the negro himself, aided by outside help in a financial way, perhaps. He must educate and develop himself to become a useful and indispensable member of the community in which he lives, and when this is accomplished the problem is gone. Industrial training, therefore, is to be the keynote of the regeneration of the negro. The great curse of slavery is the fact that it made the negro dependent upon some one else for every essential of life. He had no power of initiative or executive ability developed within him; on the contrary the training of 250 years steadily tended to obliterate such faculties. Thus when he was thrown on his own resources he was without the very powers that are the main strength of the Anglo-Saxon, and the result is the negro problem. Education must revive and develop these lost faculties before the negro problem is solved.

He called attention to the fact that this problem is as much that of the white man as it is that of the negro. The black man is 10,000,000 while the white man is 60,000,000. When the black man is strong and useful the nation is strong, and when the black man is weak the nation is weak. It is of great importance to the nation that so large an element in its population should be brought up to as high a level as possible, for the weakness of a portion affects the average and drags the nation down more or less. So long as the black race is in ignorance and poverty, just so long will the race problem be a millstone about the neck of the Anglo-Saxon.

He drew a striking contrast between conditions in the North and in the South. In Iowa he saw a white man planting corn. He was sitting on a machine and all he had to do was to hold back a fine pair of horses to keep them from working themselves to death. The machine turned up the soil, planted the corn and covered it up, while the white man rode. Down South, opposed to this picture, he saw a negro walking along in a furrow behind a lazy mule going at the rate of half a mile an hour. Frequently the negro had to stop to fix the harness, the plow or his single "gallus." After him came another negro to plant the corn, and a third to turn over the sod again. These two systems are competing, and he proposed, as a solution of the race problem, to equip the negro of the South so that he can raise corn as the Iowa white man does.

The speaker said that the negro has as good an opportunity to rise in the South as he has in the North, if not better. The color line is drawn more sharply there, but he never knew of a case where a negro rose to do things better than his white neighbors that his accomplishments did not wipe out the color difference and make him a respected citizen. The problem is not a hopeless one by any means. He mentioned many instances where education in the chemistry of the soil and of the various branches of agriculture had changed negroes from the one-room log cabin situation to positions on a plane with their white neighbors, and he said that education would in time place them all there. The persecution of the negro does the white man more harm than the black man. When a white man drives the negro away from the polls it results in a temporary harm to the black man, but a permanent one to the white man, whose soul is lowered and besmirched and robbed of the elements that go to make up the best there is in man.

Education along the line of thrift is needed in the South, the speaker said. He knew of one-room log cabins where there were handsome clocks purchased for $12 or $14 on the installment plan, and the rest of the contents of the cabin together were not worth that much, and besides not an inmate of the cabin could tell 9 o'clock from 12 o'clock. In one place where he stopped for dinner there was but one fork for a dozen people, but in one corner was an organ that had cost $60.

Mr. Washington outlined his own career, from his birth as a slave on a Virginia plantation about 1858 or 1859. He sketched his early struggles after freedom came, supporting his mother and trying to save money enough to go to Hampton institute, where he at last landed with 50 cents with which to complete his education. After his graduation from the institute he made up his mind to carry to his benighted brethren of the South the message of better days that he found in education, so he started what is now the Tuskegee, Ala., Normal annd Industrial institute. He started with himself as the only instructor, and now the institution has forty-two buildings, an average attendance of nearly 1000, and a corps of instructors numbering 90. The average annual cost is $70,000, of which $20,000 is provided for and the balance is raised by the personal endeavors of Mr. Washington. Every graduate of the institute, which is practical in its nature and includes a score of industries, such as farming, brick-making, etc., is a new source of hope to the South, carrying with him into the section in which he locates the leaven of education and modern methods that is to raise the negro from his present condition.

After the lecture, and before taking the train, Mr. Washington was the guest at lunch of J. N. Richey, of this city.

The Prince of Good Tonics.

A Non-intoxicating Malt Extract that is especially Recommended for Weak Nerves, Indigestion and Insomnia.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE

BUILDS UP A DEPLETED SYSTEM.

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED IT?

ALL DRUGGISTS

Prepared by VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO.

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MERIT NOT IN DOUBT.

Wonderful Results Obtained Here in Duluth.

Another Citizen Who Adds His Testimony to What Has Been Said.

The people of Duluth do not hesitate to add their testimony to that of other citizens who have used Morrow's Kid-ne-oids for lame back and all ailments arising from disordered kidneys. Kid-ne-oids will cure dizziness, sleeplessness and all kindred ailments. Here is what

S. F. Tibbetts, street car conductor, 2613½ Huron street, says: "I was afflicted with kidney backache and rheumatism for more than a year. The jolting of the street cars aggravated my trouble I think and brought on spells of severe pains across the small of my back and in the hip joints. Morrow's Kid-ne-oids soon put an end to my suffering and I have not been afflicted with backache or rheumatism since. My wife was similarly afflicted and by using Kid-ne-oids she also was cured completely. We think there is nothing like Morrow's Kid-ne-oids and have been recommending them to our friends."

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets and sell at 50 cents a box at all drug stores and at S. F. Boyce's drug store.

Mailed on receipt of price. Manufactured by John Morrow & Co., chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

"WITH PERQUISITES."

Stump Speaker Who Was Determined to Be Rewarded.

Senator Pomeroy used to tell of a local preacher in Kansas who had forced himself upon the stump after Lincoln's nomination, and who demanded recognition of the party for his services during the campaign. He said he would like to be sent as minister plenipotentiary to England or France, and when told that it was impossible, insisted upon being appointed consul to Liverpool. Finding that the "powers that be" considered that equally preposterous, he was quite offended at what he considered a lack of appreciation of his services in a state that nothing could have turned against the Republicans, says the Philadelphia Press. Finally, Senator Pomeroy said to him: 'I'm going to Washington in about two weeks' time. Think the matter over, and if you should light on something in reason, I'll aid you in getting it." In ten days he called on the senator again, his head still away up in the clouds, and being assured of the impossibility of getting what he thought was about his due, said:

"Senator, can't you think of some place that would suit me?"

"Yes," said Pomeroy, "I've thought of a place that would suit you and that you would suit, and there is a possibility of getting it for you. It's an Indian agency."

"An Indian agency? What's that?" queried the preacher.

"Well, you are to look after the welfare of our red brothers and see that their supplies are properly and honestly delivered to them."

"What is it worth?"

"One thousand five hundred dollars and perquisities," returned the Senator.

"Perquisities—what perquisities?"

"Well, you see, my friend, the government contracts for so many head of beef cattle averaging so many hundred pounds. Now, in delivering these cattle, they are counted while being driven into the inclosure, and if a yearling should happen to slip in now and then, you are not to make too much fuss about it, and there you will find your perquisites. Think it over."

"I'll take it," said the reverened gentleman. "I've already thougt it over, and do you know, senator, I think veal is a blamed sight better than beef for Indians, anyway."

A BIG BUSINESS.

"It is an old saying that great oaks from little acorns grow," said Hamilton R. Bentley, of Chicago, at the Gilsey house, relates the New York Tribune. Mr. Bentley is engaged in the real estate business, and has seen some violent fluctuations in values in Chicago, but the circumstances that called forth the above expression referred to bicycles, and not to real estate. "It was in 1892," he continued, "that one morning in glancing through the papers I saw an advertisement of a man who wanted to buy a bicycle. I had a wheel that I had no further use for, and noting the address, as it was near my office, I stopped in on my way down town. I had read the advertisement carelessly, and instead of wanting to buy a wheel the advertiser wanted to sell one. Naturally I didn't find a purchaser. I found the advertiser to be a young man, rather bright and intelligent. I said to him: 'Here, while you are selling your bicycle, sell mine, too. I haven't time to bother with it, so you take it up and I'll give you $5.' He said he would. Before the day was over he came around and told me that he had sold the wheel as well as his own. I congratulated him upon his luck, and told him he ought to go into selling bicycles, as that seemed to be his line. This was said in a joking way, but he said seriously that he thought he would try it. I didn't hear anything more about the matter until one day my wife asked me if I would get her a bicycle. She told me the kind she wanted. I recollected that a new and pretentious bicycle store had been opened up down town near my office. I went in there on the way down town to ask about wheels, and was much surprised to find the man in charge none other than my old friend. He had taken up my jocular suggestion, and said he was doing well. Today he is worth probably $500,000, and is shipping bicycles all over the world. He has a big store in Chicago and branches in various parts of the country, and he told me recently that he was shipping bicycles to Australia, China, Japan, Borneo, Siam and all corners of the world."

CHINA'S LONG BRIDGE.

The longest bridge in the world is, it is recorded, the Lion bridge, near Sangang, in China. It extends five and one-quarter miles over an arm of the Yellow sea, and is supported by 300 huge stone arches. The roadway is seventy feet above the water, and is enclosed in an iron network. A marble lion, twenty-one feet long, rests on the crown of each piller. The bridge was built at the command of the Emperor Keing Long.

ENGLAND'S ENORMOUS DEBT.

England's national debt will probably be increased $100,000,000 by the war with the Boers. The debt at present is nearly $3,000,000,000. In the year 1816 it was $4,500,000,000. Since 1883 the reduction has been $640,000,000. If the British win, the gold mines will furnish an indemnity.

BROWN AT MANILLA

Minnesota Preacher, Who Is a Fugitive From Justice, Heard From.

WANTED AT ST. PAUL

Was Accused of a Serious Crime and Jumped His Bail.

St. Paul, Jan. 17.—Among the Americans who were prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos and who were rescued a couple of weeks ago in Northern Luzon by Col. Luther R. Hare of the Thirty-third infantry, was one David Brown.

In the first report of the rescue of Lieut. Gilmore of the navy and the party of prisoners who were with him, it was stated that "Brown, who was formerly a preacher in Honolulu, twice revealed to the insurgents plots of the Americans to escape, in the hope of gaining the good will of the Filipinos. As a result the party openly accuse him of treachery and entertain the bitterest feeling toward him." In a subsequent report Brown's residence was given as St. Paul, and he was classed as a civilian.

There seems to be abundant reason for believing that Brown is none other than Rev. Leonidas Brown, of North St. Paul, who was charged in the summer of 1897 with a felonious assault on Harriet Rogerson, and who "jumped" his bail of $2000 while awaiting the completion of his preliminary examination before Judge Orr in the municipal court, St. Paul.

In the summer of 1896 Brown called upon Dr. Bridgman, president of Hamline university. He said that he desired to enter the Methodist ministry. He had letters from acquaintances in Canada, and said that he had traveled extensively. It subsequently appeared from his own statements that he had run away from home when a lad, and had spent considerable time in one kind of service and another on ship board, which accounted for his acquaintance with foreign parts. He admitted a lack of education, and Dr. Bridgman advised him to enter Hamline. In October he was sent to North St. Paul to supply the pulpit there. He was about 25 years old.

After the morning service July 11, 1897, at which he officiated, Brown was arrested on a warrant charging him with an assault on Harriet Rogerson, 14 years old, daughter of Mrs. Fred Ockley. Brown was at that time engaged to be married to Miss Anna Erickson, daughter of Theodore Erickson, and alleged that jealousy on the part of Miss Rogerson had inspired the charge against him.

Brown was lodged in the Ramsey county jail. July 17 his preliminary examination was begun in the municipal court, and after Miss Rogerson had told her story in part, the case was continued to July 24, Brown being admitted to bail in the sum of $2000, the father of his intended, Theodore Erickson, and Mrs. Augusta Retzlaff, with whom he boarded, both members of the North St. Paul church, furnishing the bail.

When the case was again called Brown did not appear, and the investigation made by the authorities failed to locate him later than Wednesday evening, July 21.

It was supposed at the time that Brown had returned to Canada, but search was unavailing and nothing was heard of him by the public until last spring, when a member of the Thirteenth Minnesota regiment wrote home that Brown was tending bar in Manilla. It appears, however, that he was seen by Miss Gertrude McKaig, who had known of him at Hamline, in the fall of 1898 on his trip to Honolulu, and Miss McKaig, who was going to Honolulu to teach, wrote to her parents of her encounter with Brown on ship board.

Although there are at hand none of the details of Brown's capture by the Filipinos, it is hardly possible to doubt that David Brown, the captive, who betrayed his fellow-prisoners in the hope of gaining advantage for himself, and Leonidas Brown, the former Methodist pastor at North St. Paul, who fled to avoid trial on a heinous charge, are one and the same individual.

TO RETURN TRANSPORTS.

San Francisco, Jan. 17.—The transports Olympia and Pennsylvania are to be turned over by the government by their owners. The Centennial is likely to be rechartered and there are yet several hundred horses and mules to be shipped to Manilla.

BRECKINRIDGE TAKES NOTES.

Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, the inspector general of the army, is virtually the critic of the service. It is his duty to ascertain the defects and the evils of the military establishment and report upon them. He is accordingly regarded with awe as an official, just as he is treated with respect as a man. While in Cuba a short time ago he attended the review of a large body of troops. He was attired in civilian dress, and stood with army officers, all in uniform, at the reviewing point. Near him stood a captain of regulars, a graduate of West Point. Breckenridge observed certain features which he deemed worthy of note, and took from his pocket a small book and jotted down his impressions, says an exchange. The army officer glanced at this operation and asked, with every prospect, to himself, of obliterating Breckinridge, whom, of course, he did not know:

"Are you a newspaper reporter?"

"No, sir," quietly replied Gen. Breckinridge.

"Well," persisted the interrogator, "what are you making notes for?"

"Don't you army officers ever make notes?" questioned Gen. Breckenridge in reply. "It's a good idea," he volunteered. "Especially if you ever want to remember anything and make use of it afterward."

The other officer was nettled at such a response, and plainly showed by his subsequent remarks that he did not relish such advice from a civilian, who had no visible reason for hanging about army officers. It was not many days afterward that the officer found himself ordered "to report for duty with Inspector General Breckenridge," and was surprised and somewhat concerned when he recognized in Gen. Breckinridge the supposed civilian who had such superior ideas on the subject of making notes of things he wanted to remember.

The Italian Christopher Columbus Society will give a ball at the Odd Fellows' Hall on the evening of January 25. Music by the Italian Orchestra. Admission 50c per couple.

"One-Quarter Off Price"

At the Columbia is Often Better Than Others' "Half Price."

For people who understand to read between the lines some of these great big half price announcements are less sublime than the writer would have them believe; they are simply ridiculous. "The lady doth quote too much" and believers are as scarce as warships on Lake Superior.

OUR JANUARY REDUCTION SALE

Is now in progress and will continue until next Saturday night. With a few exceptions, it does not touch any goods except those affected by the mild weather.

Right here we might give a pointer to our friends—Next winter garments will cost you 25 per cent more than our present regular prices. You can take this pointer for an advertising bluff if you wish, but we are sure if you do, we'll see a man next winter who is sorry that he did not take our hint.

¼ Off on Men's Overcoats

All Overcoats—not only odds and ends.

¼ Off on Men's Ulsters

All Ulsters—not only odds and ends.

¼ Off on Boys' and Children's Overcoats

All Boys' Overcoats—not only odds and ends.

¼ Off on Boys' and Children's Reefers

All Reefers—not only odds and ends.

Nothing reserved in any of these departments, but the great offer will stop on Saturday night.

½ Off on Broken Lines of Underwear

Here too you'd save a good deal by purchasing your next winter's needs.

Manhattan Shirts at 98c

Every good dresser knows what a remarkable offer this is.

Odd Men's Suits
Former $10 and $20 values
$5.00
Mostly small sizes.

Odd Boys' Suits
and Overcoats
$1.00
worth up to $6.

These last two bargains must be picked from the display in our windows

Don't Overlook: *THIS SALE IS FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.*

The Columbia,

WEST SUPERIOR.

A CASE OF "NERVES."

Would Not Die Alone, So She Killed Her Husband.

It is only a few days ago that M. Daniel Dupuis, sculptor, engraver, and one of the most famous of modern French artists, was murdered at his home, No. 10 Villa Spontini. His wife, who afterward killed herself, was his murderer.

The fates that guided her hand were in a bitter mood, for the frightful double tragedy was not the result of scandal, of misunderstanding, nor of such vulgar domestic bickerings as the world teems with.

Briefly put, the suffering woman killed her husband because she loved him too well.

She was ill, nerve-racked, and feared her own death. "I cannot die before Daniel; he would miss me too sorely," had been her cry for years. Thus she determined that they should die together.

Anybody in the artistic world of Paris would have agreed a month ago that for twenty years the married life of the Dupuis couple has been one of idyllic happiness, says the Paris correspondent of the New York World.

Nor was there domestic happiness marred when a few years ago Mme. Dupuis developed a curious sort of invalidism. A tendency to tuberculosis she certainly had, as her father, Dr. Bernard, regretfully admitted; but most of her symptoms were due to nerves. Therefore it seemed likely that her illness would pass with time. Meanwhile the wife's weakness seemed to draw the two even more closely together.

M. Dupuis, gentle and indulgent, did not protest when madame began to discover symptoms in him. If the artist chanced to take cold she would press lung medicines upon him, smother him in extra clothing and wraps, suggest to him that fear of lung inflammation that haunted her own brain, and warn him of swiftly approaching consumption. In the morning she would beg him to stand in the light that she might see his face more clearly.

"You look ill today, my dear one," she would say to him, fairly trembling with fear, "but remember, if any harm should ever come to you, we will die together."

The artist did not fear for himself. But in his anxiety for his wife's health he was willing to make any concession that would calm her. Patiently he would listen to her descriptions of the progress of her own imaginary diseases, pitifully read to her. Every day some new horror assailed her. Almost every hour she was sensible of some fresh pain that reminded her of her own death, which she believed was very near.

"I cannot live long," she persisted in saying, "and when I am dead what will become of my husband? Who can think for him, care for him? Ah! we two should never seperate. Better that we should die together."

Some of Mme. Dupuis's fears the artist came to share. The contagion of neurasthenia is almost irresistible. At every slight cracking noise during the night one would whisper, terrified, to the other, "Did you hear that?" And the poor wife's teeth would chatter and her heart leap into her throat, while her husband no longer had the strength of nerve to reassure her.

Grown timid with these frequent alarms, they finally thought it wiser to protect themselves at night by bolted doors, and to have a revolver at hand. These precautions seemed to soothe Mme. Dupuis.

"Daniel," she said to him one day not long ago, "I cannot bear to think of you alone after I am dead. You would not care to live without me. Ah! I will not die alone."

The artist had fallen into the habit of humoring her. "No, Jeanne," he said tenderly, "we will die together."

That evening Mme. Dupuis called the servants together. "Let none of you on any account disturb us tomorrow morning. M. Dupuis is exhausted and must sleep late. We must not be awakened before 11 o'clock.

Then the master and mistress, as was their custom, made a tour of the house, monsieur bearing a lighted candle; madame clinging, frightened, to his arm. This duty they could not relinquish to any servant. Every door must be barred by their own hands, every window locked.

Then, on closing behind them the doors of their own rooms, they fastened them with a triple bolt, which M. Dupuis had had expressly designed at his wife's request. The revolver, loaded, was placed at hand. When the tired sculptor murmured "Good night," Mme. Jeanne replied under her breath "Adieu!" and kissed her husband passionately. Then she lay quiet in the darkness till it was near midnight. Her husband slept heavily.

For the first time in months she had no fear, no hesitation. Her mind was made up. With the revolver tightly held in her hand she bent over him, straining her eyes in the darkness to get a last look of the face she loved so well. But the shadows would not scatter. So she bent low and kissed him for the last time.

At 11 o'clock the next morning a servant knocked gently at the door. He hardly noticed that there was no response. A half hour later Dr. Bernard, who was attending his daughter, arrived at the house, was told by the servant that madame and monsieur were not yet downstairs and, rushing up, was alarmed to find the door bolted. Breaking the door he found his daughter and her husband lying rigid and cold—they had been dead many hours. In the wife's hand, held with a grasp of iron, was the revolver she had aimed with such fatal precision.

And for this appalling tragedy—murder, suicide, the wreck of a brilliant man's career—there is no other, no ampler explanation than the dismally common one of "nerves."

UPS AND DOWNS.

A small hotel was opened in Pearl street last week by a woman who has had as many financial ups and downs as the oldest Wall street plunger, says the New York Sun. The news that she again had money enough to open a new hotel brought together a lot of her old friends, among them being many firemen and policemen, to wish her good luck. This woman has been married three times, and she is not a widow. Her second husband taught her the mysteries of games of chace and, so far as he was able, of the turf, and, to the latter form of gambling, his wife became attached. When her second husband died she bought a racing stable, and her run of luck was unusual. Her tips were passed around the East Side as good things to back, and they usually were. She was very good to the policemen who frequented her restaurant, lending them money and acting as their banker, and when one of the force married her, many another policeman envied him. Luck deserted her. Her racing ventures were losses, and she was unable to collect much of the money which she had lent. Then her husband was killed while trying to stop a runaway horse, and the widow was left with little save his police pension. Last summer the race track tempted her again, and her friends now say that at the close of the season she was from $50,000 to $100,000 ahead of the game. The widow doesn't say how much she won, but her new hotel is solid evidence that she was successful. She has won the title "Sporting Duchess" by her skill on the turf and in games of chance, and her kindness to the police force on many occasions make it certain that she won't have to call twice for help if any of her guests disturb her.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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SEVENTEENTH YEAR. THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

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Minn Hist'l Society

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Know their own good, or, knowing, it pursue."

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CROSS THE TUGELA

Buller Crosses at Potgeiter's Drift and Warren at Trichard's Drift.

BOERS DRIVEN BACK

But They Have Strongly Entrenched and Fierce Fighting Is Expected.

London, Jan. 18.—The war office received the following dispatch from Gen. Roberts, dated at Cape Town today:

> "I have received a telegram from Gen. Buller stating that one brigade and howitzer battery have crossed the Tugela river at Potgeiter's drift. Five miles further west, at Trichard's drift, Gen. Warren has thrown a pontoon bridge over the river. By this, part of his force crossed yesterday. The mainder is expected by this morning to be on the north bank. Warren hopes he will be able to turn the enemy's position which, five miles off to his right front, is being strongly entrenched."

A Cape Town special cable, dated today, says it is persistently reported there that Ladysmith has been relieved.

The rumors from Cape Town that Ladysmith is already relieved are apparently ahead of the facts. In any case, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, whose dispatch was sent this morning, was not aware of it, and his dates preclude the possibility of the troops mentioned in his dispatch having so soon reached the beleagured town.

> Though there are some discrepancies in the telegrams, the whole tenor of the news points to Gen. Buller's second advance having begun with good prospects of success, but it is generally recognized that, with an army so resourceful as the Boers have proved themselves to be, it is idle to indulge in over-confidence. The net result, so far as known, is that Gen. Buller occupies two commanding positions north of the Tugela river, thereby securing at least two crossings by which he can bring up necessary reinforcements.

The officials of the war office here are satisfied that the tide has turned, and that news of a more hopeful character from a British point of view will hereafter be the rule instead of the exception. That the British advance in a northeasterly direction will be fiercely resisted is fully anticipated. The Boer strength is probably superior to the British, and the Boers occupied the strong positions.

There is some doubt as to whether the Sproenkop occupied by Gen. Warren is identical with Spionkop. If so, the British are within a few miles of Acton Homes, the scene of the earlier conflicts between Gen. White's forces and the invading force of the Free Staters, whence there is a good road to Ladysmith.

While Gen. Warren's forces were crossing the Tugela river, the Boers occupied a thickly wooded plantation a mile north of the river and sent several volleys into the advance guard. The British replied and the artillery opened on a neighboring kopje. As the British pushed across the river the Boers found their position uncomfortable and retired to the hills. Immediately after the pontoon bridge was completed, the whole British force crossed. It is thought probable that a combined forward movement has since developed.

In the meanwhile, the naval guns on Swartskop had been persistently shelling the Boer entrenchments facing the kopjes occupied by Littleton's brigade.

BRITISH PATROL AMBUSHED.

Party of Sixteen Overwhelmed and But Two Escape.

Rensberg, Cape Colony, Wednesday, Jan. 17.—

> A patrol composed of sixteen men of the New South Wales lancers and South Australians was ambushed yesterday by the Boers and overwhelmed, after a severe fight. Two of the detachment escaped and have arrived in camp.

This morning a patrol visited the scene of the fight and found one dead Australians and one wounded. A number of dead Boer horses also were found, showing that the Australians made a gallant fight before surrendering.

It appears that when the Australians encountered the first body of Boers and found their retreat cut off, they galloped for a near-by kopje, hoping to beat off the Boers, but on arriving they found another force of burghers concealed there.

Later—Six more of the Australians returned. The rest of them were captured.

BULLER SURPRISES BOERS.

Occupies Hills Beyond Potgeiter's Drift, West of Colenso.

London, Jan. 18, 4:30 a. m.—Gen. Buller completely surprised the Boers and occupied the hills beyond Potgeiter's drift, fifteen miles west of Colenso, on Wednesday, Jan. 16. This intelligence is contained in an exclusive dispatch to the Times dated yesterday. He followed up the movement by shelling the Boer trenches. This news completely disposes of the supposition that Sir Charles Warren's forces went in the direction of Weenen, and it tends to restore confidence in Gen. Buller's tactics. The supposition that he had divided his force is also disposed of. These reports had given cause for anxiety. It is now seen each view was erroneous, as Gen. Buller's forces are concentrating.

The other morning papers are out with extra editions confirming the dispatch from Spearman's farm to the Times, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent under date of yesterday:

"I am permitted to wire from Spearman's farm that Gen. Lyttleton yesterday afternoon ferried and forded Potgieter's drift and seized with little opposition a line of low ridges a mile from there. During the night a howitzer battery was carried across. Today from Mount Alice, near Swartzkop, naval guns and howitzers effectively shelled the Boer position, which is strong. Gen. Warren also today crossed the Tugela river six miles further to the west near Wagon drift, with all arms in the face of a hot and heavy fire from Boer cannon and rifles. He found most satisfactory lodgement two miles further on toward Sproen Kop."

BATTLE PROBABLY RAGING.

Not Less Than Forty Thousand Men May Be Engaged.

New York, Jan. 18.—A London special cablegram to the Herald says: At last the mystery of Gen. Buller's movements is solved. At 2 o'clock this morning a special cable to the Daily Telegraph from its war correspondent, Bennet Burleigh, with the Ladysmith relief force, was received in London, giving the important news that both Buller and Warren have crossed the Tugela between Potgieter's Drift and Wagon Drift and have seized strong positions from a mile to two miles to the north of the river bank.

Gen. Warren, it appears, fought his way across against a heavy fire. This is the news that all Great Britain has been waiting for since last Thursday. This important news bears out what I cabled yesterday as the probable plan of Gen. Buller's campaign. He is pushing ahead on his left, where he has strength. It does not follow that he will entangle his cavalry and light artillery among the upper foothills of the Drakensberg range, in which he will operate. These forces may be, and probably are, far away on the right.

In fact, it was stated Tuesday morning that a large column had been sent down to Durban and were going thence into Zululand for the purpose of working around on the extreme eastern flank and heading for the Utrecht and Vryheid districts. Unless they can cut in on the Transvaal communications they will find themselves at or near the Ladysmith and Newcastle railway.

From the Telegraph's dispatch it is evident that Gen. Buller has a strong force of Boers in front of him. As Gen. Lyttleton's brigade crossed on Tuesday and Gen. Warren's column yesterday, and shelling of the Boer position began immediately, it is quite probable that a great battle will be fought today, or perhaps has already started, for Gen. Buller is not the man, after the lesson he learned at Colenso, to give the Boers any more time than he is compelled to do by reason of the condition of his own men, to hurry reinforcements across the country to the threatened positions. We may, therefore, hear before many hours of the result of this battle, in which not less than 40,000 men will be engaged.

Gen. Buller's movement to attack on the west may lead to a counter attack by the Boers on the east. Nothing is more probable than that any Boers there may have been to the eastward will by this time have been recalled to Colenso as the center, or possibly further west. But, however deserted Colenso and Grobler's kloof may have appeared, it is absurd to suppose that they have been evacuated.

AT CAESAR'S CAMP.

Description of the Recent Battle Near Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 18.—The Standard publishes the following from Ladysmith, dated Jan. 6, by way of Frere, Jan. 17:

"The enemy today made a determined effort to capture two positions, Caesar's camp and Wagon hill. The latter is a lofty eminence to the southwest, possession of which would have brought them within rifle range of the town. Caesar's camp was held by the first battalion of the Manchester regiment.

"The position was separated from that of the Boers by a rocky ravine. In the early hours of the morning, under cover of the darkness, the Heidelburg commando succeeded in evading our pickets, making their way through the thorn bush and reaching the foot of the slope at half past 2. The alarm was raised by our sentries, but before the full extent of the danger could be realized the outlying sangars had been rushed and their defenders slain.

"On hearing the firing, two companies of the Gordon Highlanders went to the assistance of the Manchesters. At first it was thought that the Boers were concentrating on the southern slope, where they had already secured a footing on the plateau. Here, however, their advance was checked by the steady volleys of our infantry and the deadly fire of an automatic gun.

"Lieut. Hunt-Grubb went out to see if any aid was needed by the troops stationed on the ridge near the town. He was not aware that the enemy had already captured the breastworks, and called out to the sergeant. He received the reply, 'Here I am, sir,' and then he suddenly disappeared from sight.

"Capt. Carnegie, suspecting a ruse, ordered the Gordons to fire a volley and to charge. The enemy thereupon fell back precipitately, leaving behind them the officer they had captured with so much presence of mind. The lieutenant was quite unhurt.

"It was now quite evident that the camp was being attacked on the left flank and on the front. By daybreak reinforcements of Gordon Highlanders and of the Rifle brigade had been hurried up to the fighting line. Lieut. Col. Dick Cunnyngham, who was leading the Gordons out of camp, fell mortally wounded, being hit by a stray bullet while close to the town. The Fifty-third battery of field artillery, under Maj. Abdy, crossed the Klih river and shelled the river and reverse slope of front position, where the enemy were lying among the thorn bushes.

"The shrapnell, which flew over our heads, did terrible execution. It effectually held the Boers in check and rendered it impossible for them to send reinforcements to their men through the ravine.

"The enemy throughout fought with the utmost bravery and stubbornness. Our troops, however, were not less gallant and resolved, and the enemy was pressed back step by step until at length those who were left broke and fled in utter disorder.

"A terrific storm of rain and hail, accompanied by peals of thunder, had burst over the camp during the fighting. This served to swell the streams into raging torrents.

"In their efforts to escape, numbers of the enemy flung themselves into the current and were swept away. The struggle in this part of the field was now practically over. But there was a terrific fusilade all along the line, the crash of which almost drowned the incessant thunder above.

"Meanwhile a more exciting contest was in progress in the direction of Wagon hill. At 2 o'clock a storming party furnished by the Harrismith commando crept slowly and cautiously through a donga in the valley which divides our posts from their camp. A few well-aimed rifle shots killed our pickets. Taking advantage of every

(Continued on Page 7.)

STATUE IS UNVEILED

Bronze Statue of Webster at Washington Unveiled With Impressive Ceremonies.

AN ADDRESS BY LONG

He Accepts Statue In Behalf of the United States---Lodge Speaks.

Washington, Jan. 18.—A distinguished gathering of public officials, including President McKinley and his entire cabinet, representatives of the senate and house, the judiciary of the United States supreme court and other branches of public life, participated today in the exercises attending the unveiling of the bronze statue of Daniel Webster, executed by the Italian sculptor, Trentanove, and presented to the United States by Stilson Hutchins, of this city. The statue occupies a position on Scott circle, but prior to the actual unveiling the ceremonies of presentation and acceptance were held at the Lafayette Opera house.

The president occupied a seat at the front of the stage and back of him sat Secretaries Hay, Gage, Root, Long and Hitchcock, Postmaster General Emory Smith, Attorney General Griggs, Secretary Wilson and Private Secretary Porter. Others on the stage were, Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, accompanied by his adjutant general and aides; Chief Justice Fuller, Justices Harlan, White and Gray; Senators Hoar, Lodge, Chandler, Allison, Bacon, Fairbanks, Proctor and Tillman; Representatives Lovering, Cousins, Clarke and others identified with the exercises and with the states which share the honors clustering about the illustrious Webster.

Maj. Gen. Miles and other representatives of the army, of the navy and of the diplomatic corps added to an assemblage of unusual distinction. The Marine band occupied the orchestra.

As the president and cabinet came upon the stage, the entire audience rose while the band played "Hail to the Chief."

After an eloquent prayer by the blind chaplain of the senate, Rev. Dr. Mills, Senator Chandler, in behalf of the two branches of congress, read Mr. Hutchinson's presentation letter and added a beautiful but glowing tribute to the statesmanship, the oratory and the patriotism of Webster.

Secretary Long then accepted the statue in behalf of the United States. He said:

"To George Washington and his associates, who in 1787, framed the federal constitution, we owe that great paper. It bound the thirteen independent colonies into a union and created the United States of America. In it they gave us the ample letter and frame of government.

"To the overwhelming arguments, nearly half a century later, of Daniel Webster in the senate, and the luminous judgments of John Marshall on the bench, we owe its development by intrepretation and construction into the great charter of powers which now constitute the national authority. They illuminated its letter with the national spirit. They breathed into its frame the life of national sovereignty. In the momentous debate in which they participated over the measure of its grant of power—a debate of giants—the issue was between a limitation, on the one hand, which would have narrowed the growth of the young republic and endangered the Union, and, on the other, an expansion which insured the indestructibility of the Union, and let free the republic to its largest developments.

"As they prevailed, so they made the republic indissoluble by international convulsion and equal to the emergencies of the future which confronted them, or which confront us.

The statute of one of them, the great jurist in the serene dignity of his high office, already adorns the front of the capitol. Today, on Massachusetts avenue, with his face to the capitol and to the chief justice, we dedicate the statue of the other, the great expounder of the constitution and defender of the Union and the foremost lawyer or historian, whose words imbedded in the common political literature of his countrymen, come to the tongue like passages from the poets or the psalms.

"I am deputed by the president to speak his acceptance of it for the United States with the highest appreciation of the man it commemorates, and of the gift thus added to the reproductions in enduring bronze of those to whom she has said 'well done.'"

Secretary Long's remarks were warmly applauded and then, amid another outburst of applause, Senator Lodge delivered the oration of the day.

The formal ceremonies concluded with a benediction by Rev. Mr. Couden, chaplian of the house. The president and most of the other distinguished guests then proceeded to Scott circle where at 12 o'clock the statue was unveiled by Jerome Bonaparte, a great grandson of Webster, assisted of Mrs. Hutchins and Miss Catherine Deering.

MAY NOT SEAT WHEELER.

Believed That Law Case Cuts Off the General.

New York, Jan. 18.—A special to the Times from Washington says: If Gen. Joseph Wheeler will return to Washington to take a seat in congress without further formality he will meet with disappointment. It is found that there is very general agreement on both sides of the house that it has been clearly shown by the examination of the case of Low and other precedents that he has forfeited his right to a seat in congress, and that the only thing open to him is to go back to his district and seek reelection if he desires to continue service in congress.

REPORTS ON ROBERTS INQUIRY.

They Are to Be Filed Together on Saturday.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Chairman Taylor, of the Roberts committee, and Representative Littlefield, of Maine, are busy preparing the majority and minority reports, respectively, in the Roberts case. They will be filed together on Saturday. It is not expected that the case will be called up in the house till Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. The debate is expected to occupy two or three days.

Mr. Roberts will be given an opportunity to be heard on the floor of the house in his own defense.

Mr. Littlefield and Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, who will sign the minority, are hopeful that the mode of procedure which they favor—to allow Mr. Roberts to be sworn in and then expel him—will be followed. The majority of the committee, on the other hand, are confident that their report will be adopted and that Mr. Roberts will be excluded without being sworn in.

ROD MILL MEN RETURN.

Will Go to Work at the Company's Terms.

Pittsburg, Jan. 18.—The rod mill workers of the American Steel and Wire company, at Beaver Falls, Pa., who struck for an advance on Monday, held a meeting all last night and decided to return to work at the company's terms. The mill will resume operation in full tomorrow.

Cleveland, Jan. 18.—Secretary Mundie, of the National Association of Rod Mill workers has written a statement concerning the strike of rod workers in the mills of the American Steel and Wire company. In part he says:

"On Jan. 1, the American Steel and Wire company was presented a scale by twelve mills. The total advance asked for all men in all mills is $1.26.13 per ton. The average for each mill is $10.51. We contend that all men making this product for the same company should receive the same wages. Between the American and the Baacke's mill in Cleveland, the actual percentage of difference is 14.1.

"The company waited six days after we had demanded the signing of the scale before it posted the notice of a 7½ per cent advance. If we accepted that advance, the same inequalities in wages would remain as have always existed.

"There can be no settlement of the strike until all the men are taken back."

LIPTON TO JOIN BOARD.

Applies For Membership In Chicago Board of Trade.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18.—Sir Thomas J. Lipton, owner of last year's America cup challenger "Shamrock," has applied for membership in the Chicago board of trade. The rules of the board require that applications be endorsed by two members of the board. In Sir Thomas' case John C. Haley and Henry Botsford, wealthy packers, are sponsors. Sir Thomas Lipton has owned and operated a meat preserving and pork packing plant at the stock yards for several years, but heretofore has had no membership in the board of trade, being represented by managers of his Chicago office.

NATIONS WILL PROTEST.

Great Britain and Germany Object to Fortifying Nicaragua Canal.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Both Great Britain and Germany have formally served notice that they will protest against fortifications of the Nicaragua canal if that waterway be constructed by the American government. These notices have been filed during the last few days orally by Ambassadors Pauncefote and Von Holleben. They will be followed, if necessary, by formal written protests. It is believed both France and Russia and perhaps other maritime powers will join in the protest if the United States persists in constructing the canal upon the basis provided in the bill recommended by the committee on interstate and foreign commerce last Friday and agreed to with amendments by the senate committee on interoceanic canal.

WILL KEEP RIGHT ON.

Chicago Brokers to Continue Put and Call Trading.

Chicago, Jan 18.—Nearly 200 brokers on the board of trade met last evening to devise measures to continue trading in "puts and calls," despite the strong stand taken against it by President Warren and the new board of directors. It was decided to continue the trade in privileges outside the jurisdiction of the board, and for that purpose a put and call market, to be known as the Millers' exchange, was provided for.

RUMOR ABOUT COUNT BONI.

Castellane Said to Have Lost Heavily In Speculation.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The Matin today says it is rumored on the bourse that Count Boni De Castellane, husband of Anna Gould, has lost 3,000,000 francs by unlucky speculation.

The Marquis De Castellane, father of Count Boni De Castellane, denies most emphatically the story that Count Boni has failed to meet his obligations due to bourse transactions, for the simple reason, he adds, that his son has never taken part in the alleged speculations. The marquis explains that the fact that Count Boni and his wife are on their way to America has been taken advantage of and furnished the opportunity for false rumors.

CHOATE SEARCHING.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Mr. Choate is prosecuting his efforts to learn just where the provisions are that were seized off Delagoa bay on the Mashona, the Marie and the Beatrice. The goods carried on the Mashona are believed to be still on board at Cape Town, and it has not yet been possible to clear up the facts in that case. The goods on the Marie are in the custom house at Durban subject to the disposition of the owners and the Beatrice is at East Liverpool and the British government is trying to learn the status of the cargo.

REED GROWS STRONGER.

New York, Jan. 18.—Roland Reed, the actor, who is ill in St. Luke's hospital, is improving slowly. He is able to sit up in bed for a short time during the day, though it will be some time before he can leave the bed.

RACINE BLAZE.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 18.—Fire totally destroyed the plant of the Racine Nail and Tack company today. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $20,000.

OFFER FROM CARNEGIE.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 18.—A proposition was received from Andrew Carnegie today to give $50,000 for a public library, if the city will provide a suitable site and appropriate $5000 annually for its maintenance. The conditions will undoubtedly be accepted.

PLACE FOR HENDERSON.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The president today sent to the senate the nomination of T. J. Henderson to be civil member of the board of ordnance and fortifications.

SHERMAN DECLINES.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Representative Sherman, of New York, who returned to Washington today and whose name has been mentioned in connection with the office, has definitely declined the secretaryship of the senate.

DECLARE A DIVIDEND.

Boston, Jan. 18.—The directors of the Boston and Montana Mining company today declared a regular quarterly dividend of $5 per share and extra dividend of $3 per share.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Philadelphia—Arived: Rhynland, Liverpool. New York—Arrived: Lahn, from Bremen.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Senator Allen Introduces a Resolution as to Representatives From Transvaal.

FATE OF FILIPINOS

A Topic of Discussion---Wellington Says Faith Must Be Kept.

Washington, Jan. 18.—By special order, it was 1 o'clock when the senate convened, the delay being on account of the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the Webster statue.

Mr. Allen (Pa.) offered a resolution directing the secretary of state to inform the senate if any person has been accredited from the Transvaal to the United States government in any capacity, and if such person were officially accepted and recognized, and if not, why not.

Objection was made to immediate consideration of the resolution and it went over under the rules.

Mr. Ross (Vt.) offered a resolution declaring that the provisions of the constitution do not, unaided by act of congress, extend over Porto Rico and the Philippine islands; that by the Paris treaty the United States takes sovereignty over Porto Rico and the Philippines and is under the duty to exercise it for the general welfare of the inhabitants and that a special department of the government is demanded to take charge of all outlying dependencies.

In accordance with previous notice, at the conclusion of routine business, Mr. Wellington (Md.) addressed the senate on the Philippine questions. The text of his speech was the joint resolution which he introduced on Tuesday last declaring it is not the purpose of the United States to deprive the Filipinos of the right of self government, and that the war now being waged is not for the permanent possession of the islands, but for the establishment of peace and order, and further declaring that the Filipinos shall have the province under the protection of the United States and establishing a republic.

> Mr. Wellington said he was not ready to enter upon a policy of expansion "the first exemplification of which is to be the taking by force of arms of the islands, persons and privileges of the Filipinos." History indicated that "imperial destiny" had wrecked many republics.

Mr. Wellington referred to the part the people of his own state had taken in the Spanish war, saying:

"On that July morning which, by its rising sun, heralded the destruction of the Spanish naval power in Santiago bay, as it illuminated the line of American warships advancing to deal death and destruction to the Spanish fleet, surrounded by a halo of glory, the martial figure of a son of Maryland, Winfield Scott Schley, who guided and directed the great contest. And though now it seems to be the policy of a cabal of one of the departments of this administration to rob him of the glory which justly is his, the verdict of the American people has been recorded, and he will go down to history as the true hero of that naval battle."

Mr. Wellington said a year had passed since that great battle, "yet there is no indication that we intend to keep faith with the Cubans, but there is every indication that by the power of syndicates, cabals and commissions, there is to be continued in Cuba the despotism of a military government, in which the Cubans themselves have no part, which is beyond the pale of any law save that of force, and is not recognized by our constitution."

Mr. Wellington argued for independence of the Filipinos, and said it would have been better for us as a nation if Admiral Dewey could have retired from Manilla bay on the morning after he had destroyed the Spanish fleet. But he had to remain to suppress anarchy and chaos.

Mr. Wellington said it was neither fair nor just to attack the president or the administration for the conduct of the present war. During the interval between the two sessions of congress it was the president's duty to continue this war for the upholding of American authority on the islands. But the responsibility of the president has ceased and is on congress. Mr. Wellington closed with the statement that, in his opinion, his resolution, if adopted, will conclude the war in a manner both honorable and glorious to the Americans as well as the Filipinos.

Mr. Wellington's speech was listened to with attention by senators and auditors in the galleries, and at its conclusion was applauded.

Mr. McEnery (Louisiana) gave notice that on next Tuesday he would address the senate on the resolutions relating to the proposed amendment to the constitution of North Carolina.

Mr. Turner (Washington) announced that he would speak on the Philippine question next Monday, and Mr. Bacon (Georgia) gave notice that he would discuss his resolution on the Philippines next Wednesday.

A bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, etc., was passed.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich (Rhode Island), consideration of the financial bill was resumed and Mr. Teller continued the speech he began yesterday.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Bill Extending Scope of the Census Is Discussed.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The house met at 1 o'clock today in order to give members an opportunity to attend the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the statue of Daniel Webster.

Saturday, Feb. 3, was set aside to paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Ermentrout of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hopkins (Ill.) moved that the house go into committee of the whole for

(Continued on Page 6.)

IN IRON AND STEEL

Pig Iron Continues Firm and Finished Material Shows More Strength.

NO CHANGE IN STEEL

Advance Looked For In Structural Material---Coke Supply Still Inadequate.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 18.—The Iron Trade Review says: Just how the pig iron trade can stand and still maintain prices on the level of today is a question on which opinions are of little value. The important fact is that there has been no weakening from the December level, and that production does not grow according to theoretical calculations, but the furnaces have constant reminders of thinness of the lines that connect them with raw material supplies. Meantime there are signs of greater firmness in some finished materials, particularly plates and sheets, which for some time have been notably weak.

The equilibrium between production and consumption of pig iron, which was reached in December, had changed to an insignificant gain in stocks on Jan. 1, the report of the Western Pig Iron association, showing 13,000 tons more on that date than on Dec. 1. Foundary buyers, who will need considerably more iron for the first half of the year, are waiting, believing that lower prices are due. But from the standpoint of the furnacemen the conditions do not suggest concessions. The situation in Bessemer pig iron is indicated by the fact that the producers were unable to entertain an inquiry the past week for a round lot delivery in the first half of the year, and the further fact that a Shenango valley steel plant, originally shut down for repairs, continues idle, while the output of the furnaces heretofore supplying it goes to a Mahoning valley steel works, that the latter may be kept in full operation.

Coke supply is still insufficient in the Central West, and occasional banking of furnaces are still reported, raising a question as to the adequacy of present arrangements to take care of the additional furnaces which are soon to go in.

The situation as to the steel market is unchanged. The effect of the rod mill strike upon the steel market would be to increase the billet supply, if there was a general interruption of operations. The outcome is uncertain, but as yet the strike has not assumed important proportions, and there is a lack of unanimity among the men.

From the standpoint of finished materials, the general outlook has improved in the week. In structural material the indications point to an advance, though action may not be taken at once.

The attitude of producers indicates an expression that renewed plans for a sheet mill consolidation will be carried out successfully. Two important producers may not enter the new company, but this will not prevent its formation.

GRAND LODGE A. F. AND A. M.

State Lodge Officers' Reports Show a Healthy Growth.

St. Paul, Jan. 18.—The reports of officers submitted to the Minnesota grand lodge yesterday A. F. and A. M., showed a healthy growth. The lodge was assembled at noon and after roll call and a short business session adjourned until 3 o'clock when the reports of the officers were heard. Grand Master Alonzo T. Stebbins, of Rochester, presided. He made his annual address congratulating the grand lodge on the success during the year. Grand Secretary Thomas Montgomery, of St. Paul, gave the statistics of the lodge. Grand Treasurer John H. Thompson, of Minneapolis, accounted for all the lodge funds, and the afternoon closed with an oration by Grand Orator H. R. Dickinson, of Minneapolis.

The summary of the reports was that the present membership of the lodge in the state is 16,400. Nearly 500 were added last year. These members come from 216 lodges, six of which were organized last year. More than $9000 was received and $8391 disbursed, of which $3320 was for benevolent purposes.

A HERMIT'S WEALTH FOUND.

Cooper Snyde, of Chippewa Falls, Had Money Hidden.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Jan. 18.—John Seesiger, a 15-year-old boy, yesterday found a large amount of money which had been hidden by Cooper Snyde, an old furrier who lived the life of a hermit up to the time of his death a month ago. Although it was believed that the furrier was very wealthy, no trace of his money had been found until the boy, in pulling over some old boxes of fur clippings and rags, ran across currency in denominations of from $1 to $1000. There was also a box of small gold and silver pieces, about $400 in all. There is believed to be a large amount still concealed somewhere.

MURDERED BY ROBBERS.

Fate of Four Missing Alaskans Settled Beyond Doubt.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 18—Passengers arriving from Dawson, via Skagway, on the city of Topeka, confirm the report of the murder of Fred H. Clayson, the Skagway merchant, a Northwest police telegraph lineman named Olsen, and two Klondikers whose names are unknown, near Minto, on Christmas day. A man named O'Brien is now under arrest, at Taggart, charged with the crime. Another has been arrested at White Horse, and a third escaped to Seattle. The men were murdered for their money.

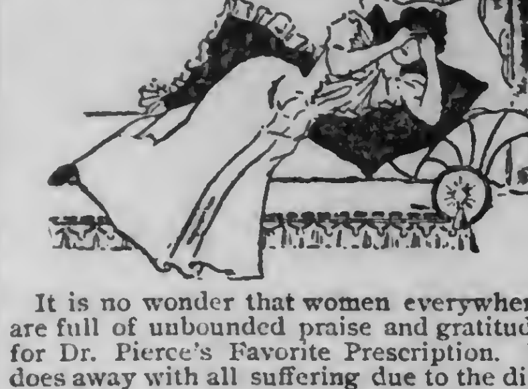
SPEECH FROM BRYAN.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 18.—William Jennings Bryan addressed the members of the legislature yesterday just before the election of Blackburn. The chamber of the house of representatives was never more crowded than when Representative Nelson introduced Mr. Bryan. The latter was accompanied by J. C. S. Blackburn and Senator Goebel. Mr. Bryan proposed two laws that he hoped would be enacted by Kentucky. One was to make it a felony for a corporation to contribute to campaign funds and the other to prohibit betting on elections. He held that betting is bad morals and bad public policy. He believed that men often bet for fear of showing lack of confidence in their cause.

A Veteran's Story.—George Lewis of Shamokin, Pa., writes: "I am eighty years of age. I have been troubled with Catarrh for fifty years, and in my time have used a great many catarrh cures, but never had any relief until I used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. One box cured me completely." Sold by Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street, Smith & Smith's.—13.

It is scientifically affirmed, that in the thirty years which follow the change from the girl to the woman, beginning at fifteen and ending at forty-five, the average woman spends ten years of that time in physical suffering caused by irregular periods, disagreeable drains, female troubles, or other derangements of the functions of the delicate female organs.

Think of it! One-third of the best years of a woman's life spent in a struggle with pain.



It is no wonder that women everywhere are full of unbounded praise and gratitude for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It does away with all suffering due to the diseases of the organs peculiarly feminine. It regulates the periods, stops the disagreeable drains heals inflamed and ulcerated conditions, and cures female weakness. It brings all the delicate female organs into natural, healthy and harmonious action.

There is no opium or other narcotic, and no alcohol, whisky or other alcoholic stimulant in "Favorite Prescription."

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, without charge. Write freely. Every letter is treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential.

Mrs. M. F. Long, of Le Loup, Franklin Co., Kans., writes: "Words cannot express how grateful I am for your kind advice and good medicines. I have been in poor health more or less all my life. In the past nine years grew worse, and two years ago I was so poorly could hardly drag around. I consulted a specialist, and he said I had ulceration and that an operation would have to be performed. This did not seem necessary to me, so time went by, and I at last wrote to Dr. Pierce asking advice. I bought two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription,' two of the 'Discovery' and two vials of the 'Pellets' as advised. When commencing I weighed 119½ pounds, and after taking one bottle of each I was like a new woman. In one month I gained eight pounds. After taking two bottles each of the medicines named, I began to look like a woman and not like a wasted skeleton. That weary tired feeling all left me, and it did seem as though life was worth living."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cleanse the skin.

GREAT NORTHERN IMPROVEMENTS

To Be Made at Cloquet on an Extensive Scale.

Cloquet, Minn., Jan. 18.—O. W. Erickson, the well known railroad contractor, will have charge of important changes in the main line and switch yards of the Great Northern railroad at this point. The new right-of-way will cross the tracks of the St. Paul & Duluth about a quarter of a mile east of the Johnson, Wentworth company plant and run in a westerly direction, south of that company's office, condemning a part of their lath yards and necessitating the moving of their large barn. Then it will extend due west, cutting the southwest corner of the Northern Lumber company's office, and on through their yards in the rear of the present site of their planer, at which point a twelve-foot fill will be necessary. The hill to the south of the present tracks will have to be excavated back for 200 feet and for a distance of half a mile, to make room for the new site of the Northern Lumber company's planer, and the straightening of the tracks between here and the north end. One hundred and fifty men are now working on these improvements, and more will be added as fast as they can be used. The work will take at least six months, and will make a decided improvement in the appearance of the town.

A sad accident occurred here on the river, near the Northern Lumber company's lower mill, which resulted in the death of Matt Jenlinson. Mr. Jenlinson jumped on the rear runner of the first load of logs that came down to ride across the river. The road crossed a large boom, and as the water has fallen considerably since the formation of ice, the ice near the boom stick sloped downward on each side and was left without the support of the water. The front runners went over the boom all right, but the rear runners broke through and plunged into the river with the load of logs and carried beneath them the unfortunate man. It was nearly three hours before it was possible to remove all the logs and recover the body.

INDEPENDENT OF TREATY.

An Outside Agreement Permitting Construction of Nicaragua Canal.

New York, Jan. 18.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is said by a member of the foreign relations commission that an agreement existed between the United States and Great Britain under which this government can proceed with the construction of the Nicaraguan canal without reference to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

The Six-Day Bicycle Race.

There is a movement on foot to prohibit six-day bicycle races, on the ground that they are brutal. No doubt the long period of exhaustion the contestants undergo is ruinous to the constitution. But are not things done every day that are equally so? Take for example the man who neglects his stomach. This means impoverished blood, weakness and debility. There is only one way to get good health, and that is by taking Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This wonderful medicine aids digestion, tones the system, and fills the veins with rich, red blood. It cures biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia and nervousness. It has been the standard medicine of the American people for fifty years. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

WHITE BUZZING AROUND.

The Transvaal Representative Is About to Visit Washington.

New York, Jan. 18.—Montagu White, until recently consul general of the South Africa republic, has been in New York for a week and is about to go to Washington. It is supposed he is on a diplomatic mission. He refuses to be interviewed.

A FATAL FALL.

Minneapolis, Jan. 18.—Cyrille Perras, an employe of the Baltimore Packing company, backed into an elevator shaft while at work at the company's plant, 203 Fifth street north yesterday morning and was killed by the fall. Perras fell fourteen feet, and his head struck a corner of the elevator pit, fracturing the skull. He was 35 years old and leaves a wife and three children.

KILLED THE BARTENDER.

Leadville, Col., Jan. 18.—At an early hour today two masked men held up Golob's saloon. Jerry Ryan, the bartender, refused to throw up his hands and was shot twice by one of the robbers, dying instantly. The robbers fled.

ELECTRICAL CONVENTION.

Milwaukee, Jan. 18.—The eighth annual convention of the Northwestern Electrical association opened at the Hotel Pfister yesterday with about 100 delegates present.

The first session was devoted to routine business and the reading of President Henry L. Doherty's address. He said there was a most unjust freight classification on all electrical goods and that the matter should be taken up.

CONSULS' REPORTS

German Delegates Surprised By the Recent Exposition at Philadelphia.

GROWTH OF RUBBER

Mexican Rubber Tree Forms the Subject of an Interesting Report.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 18.—(Special to The Herald.)—Frank H. Mason, consul general at Berlin, has just furnished the state department important information as follows:

"When, a few months ago, the prospectus and plans for the exposition of the Philadelphia Commercial Muesum were circulated in Germany, they were generally received with either indifference or ill-concealed resentment. The invitations which were extended to European delegates, offering the hospitality of the exhibition and opportunity to participate in its proceedings, did something, but not much, to allay the general suspicion that the whole enterprise was simply a scheme to foster American export trade at the expense of rival manufacturing nations in Europe. The debates in German chambers of commerce over the question of accepting or declining that invitation were mainly a rehearsal of the grievances of German exporters against the tariff, the treasury and custom house regulations, the too alert and starching activities of the United States consuls, and the defects in American merchandise. A memorable feature of that period was the reputation suddenly won by a member of the chamber of commerce of Cologne, through a specially tart and sarcastic letter which he had sent to Director Wilson in declining his invitation to attend the exposition as a delegate. There was not wanting business men and influential newspapers that took a broader, more liberal view of the case, and, as the expression of their judgment, a delegation, limited as to numbers, but of the highest ability and efficiency, was sent to represent German interests at the exposition. These delegates, most of whom made extensive journeys through the Southern, Western, and New England states, where they examined the principal industries of each section, have now returned and have, through newspaer interviews, lectures before boards of trade and various industrial associations, disseminated a vast amount of fresh and original information concerning the United States.

The effect of these reports—attended as they have been by the Samoan agreement and the executive suggestion of a joint commission to study with scientific thoroughness certain questions which are now more or less at issue between the two countries—has been to change suddenly and to a surprising degree the tenor of newspaper comment and popular feeling toward the United States.

"While the reports and lectures of the returned delegates deal with a wide range of subjects, which they have studied from somewhat different standpoints, there are certain conclusions concerning which they all agree. Among these is the judgment that the commercial exposition has been unexpectedly successful, and will exert an important influence upon the immediate future of international commerce. The German delegates were surprised by the numbers and high character of the representatives of other nations, particularly those from Great Britain, South and Central America, Australasia and Eastern Asia. They were intensely interested in the display of comercial samples from foreign countries, but think that, in consequence of the rapid change in styles and models, these will have for the most part only a temporary value. On the other hand, they have found the bureau of commercial information at Philadelphia a model of completeness and efficiency, far in advance of any other institution of its kind yet organized in Europe, and a model for the immediate imitation of Germany and other exporting nations which hope to maintain their place in future competition. The recent address in Berlin of Dr. Vosberg-Rekow, director of the association of German business men for the preparation of commercial treaties was emphatic on this point.

"Dr. Vosberg-Rekow's declaration that he had critically examined the processes of meat inspection and preparation at Chicago, and had found them admirable, is the first official testimony of that kind which has been able to check and silence—for the moment, at least—the long-sustained and tedious chorus of agrarian denunciation of American food products. His address was delivered before the Berlin Association of Merchants and Manufacturers, the members of which are generally men of superior intelligence, who are above the small jealousies and selfishness of trade, and who realize how dependent are the industrial and laboring classes in German cities and manufacturing districts upon imported breadstuffs and meats.

"In opportune, though apparently accidental, accord with these manifestations of a friendlier spirit, there has appeared within the past few days an important contribution to the controversy concerning the danger to German farms and orchards through the invasion of insect pests of American origin. When in January, 1898, the sudden and drastic edict of the German government concerning the San Jose scale practically paralyzed the import of fresh fruits from the United States, Dr. H. Dohrn, of Stettin, a scientific horticulturist of high authority, declared and gave reasons for his opinion that the new pest would, for climatic and other reasons, prove as harmless in Germany as the Colorado potato bug had been several years ago. As a result of the discussion which followed, the horticultural society at Stettin, of which Dr. Dohrn is an old and influential member, offered a prize for the best scientific treatise on the whole question of American insect pests in Germany.

"The prize has just been awarded to Professor Leopold Kruger, whose essay fills a volume of 174 pages and traverses the whole subject with a minute, painstaking thoroughness and fidelity which are characteristic of scientific research in Germany.

"In the latest number of Die Nation, a leading scientific and literary weekly, Dr. Dohrn returns to the attack with a comprehensive review of Mr. Kruger's work, citing at length the convincing proofs therein set forth, points out the failure of the imperial health office in all its publications on this subject to make any allusion to the successful efforts of the California fruit growers to fight the scale with its natural insect enemies, and closes his article with the following challenge: 'For some time the expert officials of the imperial health office have, as has been clearly shown, become convinced that the San Jose scale is even less to be feared in Germany than the potato bug in former times. Is it not high time, now that the grounds of this fear have been eliminated, to repeal the restrictive measures that were based upon that supposed danger? The fruits coming from America—fresh as well as dried—are today subject to the same stringent regulations as in January, 1898. And there are to be considered not only the difficulties and delay, but likewise the important pecuniary charges which now inure to the benefit of certain officials who are charged with the wholly useless examination of these fruits in search of living or dead parasites. I remember a case in which a merchant at Stettin imported several barrels of American apples, worth altogether about 80 marks ($19). For the inspection of the fruit he had to pay a fee of 8 marks ($1.90), and for additional storage during the delay caused thereby 2 marks (48 cents), in all 12½ per cent of the total value of the merchandise. I assume that in case of large shipments this enormous charge would be proportionately reduced; but it would still amount to a heavy tax, which is expended for no useful purpose whatever. And if the imperial government does not of its own accord put an end to this system, it is to be hoped that the reichstag will accord to the facts now established by this research the recognition to which they are so fully entitled.'

"The chamber of commerce at one of the leading Rhine cities has recently declared in its annual report that no German scientist has been able to prove whether the San Jose scale found on American fruit was alive or dead, and the frank scientific conclusions of Professor Kruger will help to give a final quietus to the San Jose scale as a menace to the horticulture of Germany."

* * *

In answer to a request from a resident of Kentucky, Deputy Consul General Hardy writes to the state department from Mexico relative to the growth of rubber in Mexico:

"Land suited to the growth of rubber can be had anywhere from $1 to $15 per acre. The titles will be found vested in private ownership; none are in the government. The land will in all cases be a dense jungle. Cacao, pineapples and bananas can be grown as well as rubber. Prairie or grass land is not adapted to this product.

"Rubber may be planted from branch cuttings, root cuttings, and from trees grown in the nursery from seeds. From 150 to 300 trees are set to the acre, and they are tapped anywhere from five to fifteen years after planting, according to the locality.

"Under the most favorable conditions a tree will yield an average of one to two pounds of rubber. The present market price at Frontera is $1.44 Mexican (about 67 cents in United States currency) per pound. The tree is long-lived and the production increases with age. No machinery is required for handling the gum.

"The rubber plantations of Mexico, as a rule, are remote from centers of population; they are always thinly inhabited. Oriental labor must be imported. The approximate wage is $1 silver (47 cents gold) per day. Knowledge of the language of the country is desirable for a person about to engage in the cultivation of rubber.

"As to the comparative cost of living in the United States, I will say that if a man is content to live in Mexico as the natives live, he can exist very cheaply; but if he desires to live here in the manner to which he is accustomed in the United States—eat the same food, prepared in the same way—it will cost him a great deal more than at home.

"The rubber tree of Mexico is found growing from the Guatemalan boundary as far north as Tuxpan on the Gulf coast, and as far north as Colina on the Pacific coast. The maturity of the tree and its production are measured by the quantity and uniform distribution of the rainfall, together with high temperature throughout the year. In low altitudes, localities of 150 and 200 inches of rainfall distributed over eight or ten months in the year enjoy the best conditions, although rubber does grow where they have six months of rain and six months of dry weather; but in these localities it requires from twelve to fifteen years for the tree to mature, while in districts with an ample rainfall it will flower within five or six years."

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

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HINKLEY'S BONE LINIMENT
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

The great Pain Killer. Why continue to suffer from

Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Cholera Morbus, La Grippe, etc., etc.,

When Hinkley's Bone Liniment is guaranteed to give you instant relief? For nearly half a century it has been a joy and comfort to thousands of families.

Ready at a moment's notice, and never fails when taken as directed. Purely vegetable; carefully prepared; taken internally and externally. All druggists sell it in three sizes, 25c, 50c and $1 00,

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Drunkenness Cured

It is Now Within the Reach of Every Woman to Save the Drunkard.

A Trial Package Mailed Free to All.

By a new discovery which can be given in tea, coffee or food. It does its work so silently and surely that while the devoted wife, sister or daughter looks on, the drunkard is reclaimed even against his will and without his knowledge or cooperation. Send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines, 1536 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will mail enough of the remedy free to show how it is used in tea, coffee or food and that it will cure the dreaded habit quietly and permanently, also full directions how to use it, books and testimonials from hundreds who have been cured, and everything needed to aid you in saving those near and dear to you from a life of degradation and ultimate poverty and disgrace.

How to Quit Tobacco.

A new discovery, odorless and tasteless, that ladies can give in coffee or any kind of food quickly curing the patient without his knowledge. Anyone can have a free trial package by addressing Rogers Drug & Chemical Co., 717 Fifth and Race Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio, and easily drive foul tobacco smoke and dirty spittoons from the home.

ANDERSON LAW TEST

Case Argued Before United States Supreme Court at Washington.

PLEA BY RAILROADS

That They Acquired Contract Rights Inviolable Under the Constitution.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The argument of the Anderson railroad land tax case from Minnesota was completed in the supreme court yesterday. C. W. Bruno, general counsel for the Northern Pacific, opened the argument. He was followed by J. T. Davies, of New York, who is also an attorney for the railroad interest involved. Davies was followed by H. W. Childs, Attorney General Douglas and A. Y. Merrill, all representing the state of Minnesota, and the closing argument was made by Judge Hornblower, of New York, who replied for the railroads.

Attorney General Douglas, speaking of the case, said there were only two questions at issue: First, is there an inviolable contract? Second, had the state the right to make such a contract? The suit involves all the lands granted to the railroads in Minnesota by the state and congressional action, and not lands granted by territorial action. The territorial land grants, however, are practically exhausted and so the present case reaches a large majority of the railroad lands still undisposed of.

Mr. Merrill made an elaborate argument on behalf of the state. The case is the one coming from Aitkin county in which the right to tax the St. Paul & Duluth, the Northern Pacific, the Minneapolis & St. Cloud, for the land grants of the three railways is involved. The Northern Pacific received its grant direct from the federal government while the other two received their lands from the state.

In brief, it may be stated that the railways resist the taxation on the ground that, by reason of the terms of the several granting acts, the respective railroad companies acquired contract rights inviolable under the constitution.

In reply, the state maintains, by way of a preliminary, that the exemptions claimed on behalf of the railway companies are based on statutes enacted subsequent to the adoption of the state constitution in 1858.

Continuing, the arguments of Mr. Merrill are summarized as follows:

That that constitution, as held by the court below, prohibited the legislature from contracting away, wholly or in part, the right to tax said lands, and that they could not lawfully be taxed otherwise than by the rule of uniformity therein provided.

That the amendment to the constitution of that state in 1871 operated as a temporary validation of the several statutes in question providing for a per centum method of txation.

That such method of taxation was subject to change at any time when effected in the manner provided by the said amendment.

That the per centum method of taxation is not a contract at all, but a system of taxation which rests in and derives its force from the soverign will as expressed in the said amendment.

That it necessarily follows from the foregoing postulates that the lands in question might be brought under the general and ordinary method of taxation, without affecting, so far as this court is concerned, the question as to the manner in which the remaining properties of the said companies should be taxed, that being a question of purely state policy, the validity of which must be determined, if at all, in other than the present litigation.

That right of exemption must rest upon clear and express provisions of law, unembarrassed by any question of doubt, and that doubt is fatal to it.

That the grants to the state by congress, whether as to swamp or other lands, were not intended to, nor did they, operate to clothe the legislature with the power to stipulate away the sovereign right of taxation as to such lands; for to concede that the power existed to exempt such lands from taxation for any time carries with it the power to so exempt them for all time. There is no halting place between the power to provide for temporary and perpetual exemption.

That it is, at best, a harsh doctrine that a legislature can in any case contract away the soverign power of taxation, and it should therefore be restricted to those cases where the claim rests upon clear and unmistakable terms.

C., M. & ST. P. CHANGES.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—H. R. Williams, general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, is to be appointed general manager of the system, vice W. G. Collins, who relinquishes the duties of that office tomorrow. W. J. Underwood, now assistant superintendent of the same road, with offices at Minneapolis, will be installed as general superintendent in Chicago. Though the above appointments have not been announced officially, they have been agreed upon by the executive management of the company. Roswell Miller, chairman of the board of directors of the same company, has decided to move his headquarters from Chicago to New York on June 1.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Tette, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER
Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan Pimples, Freckles Moth Patches Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 51 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S. Canadas and Europe. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, Great Jones st., N. Y.

"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

WASHING FEATHER PILLOWS

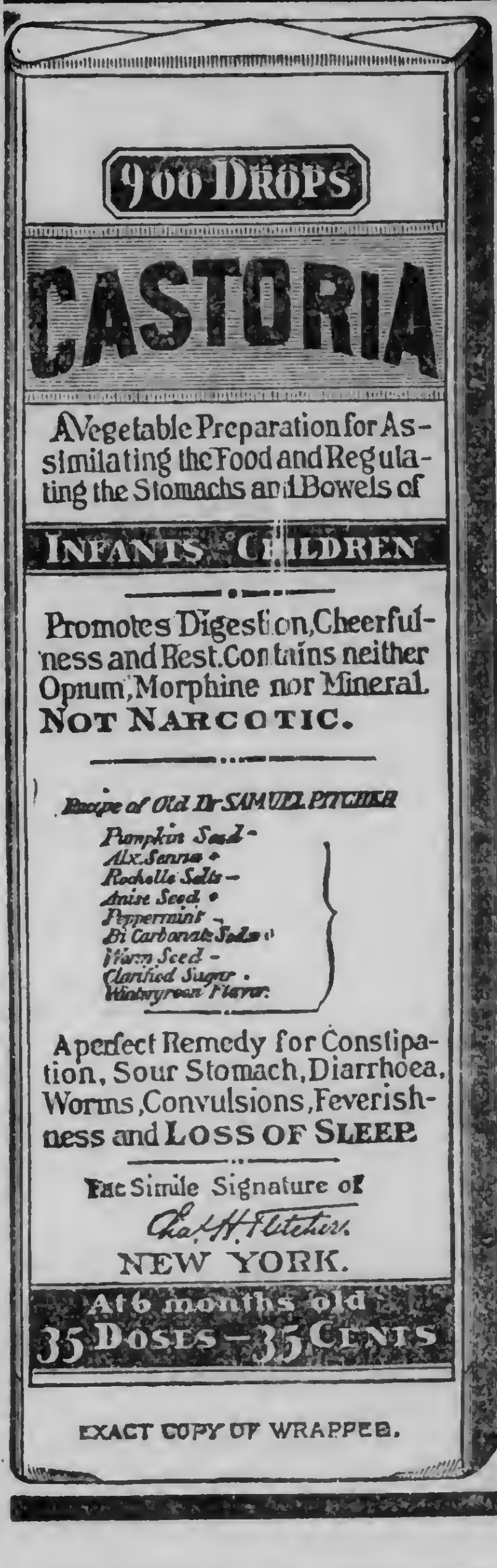
Feather Pillows need washing once a year. Choose a bright, sunny day; fill a large tub half full of water that is almost boiling hot; dissolve enough

Gold Dust Washing Powder

in it to make a good suds; put one or two pillows in, according to size, push them up and down and rub them between the hands until clean. If one suds is not enough, use two or more; rinse in clear warm water, wring as dry as possible, and hang them out; when dry, shake well, and they will be as light and soft as new pillows.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK"
Sent free on request to

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.



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Promotes Digestion,Cheerfulness and Rest.Contains neither Opium,Morphine nor Mineral.
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Aperfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach,Diarrhoea, Worms,Convulsions,Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
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35 DOSES—35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

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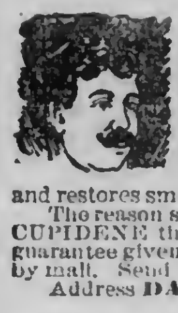

MANHOOD RESTORED "CUPIDENE"! This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as **Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation.** It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhœa and all the horrors of impotency. **CUPIDENE** cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. **CUPIDENE** strengthens and restores small weak organs.

The reason sufferers are not cured by Doctors is because 90 per cent are troubled with **Prostatitis.** CUPIDENE the only known remedy to cure without an operation. 5000 testimonials. A written guarantee given and money returned if 6 boxes does not effect a permanent cure. $1.00 a box, 6 for $5.00, by mail. Send for FREE circular and testimonials.

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"HE THAT WORKS EASILY, WORKS SUCCESSFULLY." CLEAN HOUSE WITH SAPOLIO

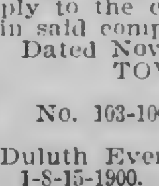
STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS—SS.
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.
John L. Dodge,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Clinton Markell, Kate E. Markell, Union National Bank of Oakland, California, Charles Hanson, O. T. Strand, Lucy E. Atkinson, Harriet A. Atkinson, Annie N. Atkinson, Alice M. Silvey, Fargo National Bank of Fargo, North Dakota, Martin W. Brown, Ernst A. Schulze, as Assignee of the People's Savings Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, C. E. Peaslee, as Receiver of the Manufacturers' Bank of West Duluth, Minnesota, C. F. Leland, W. J. Holmes, Nellson T. Parker, George C. Wallace and William E. Cave, as Executors of Benjamin H. Wisdom, deceased, First National Bank of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, Victor Stearns, as Receiver of the Northwestern Loan and Investment Company, First National Bank of Hazelton, Pennsylvania, and Isaac Wyman,
Defendants.

THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, TO THE ABOVE NAMED DEFENDANTS:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of the District Court of the Eleventh Judicial District in and for said St. Louis County and State of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the City of Duluth, in said St. Louis County, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated November 10th, 1899.
TOWNE & MERCHANT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 103-106 Duluth Trust Co. Bldg.,
Duluth, Minnesota.
Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-11-18-25-Feb-1-8-15-1900.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.



SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

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CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
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Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa Gleet, Spermatorrhœa Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.
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or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of five thousand one hundred fifty-nine and 78-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by A. M. Pierce, unmarried, mortgagor, to Alexander Macrae, mortgagee, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, 1894, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the 25th day of January, 1894, at 4 o'clock p. m., in Book 80 of mortgages, on page 393.

Which said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said Alexander Macrae, mortgagee, to N. N. Betts by written assignment dated the 27th day of January, 1894, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds, on the 20th day of December, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., in Book 181 of mortgages, on page 60.

Said Betts now being the owner and holder of said mortgage and the owner of record thereof, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz:

The southerly thirty (30) acres of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section thirty-three (33), in township forty-nine (49) north, of range fifteen (15) west, of the Fourth Principal Meridian, according to the government survey thereof, subject to mineral reservation and railroad right-of-way, in St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on Saturday, the third day of February, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of five thousand one hundred forty-nine and 78-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and seventy-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 22nd, A. D. 1899.
N. N. BETTS,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
J. L. WASHBURN,
Attorney.
Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-21-28—1899—Jan-1-11-18-25—1900.

BLOOD POISON

Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write **COOK REMEDY COMPANY**—1946 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

DECLINE IN WHEAT

Market Started Out Weak, Rallied Slightly, But Slumped Off Again.

THE CABLES LOWER

Rule Against Put and Call Trading Enforced on Chicago Board.

Duluth Board of Trade, Jan. 18.—The wheat market was very weak and prices declined rapidly this morning. The chief cause of weakness at the start was the decline in prices at Liverpool which was a great disappointment to holders, on account of yesterday's rise in the American markets. The Northwest receipts were light and a disposition to buy manifested itself, but this rally thus caused was quickly succeeded by extreme dullness and weakness. The rule against put and call transactions was enforced on the Chicago board today and aided in making the market quiet. After the noon hour the market rallied a little from the low point and closed ⅝c lower than yesterday here, and ¾c lower at Chicago for the May option.

There was fair trading in futures on the Duluth board. May wheat opened ⅜c off, at 65c, sold at 65⅛c at 9:40, declined steadily to 64⅛ at 11:08, reacted to 64½c at 11:40, sold up to 64¾c at 1:02 and closed at those figures, being ⅝c lower than yesterday. About 30,000 bus of cash stuff was sold at 2½c under May. Corn declined ½c and rye fell off ¼c, while cash and May flax each advanced ½c. Oats and barley were unchanged. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 63⅜c; to arrive, 63⅜c. No. 1 northern, cash, 62¼c; to arrive, 62¼c; May, 64¾c; July, 66c. No. 2 northern, 58¾c. No. 3 spring, 56¼c. Oats, 21@23½c. Rye, 49c. Barley, 34-37c. Flax, cash, $1.44½; May, $1.48½. Corn, 30¼c.

Car Inspection—Wheat, 20; corn, 8; barley, 2; flax, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 38,446 bus; corn, 17,785 bus; barley, 1434 bus; flax, 516 bus. Shipments—None.

Ship Your Grain to
McCarthy Bros. & Co.
Grain Commission Merchants,
Duluth and Minneapolis.
WE SELL BY SAMPLE.
REFERENCES:
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES THURSDAY.

No. 1 northern wheat, 2000 bus to arrive	$ 0.62¼
No. 1 northern, 3 cars	62
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	62¼
No. 2 northern, 17,000 bus ......6..	59¾
No. 2 northern, 2 cars	59½
Flax, 3000 bus cash	1.44½
Flax, 500 bus May	1.48½

SPECULATION GOSSIP.

Chicago wires as the board of trade officials have prohibited the "putting" or "calling" of wheat in the exchange hall and have also prohibited the paying for futures in the exchange hall, privilege traders have agreed that the limits on puts and calls shall be extended to 1:25 o'clock or ten minutes after the close of the market, so that the putting or calling can be done outside of the exchange hall. Puts and calls must be paid for hereafter on the day they are bought or before 11 a. m. the next day.

Chicago wires Brosseau has been a continuous buyer of wheat today and it looks as though he had inside French information.

May wheat: Puts, 63½c; calls, 67c. May corn: Puts, 32c bid; calls, 34c asked, good all next week in the Chicago market.

Cincinnati Price Current says: The past week has been mild with some moisture. Wheat crop conditions maintained mainly favorable. Interior wheat offerings light. Feeders taking bulk of corn and not much surplus.

A private cable today confirms report of damage to French wheat by frost.

Total clearances wheat and flour today 219,000 bus; corn, 189,000 bus; oats, 15,000 bus.

B. E. Baker was receiving the congratulations of friends today, he having wagered $100 in October last that May wheat would touch 65c before Feb. 1. It was selling at 74c when the bet was made and sold at 65c today.

George Rupley says: Pressure to realize profits by traders has checked the advance in stocks for the present in the absence of much outside response to more favorable South African news. Fact that big battle now thought to be in progress around Colenso deters buying, pending news of its result.

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Cereals Easier---Provisions Higher Early But Eased Off.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—The Liverpool decline, in view of the advance in the wheat market here yesterday, was a disappointment to holders today, May opening ¼@⅜c down at 65⅛@65⅜c. Northwest receipts are light and there was some disposition to buy for a turn. May advanced to 65⅜c, but turned weak and sank steadily to 64⅞c. The volume of trade was small. The enforcement of the edict against put and call transactions gave the pits a comparatively quiet appearance. Local receipts were 35 cars, none of which grade contract. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 282 cars against 411 last week and 350 a year ago.

The corn market opened strong on firm cables, wet weather and light country offerings, May unchanged at 33⅝c. There was some corn for sale, however, and later the market turned a shade easier, May at 11 o'clock being quoted at 33½@⅝c. Local receipts were 328 cars.

Oats were quiet and featureless and a trifle easy with wheat and corn. Receipts here were 171 cars. May opened a shade lower at 24c.

At the opening the provision market showed a little gain over yesterday on hog receipts under the estimate and better prices at the yards. Offerings were liberal, however, and the market sold off later. May pork opened 2½c up at $10.95@10.97½ and sold down to $10.85. May lard 2½c up at $6.05, selling off to $5.97½ and May ribs 2½@5c up at $5.82½, easing off to $5.75.

Close: Wheat—January, 62¼c; May, 65½c; July, 66⅛c. Corn—January, 31c; May, 33½c; July, 34⅛c. Oats—January, 22¼c; May, 23⅞@24c; July, 23⅞. Pork—January, $10.57½; May, $10.82½; July, $10.92½. Lard—January, $5.80@5.82½; May, $5.97½; July, $6.05. Ribs—January, $5.67½; May, $5.75. Cash: Wheat—No. 2 red, 65@68c; No. 3 red, 62@64½c; No. 2 hard winter, 62c; No. 3 hard winter, 58@62c; No. 1 northern spring, 63@65c; No. 2 northern spring, 63@64c; No. 3 spring, 59@63c. Corn—No. 2, 31½c; No. 3 31¼c. Oats—No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22¾c. Flax—Northwestern, $1.50. Rye—May, 52c. Barley, 35@45. Timothy—January, 25c. Clover—January, $8.25.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, room 107 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—The foreign wheat markets did not respond to our firmer closing last night; consequently our market ruled weak during the early part of the session and prices sold down 1c per bus, but at the decline there was good buying by shorts which caused a rally of ½c. Liverpool reported their market as dull, very little demand and ⅜d lower for the day. Continental markets were generally quiet. Receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were 312 cars against 524 cars last year. In spite of the decline in the market the cash demand was very quiet, and the seaboard reported only a moderate inquiry there for export. The weather throughout the winter wheat belt continues mild but there are no indications of a cold wave. Stocks in the Northwest are expected to show an increase of 650,000 bus for the week and it is likely the visible supply may show a small increase this week. Trade has been heavy all day and a good deal of long wheat was liquidated but at 65c there is not as much for sale as generally looked for, consequently shorts commenced to cover. However, unless cash demand improves we think prices will have to decline still further. Estimated receipts for tomorrow 30 cars.

The corn market ruled weak in sympathy with wheat and on selling by longs owing to freer country offerings. Prices during the early part of the session declined ⅜c per bus below last night. Trade was large all day. Cash demand was rather quiet. Liverpool reported their market quiet, ⅛d lower for the day. Receipts tomorrow 275 cars.

Oats ruled firm all day, considering the early weakness in wheat and corn. Trade, however, was light and there was no special feature to the market. Country offerings were moderate while cash demand is fairly good; 190 cars tomorrow.

Provisions opened firm and higher on less hogs than expected but there was another raid made to dislodge long lines but not much came out. On the break there was good buying by commission houses and brokers. Cash trade reported good on concessions made by packers based on yesterday's break. We think the product is being raided for effect and advise buying on unreasonable breaks. 24,000 hogs tomorrow.

Puts, May wheat, 65½c bid @65⅝c.
Calls, May wheat, 65¾c bid @65⅞c.

Established 1862
Weare Commission Company, Chicago.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.
Private wires to all Exchanges. 'Phone 713 GEO. RUPLEY, Manager.
We make a specialty ot Boston Copper Stocks. Duluth Office—319 Board of Trade.

WEARE'S REPORT.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Wheat—The beneficial results on a market from which the so-called privileges of trading in puts and calls had been withdrawn was felt this morning by a broad active range of fluctuations, wheat advancing and declining on its own merits unrestricted by the artificial and unhealthy influence of trade governed by their holdings of privileges. The failure on the part of Liverpool to respond to the recovery which we experienced here yesterday, produced some more liquidation and sent prices down at one time to 64⅞c, but recovery was made on the report of damage of a severe character to the French crop. This latter acting upon a market already very much oversold and showing up pit conditions that would make one rather nervous, selling short on an already overdone market. The market showed evidence of good buying by shorts but we do not believe it was of a character to make the market healthier for the bears. It appears to us that this wheat market is sold far beyond its merits, both by local, country and foreigners. The Argentine crop, which has been the most serious item against our price, is undoubtely sold largely ahead and this market offers opportunities of hedging against those purchases by the English, making their short line here a pretty heavy factor. The market acts nervously and is in a position to recover part of its loss at least in the near future. We ought to have good scalping market and think that buying on breaks and accepting quick profits will find this method profitable rather than any decided action on the long or short side.

The corn market was sympathetic today with weakness in wheat and has lost a fraction of its advance. There has been no increase in country offerings and no improvement in the weather situation, thus retarding the movement for some time yet. We feel that the ultimate result of corn prices tend upward and that that on breaks clients should buy.

The oat market is running along on its own hook with not enough life in it to be disturbed by the conditions of corn or wheat.

The provision market showed evidences of being worked today by packers and scalpers who are gunning for stop loss orders, from a tendency to weaken. This has made the speculative tone very dull and outsiders appear to be awaiting developments. There was nothing of a weak character at all in the statistics in the position and cash situation, rather the reverse. There may be declines through manipulation, profit taking, but in our opinion provisions should be bought on such declines as the situation is so legitimatey in favor of advance in prices.

WEARE COMMISSION COMPANY.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Jan. 18.—Wheat in store, No. 1 northern, January, 61¾; May, 62⅝@¾c; July, 64@⅛c. On track, No. 1 hard, 63¾c; No. 1 northern, 62¼c; No. 2 northern, 60c.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May—				
Opening	...65B	62¾-⅞	65⅛-⅜	71¾
High	......65⅛	62⅞	65⅜-¾	71⅞
Low	......64⅛	62	64⅞	71⅛-¼
Close	......64¾B	62⅝-¾	65½A	71⅝
July—				
Opening	...66⅛B	64⅜A	66⅝-¼	71¾
High	......	64⅜	66⅞-½	71⅞
Low	......	63⅞	65½	71¼-⅜
Close	66	64-⅛	66⅛B	71⅝

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

	Receipts. Bus.	Shipments. Bus.
New York	60,000	9,265
Philadelphia	6,657	593
Baltimore	6,590	......
Toledo	5,900	21,000
Detroit	19,968	2,064
St. Louis	5,000	9,500
Boston	57,360	......
Chicago	55,850	20,725
Milwaukee	14,700	3,600
Minneapolis	214,810	38,649
Kansas City	13,000	13,000
Duluth	38,446	......

CHICAGO, OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. May.	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Opening	24	33⅜@33¾	$10.95
High	24	33¾	10.97
Low	.....23⅞	33¼	10.80
Close	.....23⅞-24	33½	10.82B

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Jan. 18.—Wheat, March, 72¾c; May, 71⅝c; July, 71⅞c. Corn, May, 39⅝c.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Jan. 18.—Close, wheat, quiet, ⅜d lower. March, 5s 7½d; May, 5s 7½d. Corn, quiet, unchanged to ⅛d lower. January, 3s 5⅝d; February, 3s 5⅝d; May, 3s 5¾d; July, 3s 6¼d.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: The character feature of the market was the keen demand for good logging horses. The logging men are in urgent need of such horses in small quantities to fill out the vacancies in their logging camps. Farm horses had a firm trade. While there was a light demand on such horses from the local quarters the North Dakota dealers were in good attendance and bought quite liberally. The bulk of the incoming stock consisted of good heavy farm horses. Heavy drafters were numerous on the market.

Drafters, choice	$105@140
Drafters, common to good	80@105
Farm horses, choice	75@110
Farm horses, common to good	50@ 75

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 8500; steady and quiet; beeves, $3.00@3.50; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.60; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.75; Texas fed beeves, $3.00@4.10. Hogs—Receipts today, 26,000; tomorrow, 25,000; left over, 7176; 2½@5c higher; mixed and butchers, $4.45@4.72½; good to choice, $4.60@4.72½; rough heavy, $4.45@4.55; light, $4.40@4.62½; bulk of sales, $4.55@4.65. Sheep—Receipts, 12,000; steady; sheep, $4.30@4.85; lambs, $4.50@6.25. Official receipts and shipments for yesterday: Cattle, receipts, 1927; shipments, 3785. Hogs, receipts, 386,221; shipments, 3682. Sheep, receipts, 16,059; shipments, none.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders, in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.	
Print creamery, per lb..66	29 @ 31
Cream, separators, fancy..	28 @ 30
Dairies, fancy, special make	20 @ 22
Packing stock	16
Dairy, fair	18 @ 20
CHEESE.	
Twins, flat, full cr'm, new.	13 @ 13½
Full cream, Young America	14
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13 @ 13½
Brick, No. 1	13 @ 14
Limburger, full cr'm, choice	13
Primost	5½@ 6
EGGS.	
Candled, strictly fresh	17 @ 18
Candled, storage	13 @ 14
NUTS.	
Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50
Filberts, per lb	13 @ 14
Chestnuts, per lb	12 @ 13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb..	14
Soft shell almonds, per lb..	17
Brazils, per lb	8 @ 9
Pecans, per lb	10 @ 11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb....	8
Raw peanuts, per lb	5½@ 6
HONEY.	
Fancy white clover	15 @ 16
Fancy white clover in jars, strained, per lb	12½@ 13
Golden rod	13 @ 14
Dark honey	12 @ 13
Buckwheat, dark	12 @ 13
MAPLE SUGAR.	
Vermont, per lb	12
Ohio, per lb	10
Maple syrup, per gal	90 @ 1 00
PEAS AND BEANS.	
Fancy navy, per bus	1 90 @ 2 10
Medium, hand picked, bus..	1 75 @ 1 85
Brown beans, fancy, bus..	1 90 @ 2 10
Green and yellow peas	1 40
POPCORN.	
Rice corn, shelled	3½@ 4
Choice, per lb	2½@ 3
FRUITS.	
Apples, bbl	3 00 @ 4 25
Seedlings California oranges	2 75 @ 3 00
California navels	3 25 @ 3 50
Messina lemons, per box....	3 50 @ 3 75
Bananas	1 50 @ 2 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	50 @ 60
Dates, per lb	13 @ 15
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25 @ 1 35
Concord, crates	2 00
Pears	2 00 @ 2 25
Cranberries	6 75 @ 7 00
CIDER.	
N. Y. sweet cider, per keg..	2 75 @ 3 00
Fruit juices, per keg	3 50 @ 3 75
VEGETABLES.	
Celery, dozen bunches	35 @ 75
Hubbard squash	75 @ 85
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bus	1 75 @ 1 85
Sweet potatoes, per bbl....	4 50 @ 5 00
Potatoes, bus	44 @ 45
Beets, bus	70 @ 75
Radishes	75
Onions, green dozen bunch	75 @ 85
Carrots, per bus	50
Rutabages, per bus	35 @ 40
Oyster plant, per doz	25 @ 30
Horse radish, per lb	8
Parsley, per doz	20 @ 25
Cauliflower, per doz	2 40 @ 2 50
Lettuce, per bus	1 00 @ 1 25
Red and green pepper	1 00 @ 1 25
Mint, per doz	30 @ 50
Cabbage, per 100 lbs	1 75 @ 2 00
Cabbage, new California crates, per 100 lbs	2 00
Red cabbage, per doz	50 @ 60
LIVE POULTRY.	
Spring chickens	7 @ 8
Hens, old	6 @ 7
Old roosters	5 @ 6
Turkeys, fancy	9 @ 10
Turkeys, common	8 @ 9
Ducks	7 @ 8½
Geese	7 @ 8
MEATS.	
Mutton	6 @ 6½
Lamb	7 @ 7½
Veal, good	9 @ 9½
Beef, dressed	5½ @ 8
Hogs	6
Veal, fancy	10
BRAN AND SHORTS, CAR LOTS.	
Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	14 50
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	14 00
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	13 50
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	13 00

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 18.—Butter receipts, 2895 packages; steady; June creamery, 20@23½c; Western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 17@22c. Cheese receipts, 3318 packages; firm; fall made fancy large, 12¾@13c; fall made fancy large, late made, 11¾@12c; small late made, 12@¼c. Eggs receipts, 6675 packages; steady; Western, 20c, loss off; Western, ungraded at market, 14@18c.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Butter steady; creameries, 19@24½c; dairies, 18@22c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 16@17c; dressed poultry, steady; turkeys, 9@9½c; chickens, 7½@8½c.

Band tonight at Lime Kiln rink.

TIMBER DEALS.

Sale In Which Consideration Is $700,000 Just Closed---Another Large One.

Two large pine land deals have been closed within a few days and one is a very large deal, probably the largest made in this vicinity in a long time. W. H. Cook, Henry Turrish and a Wausau, Wis., man have bought 200,000,000 feet in township 53-12 and neighboring towns from Avery, the big Detroit pine land man. The consideration was $700,000. The purchasers are buying the timber for speculation.

Another deal just closed is the purchase of 30,000,000 feet in Cook county along the line of the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western railway by Rupp & Kerr and the Alger-Smith company from Wright & Davis and others. The price paid was $65,000.

TO HEAD SENTENCE OFF.

Milwaukee Officials Apply to Supreme Court For Protection.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 18.—Mayor David A. Rose of Milwaukee, President Corcoran of the Milwaukee common council and City Clerk Schuengel this afternoon applied to the supreme court, through Attorneys Ryan and Quarles, for an alternative writ of prohibition to prevent Judge Ludwig from proceeding further and pronouncing sentence in the contempt of court proceedings in the street railway matter following their conviction of contempt in passing and approving the street railway franchise extension against the circuit court's order. The prohibition was asked on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.

BOLD DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Watchman Gagged, Safe Cracked and Police Eluded.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Three safe robbers early today bound and gagged the watchman at the picture frame factory of E. R. Clark & Co., 156 to 170 Mather street, blew open the safe and at the point of a revolver held off a police officer who intercepted them as the robbers were leaving the factory, finally escaping after a running battle of nearly three-quarters of a mile. Other officers joined in the chase and nearly fifty shots were fired, but no one was hit. The amount of money secured was small.

CHANGES IN STOCKS

Closing Firm But Very Dull and the Changes Were Mixed.

SELLING OF SUGAR

Persistent All Day and It Carried Down the Whole List.

New York, Jan. 18.—The reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount and the resultant strength in London were reflected to some extent at the opening hour, but no enthusiasm was manifest. Gains were in all cases small fractions. Sugar spurted 1⅛c, but immediately reacted ¾ and Third Avenue rallied 1½ from yesterday's close. Realizing in the specialties turned prices downward after the opening. Improvements were wiped out, pronounced weakness developing in Sugar and Leather. Third avenue reacted 2½. Some depression was made on prices of prominent railroads, but there was little doing in the various groups. The market was almost stagnant during its second hour. Transactions were few and variations small. Bonds were in good demand at higher prices, the market showing decidedly more activity than of the stocks.

The persistent selling of Sugar carried it down to 114¼ and undermined the whole list. Prices sagged below last night's level. Northwestern rose 1¾ in face of the currency. Dealings were on a small scale. Covering by shorts and large buying of Union Pacific made the closing firm but very dull and changes were mixed.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar Trust..	119½	119½	114¼	115¾
Am. Steel, com	47	47¼	46⅜	46⅜
Am. Tobacco	100	100¾	99	99¼
Atchison, com	20	..	..	..
Atchison, pfd	60⅝	60⅞	60⅛	60⅝
Brooklyn Transit ..	69⅞	70½	69	69¼
C., M. & St. P.	118	118⅜	117¼	117¼
C., B. & Q.	121¾	121¾	121⅛	121¼
C. & N. W.	161	162¼	161	162¼
Federal Steel, com.	50½	50¾	50⅛	50½
Federal Steel, pfd..	73	..	..	..
Great Western	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
L. & N.	81	81	80	80½
Manhattan	93¼	93¼	91½	91⅞
Missouri Pacific	40	40¼	39⅞	40⅛
Nor. Pacific, com..	52	52	51½	51¾
Nor. Pacific, pfd...	74¼	..	..	..
People's Gas	103⅞	103⅞	103	103
Rock Island	105¾	106	105¾	105¾
Southern Pacific ..	38	38¼	37⅝	38
Tenn. & C. I.	84¾	..	..	..
U. S. Leather, pfd	76	76	75½	75½
Union Pacific, pfd.	75¼	75¼	74⅞	74⅞
Union Pacific, com	46⅞	47⅜	46⅝	47⅜
Illinois Central ..	113¼	..	..	..
Leather, com.	18	18¼	16⅞	17¼
Money	3½	..	..	..

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 18.—The cotton market opened steady in tone at an advance of 3@8 points and developed general strength and activity following the call, on bullish cables from Liverpool, and good news from Southern spot markets. A large number of foreign buying orders sent local shorts under cover with a rush and induced the more courageous bulls to aggressively follow up the advantage afforded by the cables of straddles.

The outside public was not a buyer of consequence in the local market; in fact, a considerable portion of the cotton furnished to shorts and Europe came from investors. Receipts were light with every promise pointing to no change in this respect for some time to come.

Spot cotton closed quiet and steady, 1-16c advance. Midland uplands, 7⅝c; midland gulf, 8c; sales, 140 bales. Cotton futures closed steady; January, $7.42; February, $7.39; March, $7.40; April, $7.41; May, $7.43; June, $7.43; July, $7.44; August, $7.42; September, $6.88; October, $6.73; November, $6.69; December, 6.68.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 18.—Consols for money and account, 101¼.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Jan. 18.—Money on call steady at 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent; Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅛@4.87¼ for demand and $4.84@4.84¼ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.85; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½. Silver certificates, 59@60c; bar silver, 59¼c; Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds strong; 2s registered, $1.02½; 3s registered, $1.09⅜; coupon, $1.10¾; new 4s registered and coupon, $1.34; old 4s registered and coupon, $1.14⅝; 5s registered, $1.12; coupon, $1.13¼.

COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, Jan. 18.—Close: Adventure, 6@½; Allouez, 3@½; Arcadian, 20; Arnold, 6½@¾; Ashbed, 30@50c; Atlantic, 24½@25½; Baltic, 17¾@18; Bay State, asked; Bingham, 11¼@½; Bonanza, 1¼; Boston and Montana, 260; Butte and Boston, 43@45; Calumet and Hecla, 741; Centennial, 17; Cochita, 12½; Copper Range, 22; Dominion Coal, 41½; Franklin, 14@½; Humboldt, 1@¾; Isabella, 8; Isle Royale, 22½; Mass, 8½; Mercedes, 8½; Michigan, 6¾@7½; Mohawk, 15½@16½; Old Colony, 4½@5; Old Dominion, 17½; Osceola, 67½; Parrott, 40; Pioneer, 2; Quincy, 145@150; Rhode Island, 4½@5; Santa Fe, 5¼; Tamarack, 175; Tecumseh, 3@4; United States, 14¾@15½; Utah, 29; Washington, 1¼@¼; Winona, 4½@5; Wolverine, 39; Zinc, 16@17½.

John G. Brown Gets It.

A few days ago at the United States land office Houghton E. James relinquished his homestead entry on the 120 acres in the section known as the Reed forties. Alfred Jacques immediately field upon them with Porterfield scrip. Today a deed went on record conveying the land to John G. Brown, of this city. The title to this land is now clear with the exception of the Merritt and Eaton et al claim under a filing with Sioux halfbreed scrip.

ENDORSE GOVERNMENT.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The chamber of deputies today passed a vote of confidence in the government by 329 ayes to 74 nays, on an interpolation criticising the government's intercession in the recent strike of miners at St. Etienne.

FLOW REACHES PEORIA.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 18.—The water from the drainage canal reached Peoria today at 9 o'clock this morning. The gauge showed a rise of eight inches in the Illinois river. There was no appreciable difference in the appearance of the water.

PARIS FLOATED.

London, Jan. 18.—The American line steamer Paris, recently ashore off the Manacles, was today successfully foated out of the dock at Milford Haven, where she had been undergoing temporary repairs, previous to being taken to Belfast for a thorough overhauling.

MORE PORTO RICANS.

Washington, Jan 18.—Another delegation of Porto Ricans arrived here today to urge upon the authorities the extreme urgency of legislation which will remedy the present business stagnation of the island. This delegation is composed of bankers and merchants having considerable capital invested in the island.

WAGES ADVANCED.

Hazleton, Pa., Jan. 18.—The employes of A. S. Van Wycke & Co., coal miners at Colerain and Milnerville, were notified today of a 2 per cent increase in their wages, which will now be 4 per cent below the $5 basis. Two thousand men are affected.

The Prince of Good Tonics.
A Non-intoxicating Malt Extract that is especially Recommended for Weak Nerves, Indigestion and Insomnia.
BLATZ MALT-VIVINE
BUILDS UP A DEPLETED SYSTEM.
HAVE YOU EVER TRIED IT?
ALL DRUGGISTS
Prepared by VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO.
Milwaukee, U. S. A.
Duluth Branch. TELEPHONE 62.

TO OPEN PORTS.

Gen. Hobbe Leaves Manilla to Open the Southern Philippines Ports.

Manilla, Jan. 18, 5:25 p. m.—Brig. Gen. Kobbe has been appointed governor of Albay province and Catanduanes island, and has temporarily been placed in charge of the islands of Samar and Cavite. His command embraces the principal hemp producing country. He has been instructed to establish civil governments in the places under his jurisdiction.

Gen. Kobbe sailed yesterday on the transport Hancock with a brigade consisting of the Forty-seventh and Forty-third infantry and a battery of artillery.

Gen. Bates, Wheaton and Schwan have occupied the principal towns in the Cavite and Batangas provinces.

All the southern ports will be opened soon.

Gen. MacArthur's troops were pursuing many small bands, killing numbers of the Filipinos and securing guns.

UNITED MINE WORKERS.

nitiation and Referendum Tabled---Resolution For Concurrent Deals.

Indianapolis, Jan. 18.—President Mitchell presided at today's session of the United Mine Workers of America. The committee on resolutions reported three resolutions. One was referred to the committee on constitution, the second denounced federal courts and asked the miners to use their political influence in election. The committee did not concur in the resolution. Another resolution provided that all contracts made by the miners begin and expire on the same date. The committee recommended this resolution for passage:

The most radical proposition presented to the committee was in a resolution providing that if any federal judge imposed a sentence similar to that given John P. Reese, executive board member, by Judge Williams, of Fort Scott, Kan., the entire forces of the United Mine Workers be suspended until the cort's order was rescinded. The committee reported against the resolution.

The initiative and referendum resolution relating to a popular vote on all matters relating to government was tabled.

Addresses were delivered by D. F. Kennedy, of the Indiana Federation of Labor, and D. L. Devoir. The former spoke for the Hatters' International union and the latter for the Soapmakers' union.

Kennedy declared that if every union man will spend one dollar of every five of his earnings for products bearing union label the products thus bought will average $200,000,000 a year and the American Federation of Labor will soon have 5,000,000 instead of 1,000,000. An adjournment was then taken until 1:30.

At the afternoon session, President Mitchell named J. H. Kennedy, of Indiana; T. L. Lewis, of Ohio; Edward Soppett, of Pennsylvania; Edward Flynn, of Alabama, and William Jeptle, of Illinois, as the special committee on all federal injunction matters. The credentials committee failed to report on the 100 delegates yet without seats.

DISCUSS CONSULAR BILL.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The house committee on foreign affairs today entered upon the consideration of the bill for the reformation of the consular service, for the promotion and continuous service for consular officers. Mr. Adams, of Pennsylvania, is the author of the bill.

UNCLE SAM'S STOREHOUSE.

A copy of the Manilla American gives the following description of one of the United States storehouses:

The building is not an exceedingly large one, being about 200 by 60 feet, and in this small space is packed in cases of twenty-four cans each, the following supplies:

Six thousand cases apricots, 6000 hardtack, 2000 sacks of flour, 3000 sacks green coffee, 3000 sacks of beans, 3000 cases ground and roasted coffee, 50 pounds to the case; 3000 cases Price's baking powder, 3000 cases string beans, 3000 cases evaporated peaches, 2000 cases evaporated prunes, 4000 cases evaporated apricots, 50 pounds to the case; 2500 cases candles, 3000 cases blackberries, 1500 cases jelly, 2500 cases rolled oats, 1000 cases deviled ham, 1000 barrels mess pork, ham, etc., 3300 cases tomatoes, 3000 cases salmon and 1000 cans cranberry sauce.

This is what they call the solid eatables, but as all drummers carry a fine line, so does this house, and it is known by the name of delicacies, and in this section will be found in large quantities Worcester sauce, honey, caviar, malt extract, toilet soap, olives, pickles, fancy candy, olice oil, sardines, maple syrup, shrimps, lobsters, deviled crabs, curry, French peas, mushrooms, spinach, pressed hops and last, but not least, canned sweet potatoes. The latter is the first that were ever brought to Manilla, and they are dealt out with the greatest of care.

Yesterday was an exceptionally light day with the outgoing shipments, but Friday was a record-breaker, and rush orders were stacking up, among which was an order for 1500 cases of hard bread. This order was received at 10 a. m. and the usual gang of chenos were set to work and at 11:10 a. m. the 1500 cases of bread were loaded and on their way to the front.

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
REGULATE THE LIVER

BATES' ERROR

A Bunco Steerer Who Was Led to Help Foreign Missions.

Thought He Had a Victim In a Benevolent Looking Stranger.

"We read a good deal nowadays about bunco steerers being bitten by their victims," said the man with the canary colored shirt, relates the New York Sun, "and no doubt many of these stories are perfectly true. It's always interesting to hear about some Rube who has been taken in on the game coming down here again and making the con man look like a lead nickel. When I read about two farmers coming on from Hartford the other day and shoving six-shooters under the noses of a couple of green-goods men it reminded me of a little incident in the career of a certain famous member of the profession which I have never seen in print. The two incidents are not in the least alike; the one I'm going to tell you about strikes me as being about the funniest thing of the kind that I ever heard of.

"Several years ago a very benevolent looking man put up at one of the principal hotels in this city. He came from a city in Massachusetts, and was in New York to attend a meeting of Presbyterians who were interested in some charitable movement involving the expenditure of a large sum of money. Smith is as good a name as any to use for this man from New England. He was about 60 years of age, with a long, flowing beard and the general appearance of a mark—that is, from the confidence man's point of view. Well, Mr. Smith was duly spotted at his hotel by Slim Jim Bates. Mr. Bates was a cadaverous-looking young man, with a hungry look about him and a general appearance of sanctity. Added to this was remarkable power of conversation, and a convincing way that would fool many a man who thinks he is a wise one. Slim Jim was what might be called a very successful bunco man, a fact which he attributed to his absolute confidence in himself. Success had been so invariable with him that once he got on with a man nothing would convince him that the man was not as good as plucked. It was this peculiarity that proved his undoing in the affair that I am going to tell you about.

"By a coincidence, of course, Mr. Bates and Mr. Smith breakfasted together one morning at the hotel where the latter was stopping during his visit to town. Mr. Bates in that way common to members of his profession but beyond the knowledge of the layman had contrived to learn enough about his chance table companion to give him a ground work to start on. Mr. Smith hadn't half eaten his omelet before he was discussing foreign missions with the solemn looking young man opposite him. The two men went far into the subject, Slim Jim differing with the man from New England just enough to keep the discussion going and to add a spice to it.

"'Last year,' said the slim one, 'it was a matter of much indecision with me whether to give my regular contribution to the foreign missions or put it in the hands of those men who are devoting their lives to similar work at home. I took the trouble to look into the matter a bit, and I found that the needs at home were far greater than those abroad. So I added my mite to the home mission fund.'

"Now this little speech made a hit with the man from Massachusetts. He thought he would like to see more of his new friend. In time, he said he felt sure that he could show Mr. Bates, for Jim had given his own name, that he was wrong in believing that home missions were of more importance than foreign ones. Mr. Bates expressed himself as more than pleased with the prospect of a further discussion, and that ended the first meeting.

"Of course it looked like easy meat. Slim Jim hugged himself with glee as he sneaked into a barroom around the corner and got a couple of drinks to take the bad taste out of his mouth. He spent the next afternoon playing checkers with his new friend and for a week after, there were regular afternoon checker meetings in the parlor of the hotel. It got to be a little tiresome to Jim, but as he used to say, business is business, and so the weary work of playing the fish went on. From time to time Jim tried to bring about the crisis. He knew that the old man had a whole heap of money in New York banks, also that he was a man who carried considerable sums around with hi mat times. With such a good thing right in hand there was no use in chancing all by a premature move. So the checker games and the discussions of foreign and home missions went on, and every day the two men became thicker.

"Finally one night Jim swung the old man around to a discussion of vice in New York. Mr. Smith showed great interest in the matter and thought that a trip around some of the gambling houses for the purpose of gathering material for a lecture on the subject would not be a bad idea. Jim wanted to go at once, for only a few blocks away a pal of his had been waiting day and night for over ten days for the man from Massachusetts to be steered up against him. Mr. Smith couldn't spare the time from a meeting of the Foreign Mission society to be held that night, however, but suggested that Jim accompany him and put off the tour of the town until some other time. Jim yielded with a bad grace and in a little while was one of a room full of frock-coated men, whose thoughts were of the redemption of the sinner abroad. Jim had to shake hands with about twenty of them, and his sponsor, having given him away on his views on foreign missions, he had to stand a whole lot of guff from some, who seemed to regard it as their particular function to swing him around to their way of thinking. In an evil moment Jim so far forget himself as to pretend to be converted to the views of his new friends. He forgot that only that afternoon he had told Mr. Smith that he had not yet made his annual contribution to the home missionary fund, but expected to at any moment as he had just drawn a large sum of money from the bank. He forgot that this meeting was for the purpose of collecting a large sum of money for use in the interior of China; in fact he forgot a whole lot of things that it would have been extremely profitable for him to have remembered.

"Well, Jim was not a man to do things half way and having become a foreign missionary man he got into the game with both feet. His voice was one of the loudest when it came to enthusing about the work in hand, but he became a sphinx when the meeting was called to order by the chairman, who was no other than his friend, Mr. Smith.

"'My friends,' said Mr. Smith, 'you all know the object of our meetnig today. A large sum of money must be raised at once for the continuance of the work undertaken in China, Japan and Corea. For two years now, we have devoted our best energies to the work in India, but our last advices, I am pleased to say, showed the work in those sections in such a flourishing condition that there is no moral excuse for us to longer neglect the duties that confront us in the other Asiatic countries. A great deal of money has already been pledged to our cause, and I am happy to say that I have brought with me tonight a man who, while he has previously held views different from our own in regard to missionary work, is now entirely in accord with us. I am very sure that we can expect our newest ally to do what he can for the cause that is so near and dear to us all.'

"Say, there's no use of my going into a whole lot more details about the stringing Slim Jim got that night. They threw it into that poor con man in scandalous style. With Jim it was put up something or quit all his plans, and being a game one he handed over his little $50 when the collector got around to him. Well, they didn't exactly say so, but Jim got the notion that his friend Smith thought $50 was a mighty small contribution for a man who had been throwing the bluff that he had. So the next day Jim went around on the quiet and handed $25 more to Smith, saying at the same time that in a few days he hoped to be able to make still another offering in the good cause.

"This broke Jim, and as it was about up to him to make some kind of a report to his silent partner, who was getting a little tired of his part of the game, he went around to see him. He gave such a glowing report of the victim that his pal immediately forked over a century, to be used in carrying the game on a little more time, and Jim lost no time in getting back to the hotel. He found Mr. Smith waiting for the regular afternoon checker game, and after a while it started. They hadn't been playing more than fifteen minutes when in walked a man whom Jim recognized as one he had seen at the meeting the day before. This man informed Mr. Smith that he must have $25 at once in order to get a missionary off to the South. Mr. Smith didn't have the money right at hand, and, not caring to stop the checker game to go and get it, borrowed the amount from Jim. That night Smith took Jim around to a rescue for fallen men. Smith give up a ten spot, and Jim, not to be blanketed, followed suit. The next morning there was another session of the foreign mission crowd, and Jim, not to be behind his part, went around. Well, I'm hanged if they didn't get in on Jim again, and that night he had to go around and touch his pal again. The latter made a horrible kick, and swore that if the chicken wasn't plucked at once he was going to quit the game once and for all, and hold Jim responsible for the amount sunk in the venture.

"Jim didn't think that this was treating him exactly right, after all the tiresome meetings he had been obliged to attend, the lies he had to tell and the amount of acting he had had to do, but he agreed to push the matter at once and the turning joint was put in order, and everything prepared for the proper separation of Mr. Smith and his money. The game was to get Smith when he had a lot of money with him and then steer him up against a brace lottery. If he refused to involve himself after the proper methods of persuasion had been applied, why, the two worthies were to forget the polish of the bunco steerer and just reduce the victim to a state of mind where the retention or disappearance of his money was a matter of at least temporary indifference to him.

"Well, Jim found Smith around the hotel and repeated his proposition that they go around the town and see some of the dark side of life.

"'If you've got any money with you,' he said, 'I know a man who will show us things that neither of us has ever seen or even suspected.'

"'Oh, I've got money all right,' said Mr. Smith, 'but who is this worldly wise friend of yours that can show us these marvels?'

"'Well,' said Jim, a feeling of impending success coming over him. 'I'm not exactly proud of my friend, because he happens to be turner of a roulette wheel around the corner. But he's the best man in the world for our purpose, for we can see the first of the marvels of New York right in the place where he works.'

"'Well, it's all very interesting,' said Mr. Smith, 'and I'm tempted to accompany you on your little trip. I want to go up to my room first, however, and write a note to an idiot that has been pestering me for a long time. After I've disposed of him, and you're still of a mind to make this little excursion, why I'll go with you.'

"Well, Jim said there was absolutely no hurry about starting, and after Smith had gone upstairs he sauntered over to the cigar counter and blew himself to a quarter cigar. I guess he had smoked about half of it, while laying off in a big armchair, when a bellboy tapped him on the shoulder.

"'Excuse me, sir,' he said, 'but are you Mr. Bates?'

"'That's my name,' said Jim. 'What do you want?'

"'A note sir,' said the boy. 'The gentleman said there might be an answer, and that I was to call back here in five minutes to see!'

"Without the slightest suspicion of anything but a formal communication from some friend, Jim opened the letter. There's no use in my commenting on what was inside. I'll give you what it said, as near as I can remember it now. It read:

"'Dear Mr. Bates: You are a very bright young man but your methods are a little crude. I have met many scoundrels in my day, but never before one who was so easy to work as you. It would be foolish for me to tickle your vanity even to the extent of pretending that I was deceived in you for a moment; also it would be a lie. I am tempted to come down and give you a few lessons in the profession you have chosen, but if I yielded to all of the temptations that have come to me in the last few days, I am afraid that you would be in the hospital now instead of waiting to take me on a trip around the town. Take a piece of advice from a man who is old enough to be your father and don't think that every man who wears white whiskers and goes to church is a fool. There is nothing more for me to say excepting that the money you contributed to the cause of foreign missions will be properly applied. Thanks for it; also for the money you gave to assist in the elevation of fallen men. In fifteen minutes I will be downstairs to take that walk around town with you. Will you be ready? My messenger will call for an answer. Yours truly, JOHN SMITH."

"Well, Slim Jim Bates took the largest tumble to himself after he read that letter that he had ever taken in his life. He folded it carefully, put it in his pocket and walked out of the house. How he squared himself with his partner I don't know, but I do know how his partner got square with Jim. He just told that story to every friend and acquaintance that Jim ever had, and the roasting that Jim got on the strength of it was something terrible. I understand that Jim mailed the old for-eight-mission codger a letter, before he left town, swearing that he would bunco some member of his family before he died if he spent the balance of his days in jail for it. I never heard whether he carried out his threat or not, but I guess he didn't. The whole thing was a bluff of course."

IN DULUTH

Every Claim is Backed by Local Testimony--If the Reader Wants Anything Stronger Than the Opinions and the Experiences of His Neighbors, What Can It Be?

Charles Crasper, gardener, living at 930 First street east, says: "I was a great sufferer of kidney complaint for ten or twelve years and though I took quantities of medicine I got at best but temporary relief. I had rheumatism all through me, severe pains in my back, limbs and shoulders so that often I could hardly get around. I wore plasters without number, rubbed myself with liniments, took so much medicine that all lost faith in them. The kidney secretions were very irregular and deposited a heavy sediment. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and got a box from the Duluth Drug company. I expected them to turn out as all the other remedies I have tried, but I was most agreeably surprised to find that in two days I felt a great improvement in my condition. I followed up the treatment and the aches and pains left me, the kidneys resumed a normal and healthy action and I felt like another man."

For sale by all dealers. Price, 50 cents.

Foster-Milburn company, Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

S. F. BOYCE, MAX WIRTH,
R. O. SWEENY.

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THE EVENING HERALD.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.

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LARGEST CIRCULATION IN DULUTH

OFFICIAL PAPER OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

Herald's Circulation High-Water Mark...

17,148.

THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), Jan. 18.—The barometer continues high in the middle Rockies and low in British Columbia and the Ohio valley. The low pressure area in British Columbia has increased in energy and it is much warmer throughout Northwest Canada, and in the entire region west and northwest of Minnesota the temperature ranges anywhere from 20 to 40 above. Temperatures continue mild in other districts. Rain or snow fell during yesterday or last night over the greater portion of the lake region and Mississippi valley.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Battleford	16	Memphis	46
Bismarck	8	Miles City	28
Calgary	20	Milwaukee	32
Chicago	30	Minnedosa	6
Davenport	32	Moorhead	11
Denver	24	North Platte	24
Detroit	34	Oklahoma	32
Dodge City	28	Omaha	32
Duluth	24	Port Arthur	24
Edmonton	38	Prince Albert	36
Escanaba	28	Qu' Appelle	20
Green Bay	28	Rapid City	30
Havre	41	Shreveport	44
Helena	36	St. Louis	38
Huron	12	St. Paul	28
Kansas City	34	Sault Ste. Marie	24
La Crosse	28	Swift Current	20
Lander	20	Williston	22
Marquette	30	Winnipeg	6

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Friday; warmer Friday; fresh winds, mostly southwest.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, Jan. 18.—Forecast until 8 p. m. tomorrow: Wisconsin—Threatening with snow flurries southeast portion this afternoon and possibly tonight; Friday generally fair. Minnesota—Fair tonight and Friday; warmer west portion tonight and in northern portion Friday.

"The Most Enterprising."

Albert Lea Standard: The Duluth Evening Herald is without exception the most enterprising, cosmopolitan and independent daily paper of the state. It is edited with refreshing ability and is faithfully representative of the interests of the people. It is a satisfaction to note its increasing success and prosperity.

WAGES IN MINNESOTA.

A statement showing schedules of wages paid in various parts of Minnesota, as ascertained by the factory inspectors in 1899, has been issued by the state labor bureau. It contains some interesting statistics, that show that better wages are paid in Northern Minnesota than in the southern tier of counties, while the best showing of all is made by the Duluth district. In the bureau's statement, the weekly wages have been grouped according to amounts ranging from $3 per week to $20 and over. It is claimed that this method insures absolute correctness in the wage schedules, provided employers and employes have made correct statements to the inspectors.

Of the total number of 73,000 employes included in the 3303 first inspections made during 1899, there are 52,263, or 71 per cent of the total, whose wages have been ascertained. Miners are not included in the schedule with other employes, but even excluding them, the northern part of the state is found to pay higher wages than the southern, in which latter St. Paul is included.

In the southern district 57.52 per cent receive less than $10 per week. In the Duluth district only 40.69 per cent receive less than $10 per week. Had the wages of the mine workers, averaging $1.86 per day during 1899, been added to the wages paid in the Duluth district, discrepancy between the pay of men in the northern and southern districts would have been still greater.

The figures present some curious variations as to the wages received. For instance, the smallest number, 179, receive less than $3 per week. The largest number, 2720, are in the class receiving between $9 and $10 per week. The next largest number, 1971, receive between $12 and $15 per week, while between the two are 1803 receiving between $10 and $12 per week. There are 872 receiving between $7 and $8. Then back again to 898 who receive between $8 and $9.

Among the women of the First district which includes St. Paul, the largest number of women, 408, are in the class receiving between $6 and $7 per week, and 379 receive between $5 and $6 per week. Only three women were found who receive $20 per week and over, and only 8 who receive between $18 and $20. There are 155 who receive between $8 and $9.

In the Minneapolis district the largest number of employes are in the class receiving between $10 and $12 per week. They number 4914. The next highest number are in the class between $12 and $15. They number 4254, while 2533 receive between $15 and $18, and 3860 between $9 and $10. On the other hand, that district has 206 who receive less than $3 per week, as against 179 in the St. Paul district.

Among the women, the Minneapolis district has but 7 who receive between $18 and $20 per week, against 8 in the St. Paul district. Minneapolis, however, evens up the score with 4 women who receive over $20 per week, while St. Paul has but three in that class.

In the Duluth district the largest number of employes, 2781, receive between $12 and $15 per week, while 2697 receive between $9 and $10, and 2447 between $10 and $12. The largest number of women, 354, receive between $6 and $7 per week, only 1 was found who received between $18 and $20, and 5 receive over $20.

Taking the state as a whole there were found 9277 employes receiving between $9 and $10 per week, 9164 receiving between $10 and $12, 9006 receiving between $12 and $15, 154,749 between $15 and $18, 1566 between $18 and $20, and 1794 who were receiving $20 and over. There were found twelve women receiving $20 and over per week and 16 who receive between $18 and $20, while the largest number, 1339, receive between $6 and $7. These figures are for industrial establishments only.

Summing up the whole matter, .95 of 1 per cent of the industrial employes inspected receive less than $3 per week; 2.71 receive $20 and over, 3.23 per cent between $18 and $20, and the largest percentage, 19.16, receive between $9 and $10. Of the whole number employed in the St. Paul district, 71.76 per cent receive less than $12 per week. In this same class are 63.23 per cent of the employes in Minneapolis district, and 60.11 per cent in the Duluth district, while for the whole state the percentage receiving less than $12 per week is 64.65 per cent.

WAR'S HEAVY EXPENSE.

A recent estimate places the national debt of Great Britain at about $2,990,000,000. It is interesting to learn how it has been incurred. The American war cost $581,101,670, the ten years' French war between 1792 and 1802 added $1,483,947,935 to that. The war against Napoleon was active between 1803 and 1812, and cost $1,616,830,205. England's last big war was against Russia and cost $195,130,865. The present estimate is that the Boer war will cost about $300,000,000. In 1857 a total debt of more than $4,000,000,000 had been created, of which about $1,050,000,000 was paid between 1857 and the present date.

But these large figures do not represent the total burden of debt borne by the British people. They take account only of the principal, yet millions of dollars in interest on this debt have been paid. Debts are not fully represented by the amount of principal. One difference between the principal and interest account is that the principal is a kind of permanent institution, while the sums paid in interest are wiped off the slate as soon as paid. If the amounts paid in the form of interest were included in tables of national debts the figures would be staggering. The British debt in round numbers is equal to three-fourths of all the real money in the world. If the British debt and the United States debt had to be paid in the same day, the rest of the world would not have a dollar that could be used in payments of debt. But as payments on account of interest are made at stated times, and as bonds can always be extended, there is generally enough money to go round. War and its cost adds a couple of hours to every man's day's work. It is the greatest burden that the people have to bear.

The debt of the United States largely represents the cost of the civil war. It has been added to by the expense of the Spanish war, and it will be increased by the cost of the war in the Philippines, despite the heavy war taxes that are being contributed by the people.

THE GRAIN DEPARTMENT.

Attention was directed by The Herald recently to the falsity of a story appearing in the Mankato Free Press, and which originated with the St. Paul Dispatch, that "Eastern buyers now send their own men to Minnesota to grade wheat for them, because they cannot rely upon the state grades, and the farmers pay these men's salaries in the reduced prices they get for their wheat." A lie circulates so fast that it is almost impossible for the truth to catch up with it, and so this falsehood is still traveling over the state, in Republican organs, of course. There are some Republican papers in the state that will not descend to this despicable kind of politics, but the Mankato paper is ready to retail every lie concocted by the Republican press bureau at St. Paul, and has not the fairness to retract the stories when their falsity is clearly shown. Up to date the Free Press has not denied this lie to which it gave great prominence.

The Warroad Plaindealer, of which Secretary of State Berg is a part owner, is in the same class as the Mankato paper. In a recent issue it published the false story about the grain inspection, yet Mr. Berg, whose name appears above its editorial columns, must have known it was utterly devoid of truth.

The grain inspection department was never in better shape than it is today. Never were the farmers and the grain buyers better satisfied with the inspection and the weighing. Never were there fewer complaints. Never did Minnesota grades have a higher standing in other markets. These are facts that can be ascertained by a little inquiry among the grain dealers and the farmers. It is hardly necessary to say that it is absolutely untrue that "buyers send their own men to Minnesota to grade wheat for them because they cannot rely upon the state grades."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says: "It is stated that 15,312 hunters searched the Maine woods in 1899 for big game. As there were only 216 moose and 7579 deer shot, it looks as if nearly half of the eager army searched in vain." The Plain Dealer forgets the number of guides and hunters that were killed.

There is no doubt that in explaining his action with relation to the deposit of public funds in national banks, Secretary Gage has laid the foundation for a very large amount of additional explanation which his party's campaign orators will be called upon to make during the year 1900. The secretary has not improved his case by the "explanation."

The ways and means committee of congress is engaged in an effort to find out what is meant by "the United States." There seems to be a disposition in some quarters, observes the Boston Transcript, to make the term include divisions which are neither "united" nor "states."

Before the war in Kimberley, Cecil Rhodes was an absolute ruler. The native workmen, working his mines, when not below the surface of the earth, are confined in a strongly guarded pen. There is no humanitarian sentimentality anywhere in Rhodesia—only business.

At York, Pa., the other day a man that voted three times in one election was convicted and sentenced. It served him right. A Pennsylvanian who would stop at voting merely three times could expect nothing better. He must have wasted most of his time on election day.

Through all the history of the world, empires have arisen, flourished and fallen. Why should Great Britain be any exception to the rule? The decline must begin somewhere. Perhaps the Boer war is the commencement of the disintegration of another mighty nation.

Says the Topeka State Capital: "What an excellent place our colonial possessions would be from which to obtain jury timber when there is a big murder trial on in this country, especially Porto Rico where but 10 per cent of the population can read."

The bowling statistics of the country show 8200 buildings and 24,660 alleys, valued at over $6,000,000, and paying over $600,000 in salaries. When we get down to working details the results stagger mathematicians.

It has been suggested that Lord Roberts should note the fate of Lawton and change his white steed for one of a less conspicuous color. The Boers are excellent marksmen.

The house committee has reported against the seating of Roberts of Utah. It is reported that Page Morris had an awful time reaching a "judicial opinion" in the case.

Robert T. Lincoln has more success in getting money than in securing political honors. He has just been awarded $200,000 for acting as executor of the Pullman will.

The Anoka Union says: "The Democratic party is always anti." Editor Pease should not forget that the Republican party was founded as an anti party.

No news from the South African war means that the British have scored no victories. The censor does not stop reports of British successes.

English newspapers declare that there is no sense in so much censoring.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News: It's better to be a "has been" than a "never was."

An unwelcome guest is probably the best thing going.

Love is temporarily blind—but self-love is incurably so.

If you would be happy never borrow trouble or lend money.

We have more warm friends in summer than we have in winter.

Every time a man is deceived it adds to his stock of wisdom.

If you want to make some men hot just tell them to keep cool.

Peace is a peculiar thing, inasmuch as men have to fight for it.

A man may not have a stitch to his back and yet have one in his side.

The letter B is always in debt—although there is no necessity for it.

Spasmodically charity is a poor substitute for the genuine article which endureth forever.

When his wife asks him for money the average man doles it out to her as if he were paying his taxes.

Any one can be a weather prophet. All he has to do is to predict a certain kind of weather and stick to it.

When you lose a silver dollar there isn't much consolation in knowing that it contains only about 49 cents' worth of silver.

Sunrise In the Hills of Satsuma.

The day unfolds like a lotus bloom,
Pink at the tip and gold at the core,
Rising up slowly through waters of gloom
That lave night's shore.

Down bamboo stalks the sunbeams slide,
Darting like glittering elves at play,
To the thin, arched grass where crickets hide
And sing all day.

The old crows caw from the camphor boughs,
They have builded there for a thousand years,
Their nestlings stir in a huddled drowse
To pipe shrill fears.

The white fox creeps to his home in the hill,
A small gray ape peers up at the sun,
Crickets and sunbeams are quarreling still,
Day has begun.

—MARY McNEIL FENOLLOSA.

A Bachelor's Reflections.

New York Press: The day before a woman goes to stay all night with another woman she scratches out the number of her shoes.

A woman's mouth, when it is in repose, shows her character; when it isn't it is generally showing some other woman's.

If everybody really felt as nice and kind to everybody they meet on Christmas as they pretend to there wouldn't be any use in having any Christmas.

A woman never feels really intimate with another woman till she has slept with her and they have told each other how nice they think each other's husband is till it's most morning.

Every woman gives more Christmas presents than she gets, and every man gets less than he gives.

If the average man was really in love every time he thought he was the whole country would have to turn Mormon to be respectable.

As soon as an old bachelor begins to know enough for his own good all the married women begin to insinuate that he knows more than he has any business to.

When a girl that a man thinks he has all right turns him down he feels most as injured as though he had had to stop to be polite right in the middle of a long drink of water.

Suffering of Cattle.

A recent special from Cincinnati, Ohio, to the New York Times says: Superintendent Allen, of the Humane society, has put a stop to the practice at the stock yards of not watering stock before being sold—the practice having been introduced to prevent any increase in weight just before sale. The Humane society took up the matter and Mr. Allen has keys to all the pens at the yards and constant calls are made to enforce the order to water stock every day. Dr. Fahnestock, who is one of the directors of the society, said that the cries of the animals for water were pitiable to hear. The troughs, he said, were boarded over and locked, but the society now has keys. Mr. Allen is personally watching the matter, and arrests will follow any violation.

Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, in men, women or children, cured by **BEECHAM'S PILLS** Get the genuine if you want to be cured. 10 cents & 25 cents, at drug stores.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Indianapolis Journal: "What is a bachelor, Aunt Martha?"

"Oh, he's a man who thinks every girl that looks at him intends to marry him."

-:—:-

Chicago News: "Don't you pity these girls who marry foreign titles?"

"No; any girl who is a genuine American ought to give the man the worst of it."

-:—:-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "You say the man stole your umbrella?"

"Well, I don't want to be too sure about it. He may have been the original owner."

-:—:-

Washington Star: "There's no doubt about it," said the man with a large diamond in his necktie; "that man is a genuine patriot."

"How do you know?"

"Why, he can get up as much enthusiasm over an election as he does over a prize fight."

-:—:-

Chicago Record: "This is a nice round steak," remarked the landlady, as she wielded her knife.

"It may be madam," spoke up the comedian boarder, "but it will take a miracle to make it go around."

-:—:-

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Fogg—A gentleman called to see you, David, this morning.

Mr. Fogg—Did he have anything to say?

Mrs. Fogg—Only that he would call again.

Mr. Fogg—H'm—evidently a dun, but to give warning of his second coming betrays inexperience. Reckon there's no great danger from him.

-:—:-

Chicago News: Mrs. Diggs—How is it you are so successful in managing your husband?

Mrs. Biggs—Oh, I simply feed him well and trust to luck.

-:—:-

Harlem Life: "Did you know that Miss Bjones was going to marry young Smith?"

"I knew it; but I cannot understand how a girl as intelligent as she is can consent to marry a man stupid enough to want to marry her."

Globe Sights.

Atchison Globe: You will have your neighbors to abuse, if your candidate is defeated.

After a man passes 50, all that he has to look forward to is an ache in a new place.

A good many people go to heaven whom the devil, no doubt, long ago, classed as salvage.

If a man gains an hour in getting down to work early, a book agent drops in, and causes him to drop back an hour and a half.

Nothing very serious will happen to girls if mothers will be as strict censors with their daughters as they are with their husbands.

The women who receive a great many offers of marriage, and tell about them are not only regarded as liars, but laughed at as silly.

It is a great bore to receive a "beautiful" letter.

We don't suppose the man ever lived who was as popular with the women as chocolates are.

When a man engages in politics, he will wrong a friend as quickly as a man who is trying to sell stock in a mine.

There is some complaint expressed that conversation has become a lost art. There should be no regret; the people talk too much.

WORKING AMONG SOLDIERS.

Good Results Are Accomplished By the Y. M. C. A.

New York, Jan. 18.—In response to an invitation from the war department the international committee of the Young Men's Christian association has recently sent eight secretaries to work with the army in the Philippines. They have carried with them on the transports books, papers, magazines, games, stationery and other things intended for the physical comfort of the army, as well as organs, song books, Testaments and other matter for use in religious and social work.

By the organization of Regimental Young Men's Christian associations which undertake the arrangement of entertainments, literary and musical clubs as well as religious services, the tedium of the long voyage is relieved and the secretaries enabled to become acquainted with the men and help them maintain the standard of morals which they had before enlisting.

The secretary who accompanied the Forty-third infantry on the transport Meade wrote from Gibraltar: "The association which we have organized has an enrollment of nearly 600. A literary society, chorus and glee club is already at work and a committee appointed to take charge of a systematic course of Bible reading which was followed by a number of the men and officers. Studies in the lives of Paul and Moses have been particularly interesting during our trip through the Mediterranean sea, past Italy, Malta, Egypt and Arabia. In addition to these activities a class in English with a membership of twenty-five among the enlisted men meets each morning."

A letter from the Thomas, which is said to be the finest troop ship in the world, says: "I feel sure that if those who are behind this movement and who furnish the means could hear the expressions of gratitude uttered by the soldiers, it would warm their hearts as it does mine. 'God bless the Y. M. C. A.' and 'the Y. M. C. A. is the best friend the soldier has,' are remarks heard frequently."

Writing from Malta, the secretary on the Logan, after speaking of the magnificent reception given that vessel at Gibraltar by the Mediterranean squadron of the royal navy, says: "Our work is going steadily on. The games are greatly appreciated and the men are eager for the religious services. At our last meeting twenty or thirty took part, while several made definite decisions for Christ. Col. Bird tells me that in all his army experience he has never known so decided a religious interest among the men."

Similar reports come from a number of other vessels showing the hearty appreciation of the work of the association by the soldiers. Such a work commends itself to every one who has any interest in the "men in blue" who probably have stronger temptations and fewer restraining influences than any other class of men. Officers of the army are agreed that no other organization can do the work so well as the Young Men's Christian association and the international committee whose headquarters are in New York, and under whose direction the work is being carried on, should receive the hearty support in its effort to cater to the comfort of the soldiers and sailors.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Trading in "puts" and "calls" on the Chicago board of trade was finally and absolutely prohibited by the directors of the board yesterday and the rule to that effect passed yesterday by the directors, was read from the gallery by Secretary Stone. At a meeting of the directors, so-called privilege trading was defined as dishonorable conduct.

Northwestern broom manufacturers after conference at Minneapolis, have decided to advance prices from 25 to 50 cents a dozen. This is the second advance in three months. Broom corn is $200 a ton and the trust may push it higher. Another factor is the scarcity of maple for broom handles which have advanced from $10 to $17 per 1000.

John A. Spoor, was yesterday advanced from the position of vice president to that of president of the Union Stock Yards and Transit company, of Chicago, succeeding John E. Sherman, who retired. The new president is generally regarded as a Vanderbilt man and his election, it is said, will strengthen the Vanderbilt interests in the company.

Writs for the Manitoba by-elections were issued yesterday. The voting takes place on Feb. 1. A protest against the election of Ennis, Liberal member for Beautiful Plains, has been made by the Conservatives. The Liberals intend to contest both South Winnipeg and Emerson divisions.

Articles of incorporation were filed at Tacoma yesterday by the Weyerhauser Timber company, capital $6,000,000. This is the syndicate that recently purchased from the Northern Pacific company 900,000 acres of timber land.

At West Plains, Mo., yesterday, County Jailor Alfred Henry, while feeding the prisoners in the Howell county jail, was overpowered and killed by two prisoners, Ben Richardson and Ed Grady. The murderers escaped.

The Chicago Union Traction company will in the near future inaugurate a buffet service on street cars. The arrangement will be similar to that conducted by the Pullman company and the cars will be run at stated intervals and conducted as well as any transcontinental dining car. Besides coffee and luncheon, cigars and liquors will be obtainable. An extra fare of 5 cents will be charged for the privilege of riding on the buffet.

Patrick O'Donnell, a window washer and hoseman at the Hotel Grace, in Chicago, has received positive assurance from Philadelphia that his claim to being one of the principal heirs of the $6,000,000 Ball estate, of that city, has been recognized, and that within a few days his share of the estate, estimated at $2,500,000 will be turned over to him under an order of the probate court. The estate has been under court management for eight years.

IN MICHIGAN.

Deals to Help Osborne's Gubernatorial Boom Denied---Mining Notes.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 18.—(Special to The Herald.)—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Thomas B. Dunstan, denies that any agreement has been reached between himself and Chase S. Osborne, by which the former agreed to clear the track for Osborne's candidacy for governor. Mr. Dunstan will not say whether he does or does not intend becoming a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Lieutenant Governor Robinson also denies that he has agreed to step aside in Osborne's favor.

At the Elm River mine, the showing in the shafts on the Winona lode is exceedingly promising. At a depth of 100 feet it was found that the shafts had entirely entered the foot and that the lode had been lost. A crosscut was started in from the bottom of No. 1 shaft and at a distance of twenty-two feet the lode was again encountered and was cut for a width of seventeen feet, fifteen feet of it being rich in copper. Drifting is now in progress both north and south on the lode to determine whether the shaft will have to be changed and not sunk at so direct an angle, about 70 degrees, or whether the trouble was caused simply by a bulge or rolling in the lode and, at present, it seems that the latter is the cause, as the lode seems to be straightening up again.

At the Wyandotte, in drilling for the Copper Range lode at 117 feet from the surface an underground stream was encountered which was one of the most peculiar things yet found in diamond drilling in this part of the country. It swallowed up all the water that could be supplied by a big pump and when the pump was stopped the suction exerted by the flow of the stream was such as to flatten out the hose attached to the pipe.

At the Franklin, Jr., a cross-cut is being opened east from the fourteenth level of No. 1 shaft toward the Albany and Boston conglomerate. The cross-cut is now in about fifty feet. The rock taken from the mine north of No. 1 and north of the north shaft at the Franklin, Jr., are looking particularly well. No. 1 is being sunk to the 1500 foot level.

Ontonagon—At the Adventure Consolidated, the company has now three shafts in operation along the base of the bluff, all in the Knowlton vein, which has been very productive in mass and stamp rock. Shaft No. 3, which for a time caused the management considerable annoyance, owing to be partly in sand, is now down at a depth of 160 feet, and in a few days at a depth of 168 feet, drifting will be commenced westward at the third level.

No. 2 shaft is eighty feet deep and some nice masses weighing 1000 and 1200 pounds have been brought to the surface besides some rich stamp rock. The drifts east and west at the second level in this shaft are being pushed and there is a splendid showing for 100 feet and over in easterly drift and fair ground to the westward. Each drift is now 225 feet long, but at present are in poor ground. No particular significance is attached to this, however, as the Merchant lode is only fifty feet distant and it is thought when this is reached it will open up well, as that has been its history wherever penetrated. This vein is thought to be the foot-wall vein of the Knowlton lode and at No. 2 where a cross-cut has been started it was found very productive in stamp rock, having a width of twenty-one feet measured at right angles of vein, and at one place a 500-pound mass was taken out. This vein has not only been fully tested west of No. 2 shaft, but will be by cross-cuts from the second level.

The Butler vein is showing up well, a drift being run east of No. 1 cross-cut. Only a few days ago 500 pounds of copper in one lump was thrown out here by a blast. For a length of over 400 feet there is a back of over 240 feet above the first level.

Marquette—County Clerk Ross says he estimates on reliable authority that there have been 1000 foreigners added to the population of Marquette county within a year and that one half of them being driven here by the oppression of that country by the czar of Russia.

THE DAKOTAS.

Move to Open Devil's Lake Reservation---A Neche Farmer Suicides.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Oberon—The business men and farmers of this town and vicinity held a mass meeting in Torrison's hall for the purpose of taking preliminary steps in the direction of opening up the Devils Lake Indian reservation. This reservation comes up to the eastern limits of this village, and the business from the east consists of the small trade of the Indians. Thousands of acres of fine arable prairie lands lie idle and waiting for the white man to turn the sod. The Indian, as a farmer, with all the assistance he had from the government, is a failure; and so long as this fertile soil is left to lie idle, just so long will there be a dead weight upon the business prosperity of the town and the country.

Neche—Capt. Vollrath, a young unmarried German farmer, who lived near this place, suicided by shooting himself with a 22-rifle. He is thought to have been mentally unbalanced.

Minnewaukan—There has been a great deal of competition among architects, not only of the state, but of the Northwest, for the plans for the Benson county court house, to cost $25,000, which is to be erected here shortly. It is learned that the plans have been secured by W. D. Russell, of Grand Forks, and that the work will proceed as soon as the season opens.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Belle Fouche—Butte county has been divided by the county commissioners into five representative districts and two new commissioners have been appointed by the old members. There are to be three commissioners elected for the southern portion of the county and two for the northern part.

What do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

Centerville—N. Munsel, a prominent farmer, met with a serious accident while riding to town on top of high wagon box. The wheel struck a large stone, which caused Munsel to pitch headlong into a ditch, breaking an arm, knocking out several teeth, cutting a large gash in the head and otherwise injuring him. He was taken to the home of his brother in this city.

Deadwood—F. E. Bradley, a brakeman on the Burlington railroad, was knocked off a box car on a siding near Dumont and it is feared that he is fatally injured. His head was badly cut and he sustained internal injuries. He had but recently come to the Black Hills division from Alliance, Neb.

Terry—A little daughter of John Farrel, of this city, sustained a fractured skull while coasting down one of the hills. She and a little boy ran into a coal wagon.

Sioux Falls—William Miller, a well-known farmer of this (Minnehaha) county, died at the hospital here, from lockjaw.

BABY'S BIRTH Is looked forward to with expectations of joy and gladness. The ordeal of bringing the little one into the world, however, is a critical one for the mother-to-be, and her anticipations of the coming event are shadowed with gloom. Half the pain and all the danger of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of "MOTHER'S FRIEND," a scientific liniment of priceless value to all women. Sold by all druggists at one dollar per bottle.

A booklet, giving all details, will be sent free by Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

'Phone 241 Ask for

Moose Brand Beer..........

Made in Duluth—
Drank Everywhere.

BOTTLED BY
Duluth Brewing Co.

His Wife Saved Him.

My wife's good advice saved my life writes F. M. Ross, of Winfield, Tenn., for I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe. I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me." Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, La Grappe, Pneumonia, Asthma, Hay Fever and all maladies of Chest, Throat and Lungs are positively cured by this marvelous medicine. 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

Call for Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor. Every first-class dealer has them.

Old Children

Many children look too old for their years. They go about with thin faces and sober manners not in keeping with robust childhood. If it's your boy or girl, give Scott's Emulsion. 'Twill fill out the hollow places, increase the weight, and bring a healthy color to the cheeks. The improvement continues long after they cease using the Emulsion. Get Scott's.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

QUESTIONS FOR WORKINGMEN.

You Will Answer Each One Fairly to Yourself and to the Principles You Represent.

Do you use tobacco?

What brand of plug have you in your pocket?

Is it made by a Trust?

Will you take the trouble to find out?

If you find it is made by a trust will you buy it?

Will you be consistent?

Will you help destroy a trust?

If you find the tobacco you are using is made by a trust, will you buy one of the following brands of plug tobacco in place of what you are now using? Will you paste this list in your hat and tell your friends about it? Gold Rope, Kingbolt, Rise and Shine and Thrasher.

All of the above brands are made by Union labor, in a Union shop, at Union prices, by the Wilson-McCallay Tobacco Co., of Middletown, Ohio.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS.—
State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis—ss.
In Probate Court, Special term, Jan. 15th, 1900.
In the matter of the estate of Emmeline E. Smith, deceased:

Letters of administration on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Wayland W. Sanford, of said county.

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county, on Monday, the 23d day of April, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that three months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order forthwith once in each week for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.

(Seal.)
Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-18-25-Feb-1-1900.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATER.
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
Saturday, January 20.
First time in the city—William Gillette's latest successful Comedy
BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO!
The Little Minister of Farce. Uproariously Funny and Tenderly Sympathetic.
PRICES—Dress Circle $1; Parquette, 75c; Family Circle and Balcony, 50c.

LYCEUM THEATER.
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
ONE NIGHT ONLY, MONDAY, JAN. 22.
A Twentieth Century Event.
Broadhurst's Gleeful Plenitude—
THE ? OF THE HOUR
WHY SMITH LEFT HOME
Prices—Dress Circle, $1.00; Parquette, 75c, Family Circle and Balcony, 50c.

PARLOR THEATER.
Wm. J. Wells, Manager.
19 Second Avenue West. Open Every Night.
Brady's Troubadours
FINE SPECIALTY SHOW.
Matinee every Saturday 2:30 p. m.

The California Limited.

Finest train west of Chicago. 52 hours Kansas City to Los Angeles.

Pullman, Dining Car, Buffet-Smoking Car (with Barber Shop), Observation Car (with Ladies' Parlor).

Vestibuled and electric lighted throughout.

Four times a week—Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays from Kansas City at 9 a. m.

Santa Fe Route. Address

C. C. Carpenter, Pass. Agent.
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
617 Guaranty Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Every House-keeper Who Desires to spend Her money Intelligently Should Consult the Market Basket News in The Friday Herald.

HUNDRED INITIATED

A Large Class Goes Into Alpha Council of Modern Samaritans.

A GREAT MEMBERSHIP

The Council Now Has 600 Members---Banquet After the Ceremony.

Those citizens who believed that the Home Consumers' league was, if not dead, at least in a comatose condition, should have been at Elks' hall last night. The Modern Samaritans were out in full force, the attendance completely filling the hall and extra chairs having to be provided to accommodate the members. There were also visitors from Beta council No. 2, West End; West Duluth Council No. 4, and Agate council No. 14, Proctorknott. It took two hours to register the names of those desiring to become members of Duluth's fraternal organization, in all over 100. Out of the crowd there were two selected to exemplify the work for the benefit of the others. In the ranks of those seeking admission to the order were doctors, lawyers, merchants, in fact a more representative lot never entered any organization. Alpha council No. 1 is the banner lodge of the city and now numbers over 600. The initiation ceremony was followed very closely by the new members. There was practically no business conducted outside of the routine, the neighbors forming themselves into a social, Neighbor Boyle supplying the refreshments.

A. E. McManus was called on for an address, and said in part: "The order of Modern Samaritans has not received the support it deserves. The class that has been initiated tonight is the most representative that could be gathered, but when these men came into the order they found out that they were the only representative men who held themselves aloof from the order of Samaritans. There is no railroad, or corporation, that will do Duluth more good than the order of Modern Samaritans. What the Modern Woodmen of America is to Rock Island, Ill., the Modern Samaritans will be to Duluth. In little more than five or six years this organization will be disseminating hundreds of thousands of dollars among the merchants of the city." Mr. McManus was certain that the business men of the city have at last awakened up to the fact that they have a good thing and will push it along.

Judge Boyle also gave a short address, as well as W. L. Windom, Mr. Hicken and Mr. Earle.

The members initiated were:

Alex Shaw, Arnold Jeronimus, L. Hogstad, S. G. Bartholomew, Olaf Larson, E. G. Smith, Dr. C. L. Codding, A. H. Lowdon, Edwin Hach, Henry J. F. Truelsen Jr., Wilfred W. Blackshaw, Thomas F. McGilvray, Francis E. Woodward, George B. Magin, Leonard Hauck, Gilbert H. McCarthy, Leo McCann, Arthur Howell, Dr. J. B. Park, Henry K. Brearley, Alvin Bonsfield, F. H. Lounsberry, Morris Frelnuth, Robert H. Brunner, George H. Winchester, O. K. Weinmann, George Kuellmer, Benjamin Torrund, J. W. Richardson, H. S. Mills, James H. Seveille, J. Schumacher, Max Wirth, Robert Krojaker, G. A. Weiland, Fred B. Riseley, C. L. O. Lecken, W. H. Magie, Ray M. Cook, Arthur W. Jones, Alex J. Gurter, Irving Berger, W. H. Brooks, Louis S. Verbeg, C. W. F. Hegg, J. W. Cousins, John Azinsky, Ed Hommes, Alex Menen, J. W. Martin, J. R. Everington, Charles H. Bronson, Percy V. Allen, Noble Sampson, Sam Mahan, John C. Wesenberg, Carl Stern, W. C. Vandervert, James H. Edwards, John M. Dunn, James S. Lane, W. A. Kalnbach, William A. Buchhaltz, Fred J. Summerton, James A. Hanks, John W. Comstock, Herman Witt, Roland W. Brooks, Francis R. LaBrosse, R. H. Harris, J. Abrahamson, A. D. Davidson, Dr. N. B. McNulty, Henry J. Metcalfe, George V. Burgess, Charles H. Weldon, John Shaw, Charles H. Maginnis, W. J. Wilkinson, George W. Logan, George Kissinger, Clarence T. Campbell, Charles F. Haley, Leo A. Ball, Robert T. Shannon, Phil Heimmick, S. C. Jackson, William Thomas Clark, Jr., Daniel J. Fick, George Maxwell, William Grettum, W. H. Smith, Alex Roberts, Victor J. Johnson, John D. Leighton, Alex McEwen, R. S. Manley and Jens Swanson.

BOILER WORKS ON FIRE.

Gogebic Plant, J. F. Dacey, Manager, Is Scorched.

For the fourth time in less than two years the Gogebic Iron works on Lake Avenue caught fire very mysteriously last evening and only the prompt and effective work of the fire department saved the plant. The fire is supposed to have started in the boiler room but strange to say practically all the damage was to the roof. The engineer was in the boiler room just a short time before the fire was discovered and there was not the slightest smell of smoke or other indication of fire at that time. The damage will amount to about $500 and will not seriously retard the work of the plant, which in company with every other manufacturing plants at the head of the lakes is enjoying the most prosperous trade in many years.

James F. Dacey, manager of the plant, who was at Hibbing, was notified of the fire and will return today.

SMALL DELINQUENT LIST.

Tax List Will Not Run More Than 10,000 Descriptions.

The county officers are getting out the smallest delinquent tax list St. Louis county has had in years. It is not expected to exceed 10,000 descriptions. Last year there were 19,000 descriptions, and several years ago the lists ran 30,000 or 40,000 descriptions. This is the result of a greater proportion of taxes being paid than ever before, and a very small proportion of taxes remain unpaid.

The small number of pieces of property on the delinquent list is due not only to a general disposition of the taxpayers to pay up and clear their property, but to the forfeited tax sale and the settlement made by the board last spring. Purchasers of lands at the forfeited tax sale, and owners who cleaned up their taxes under the terms of the settlement offered by the board generally paid up the 1898 taxes as well, leaving very few delinquent taxes on the books.

Headache

Biliousness, sour stomach, constipation and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

The non-irritating cathartic. Price 25 cents of all druggists or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Calumet Baking Powder

Perfect in Quality

NOT MADE BY THE TRUST.

MODERATE IN PRICE

FIRST BLOOD.

Superior Wins Over Duluth By Seven Points In Interurban Contest.

It is fortunate for the Duluth curlers that the Superior men wanted the interurban contest between the two clubs for the Graves-Manley agency trophy played as first stipulated or the Superior club would now own the trophy for this year, the Duluth men having been defeated by 7 points last evening. The rules of the contest as first adopted provided that when the two clubs met there should be three contests and the winner of two out of three should own the trophy for the season. The time of playing has been delayed owing to the mild weather and the Duluth club announced that the one meeting should decide the fate of the trophy. The Superior men, however, demurred and wanted the three meetings. The Duluth men agreed at once not having anticipated any objection to the plan. But for Superior's objection it would have the trophy today.

The ice was in fine condition last evening. The games were played on the Duluth side of the bay. The Superior men rather singularly would rather play on the Duluth side than on their own because the ice is so much better over here. The scores were as follows:

SUPERIOR.	DULUTH.
R. Stephenson,	J. J. Hickman,
F. Valentine,	L. M. Larson,
A. D. Black,	F. A. Currier,
C. C. Tyre,	D. Morrison,
skip—11.	skip—13.
E. D. Ingraham,	D. R. Black,
H. E. Stansbury,	D. G. Cutler,
Hugh Somerville,	A. H. Smith,
S. K. Smith,	H. Hurdon,
skip—9.	skip—11.
H. E. Rogers,	E. N. Bradley,
L. A. Nichols,	Thomas Gibson,
J. S. Gates,	G. F. McKenzie,
J. Chisholm,	R. J. MacLeod,
skip—16.	skip—9.
Ray Nye,	Gilbert Cutler,
L. G. Campbell,	D. M. Morrison,
J. Campbell,	M. H. Alworth,
W. W. Strickland,	D. MacLeod,
skip—13.	skip—9.
Total, 49.	Total, 42.

One game was played in the Tuckett trophy contest yesterday and the score was as follows:

Ward Ames,	G. H. Spencer,
F. E. Lindhal,	J. Upham,
J. E. Catlin,	W. L. McLennan,
G. G. Barnum,	D. W. Stocking,
skip—6.	skip—16.

Tonight the following rinks are drawn to play in the Tuckett and Board of Trade events: C. F. Macdonald vs. C. F. West; Alex MacRae vs. James Robertson; C. H. Thornton vs. A. W. Scott; W. B. Dunlop vs. J. C. Hunter.

This afternoon games in the Tuckett contest were played by: F. N. McLaren vs. C. A. Duncan; G. K. Taylor vs. Harry Hurdon.

The End of the Century Calendar.

The great progress of the printer's art in the nineteenth century is fittingly marked in its closing year by the artistic calendar we have just received from N. W. Ayer & Son, newspaper and magazine advertising agents, Philadelphia. True to their motto of "Keeping everlastingly at it," Messrs. Ayer & Son have so made this calendar, year after year, that a demand for it has sprung up that always quickly absorbs the edition. This calendar's proportions are commensurate with its dignity as an art work, but its size is determined solely by utility. The figures are of the generous dimensions that quickly catch the eye and make it a favorite with business men; there are also helpful suggestions accompanying each month's figures, and there is a rich ensemble of color and design. This edition will not last long; while it does, those who send 25 cents to the publishers will receive a copy postpaid.

Take a Race Apiece.

At the Union rink last night a large crowd witnessed the two races between Baptie, the sensational skater from Bathgate, N. D., and Morrison, of Superior. The first was a quarter mile dash and the Superior man won by about a foot, Baptie meeting with a slight accident at the upper turn of the last lap. Time, 43 3-5 seconds. The second race was a half mile without handicap and this time Morrison took a spill. Baptie was ahead about thirty yards when the Superior man dropped out and he insisted on starting the race over. Baptie won with ease in 1:24. The men will meet again this evening in a one mile event, the winner to take the best two out of three.

Maccabees Install Officers.

Duluth tent, No. 1, Knights of the Maccabees, installed officers last evening at the lodge headquarters in the Hunter block, and then gave a very delightful, though informal, dancing party. The new officers are: Past commander, Harry Harrington; commander, H. P. Curren; lieutenant commander, J. E. Morin; finance keeper, A. J. Anderson; record keeper, B. K. Walker; chaplain, C. H. Fratcher; physician, Dr. Frank Lynam; sergeant, Frank Kerr; master-at-arms, E. A. Thompson; first master of guards, H. Rumple; second master of guards, H. E. Gelineau; sentinel, O. Mecalson; picket, A. Mecalson.

The Chancellor is reliable. Winecke & Doerr's leading 10-cent cigar.

AMUSEMENTS.

"BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO."

Saturday evening William Gillette's farce, "Because She Loved Him So," will be seen at the Lyceum. "Because She Loved Him So" is a farce, but it has not an unserious side. It is the sort of a thing feminine correspondents write to the papers about. It seems to answer the question, "What shall I do to make hubby love me." It is a kind of advice to a wife and mother, minus the mother. "Because She Loved Him So" has been styled "The Little Minister" of farce. That distinction being bestowed upon it both on account of its popularity and the decided quality of its great success.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

The Lyceum will have for its offering Monady evening Broadhurst's newest farce, "Why Smith Left Home." Smith has just been married to a lovely woman and has had no opportunity for a honeymoon, so takes it at home. At the same time everybody, and everybody's relatives come to visit and remain with him. He bribes his cook to make eating impossible under her tender care and finally he leaves home, but takes his wife with him for the honeymoon, just as the curtain is rung down. That is the hinge upon which the fun is hung and there is plenty of it.

REPORT TO THE MAYOR

Statement of Summer's Work of the Citizens' Reception Committee.

SMALL DEFICIT LEFT

Fifteen Thousand Visitors Entertained on Less Than Three Thousand Dollars.

The citizens' reception committee, through its chairman, David T. Adams, has submitted a report of the year's work to the mayor, and in this report the committee estimates that fully 15,000 people have visited this city as a result of excursions and the outlay for their entertainment was $2419.55. The committee considers the excursion policy of the past year a paying investment and recommends that for the coming year $3500 be raised for this purpose.

In his report Chairman Adams says:

"We, the reception committee, appointed by you for the encouragement of visitors to this city and entertainment of the same for the season of 1899, beg leave to make the following report:

"That we have continued the work commenced by your committee of the year previous, which has fully realized their estimate as to the number of persons who would visit our city this year; fully 15,000 have been brought here by the railroad excursions from the territory tributary to us, which territory has been much enlarged through the liberality of the different roads, who have realized the importance of this city as a place of interest and recreation.

"That the class of visitors have been of such a character that some will largely advertise the resources of our city, while the many others will help develope them by an increase in their patronage to our manufacturers and wholesale and retail merchants.

That the entertainment provided has made their stay a matter of pleasure and profit, so that in the future, it will be a very easy task each season to have them repeat it together with their neighbors who have not done so heretofore, as the reports we get through the railroad agents and others, state that they were highly pleased and that if sufficient notice is given before each excursion, which has hardly been done in the past—most of them having been gotten up hurriedly, that the number of excursionists will be greatly augmented; and perhaps the only suggestion that we have to make to our successors is, that the regular excursions from each section should have stated dates for each season, so that the excursionists might look forward to and prepare for it.

That our committee has been somewhat handicapped on account of a want of money, which may not trouble our successors to the same extent, owing to the better financial condition of this community, and the committee for 1900 should proceed to raise enough funds over and above the amount required for the fiscal year, to pay up the outstanding indebtedness contracted by the outgoing committee for 1899, of which there remains a balance unpaid of $261.34, and your committee feel that the individuals who have unpaid accounts should be paid; and that we did all in our power to raise the required amount after the members of the committee subscribed a second amount, but were unsuccessful to reach the full amount, we are therefore compelled to leave the unpaid balance for the committee of 1900 to raise and pay. We made estimates at the commencement of the season to expend $3500 (a small sum, indeed, for such a purpose), everything seeming propitious for collecting that amount; instead, however, we have expended twenty four hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty-five cents ($2419.55), and collected $2419.55, leaving a deficit of $261.34.

That next season we believe, a much larger ratio of increase of visitors, between this and last year, will be with us, and if the summer carnival, which was suggested by the committee of last year and now being actively taken up by some of our public-spirited citizens, will be made an annual feature, it would be premature at this time to state what the final outcome will be, but it will be a pleasant surprise to the most conservative citizens.

Herewith we attach a statement of the treasurer. Respectfully submitted, yours truly.

D. T. ADAMS,
Chairman.

(In the figures given by Chairman Adams it is apparent that there is some mistake, for either the amount of cash collected was $261.34 less than $2419.55 or the expenses were that much more, or possibly the report may mean that all the cash taken in was paid out and bills amounting to $261.34 remain unpaid. Mr. Adams is out of the city and a correction could not be obtained.)

In a letter thanking the committee for its work, Mayor Truelsen says:

"The report of the past season's work by your committee is received with pleasure, and in behalf of the people of the city I extend my sincere thanks for the labor performed and the results accomplished. The direct benefit derived from these excursions no doubt runs into thousands of dollars, which, however, is but a small item in comparison with the indirect benefits accruing to all our citizens.

"I hope that the good work, so well begun, will not be allowed to die with the passing of this committee appointed for 1899, and hope that when I make up the committee for the season of 1900, every citizen that I may select for this important duty will accept the trust. There is no grander work a man can engage in, than the upbuilding of the city in which he resides, and if every citizen will do his part, our fondest hopes in regard to the future greatness of our city, will be more than realized."

Flaaten's Sunday Concert.

Sunday afternoon Flaaten's concert orchestra will give another concert at the Armory. The program will include numbers that are always popular and by request the characteristic "Vision" by Blon, which was played at the last concert will be repeated. Cyril Tyler will sing a tenor solo from Haydn's "Creation," and Albert Hoelscher will give a flute solo with horn quartet. The full program is as follows:

March—"True to the Flag" .... Blon
Overture—"Summer Night's Dream" .... Suppe.
Characteristic—"Vision" (by request) .... Blon
Tenor solo from "Creation"—
Recitative—"And God Created Men"..
Air—"In Native Worth" .... Haydn
Cyril Tyler.
Grand selection from "Tannhauser" .... Wagner
Flute solo with horn quartet—"Das Waldvoglein" .... Doppler
A. Hoelscher.
Suite—"Peer Gynt" .... Grieg
(a) "Morning" ....
(b) "The Death of Asa" ....
(c) "In the Hall of the Mountain King" ....
Gallop—"Tally-Ho" .... Bernstein

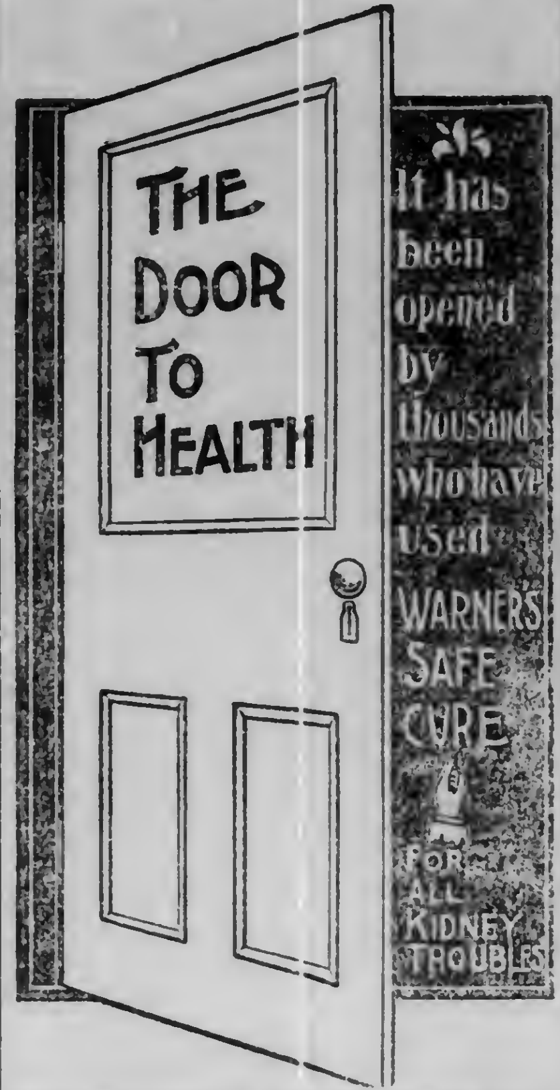
Interurban Academy of Medicine.

The regular meeting of the Interurban Academy of Medicine was held last evening at the Spalding. The leading paper of the evening was "Fractures of the Lower End of the Radius," by Dr. A. E. Walker, of this city. Among the physicians present were Drs. Sheehan, Baird, Potter, Saunders, Ritchie and McGill, of Superior, and Drs. Magie, Collins, Robinson, Stewart, Goffe, Braden, Bagley, Weston, McComb and Walker.

Impediments to Progress.

People who load themselves with impediments to progress, who refuse to supply the body with food and drink of the kind needed to make up for the daily disintegration of the nerves and tissues, must stand aside in the race for pre-eminence. Postum Food Coffee rebuilds the lost gray matter in the nerve cells.

Postum Food Coffee furnishes the gluten and phosphates of grain needed by nature to nourish brain and nerves with food.


THE DOOR TO HEALTH
It has been opened by thousands who have used WARNER'S SAFE CURE FOR ALL KIDNEY TROUBLES

POTATO PRICES ADVANCING.

They Are Holding Strong at 45 Cents a Bushel.

Potatoes are very stiff at 45 cents per bushel, and an early advance is predicted. The demand from the South for seeding purposes is very strong this year, as high as 40 cents being paid for the Early Rose, Triumph and Early Olive varieties, and there is, too, an unusually heavy demand from the South for other varieties for consumption, which in a great measure accounts for the firm feeling.

* * *

Storage eggs went off again yesterday, the best candled being quoted at 12½ cents and some fair sized lots went at 11 cents. Strictly fresh country eggs were easier, with rather a wide range, being quoted all the way from 16 to 17½ cents, the ruling figure being 17.

* * *

A good demand was reported for fresh chickens, dry picked, at 10 cents and hens at 9 cents. Fresh turkeys, 11½ cents. There is a quantity of foreign stock on the market running a cent under the above prices, in which the movement is very slow.

* * *

Bananas continue firm at $1.85 to $2.00.

* * *

Onions are very firm at 85 cents flat, and there is a good movement.

* * *

English walnuts are up, now being held at 15 cents.

To Initiate Twenty Members.

The local Elks are preparing for a big time on the evening of Feb. 1, when about twenty new members are to be initiated into the order. A majority of these will be from Grand Rapids. The Duluth lodge will also be represented at Minneapolis on Feb. 22, when a new headquarters will be opened in that city.

Craggencroft Art Work.

An exhibition of the work of the art students of Craggencroft under the direction of Miss Rosamond Wright will be given Saturday afternoon and evening at Craggencroft. Miss Wright will exhibit work done by the pupils from the primary department up, in lead pencil, charcoal and water color.

LAKE CARRIERS' CONVENTION.

Association Elects Officers and Raises the Tonnage Dues.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 18.—At the session of the Lake Carriers' association convention yesterday afternoon, W. C. Farrington, of Buffalo, was elected president of the association for the ensuing year and Capt. J. G. Keith, of Chicago, vice president. It was voted to raise the tonnage dues of the association a half cent per ton, making them 2½ cents up to 1400 tons and 3½ cents above that capacity.

The disposition of the annual contract given by the Lake Carriers' association for the handling of grain at Buffalo is in the hands of a special committee which is receiving bids and considering the showing of the 'Longshoremen's union, which is fighting to prevent W. J. Connors, of Buffalo, or any of his agents from securing it. The committee is composed of eleven members of the association, and, after hearing all the bids and the reports of the union, it will report its recommendations to an executive session of the association. Mr. Connors insists that neither he or his agents will make a bid. The 'longshoremen have a number of names they will present to the committee as agreeable to them, and will endeavor to have the contract given to one of these men. It is doubtful if the association will take any definite action on the matter at this session. It will probably be referred to the executive committee for disposal after the convention has heard the special committee's report and the bids.

Committees were appointed to confer with Capt. Davis, of the revenue service, on the patroling of channels on the lakes, and with Col. Lydecker on the improvements contemplated in the Soo river channel.

There was a sharp fight over an amendment to the constitution proposed last year making presidents of the association eligible for re-election. The resolution was fathered by some of the Cleveland members, and they did their best to secure its adoption, but the majority voted adversely. It was claimed to have been introduced to permit the re-election of retiring President F. J. Firth, of Philadelphia, president of the Anchor line of steamers.

Health for 10 cents. Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headache, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

SENATE CONFIRMED.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The senate yesterday confirmed the following postmasters: Minnesota—J. Y. Breckenridge, Pine City; F. H. Corey, Elk River; O. C. Elge, Elmer; H. E. Glascoe, Lanesboro. South Dakota—D. E. Ward, Dell Rapids; P. W. Carr, Flandreau. Wisconsin—T. Riel, Burlington. North Dakota—J. Powell, Milton.

SUMMONS FOR VETERANS.

Washington, Jan 18.—The Chickamauga and Chattanooga military park commission, with the approval of the secretary of war, has requested the attendance at Chattanooga, on Oct. 9, 10 and 11 of all veterans interested in the historical accuracy of the work thus far completed at the park for a close inspection of the texts upon the 2000 tablets, over 200 battery positions and over 200 battle positions of brigade lines upon the seven fields included in the park project.

TRAVELING TOO FAST

Many Employes at Washington Who Patronize the Ten-Per-Centers.

THE WHIPPING POST

Advocated For Punishment of Minor Offenders In District of Columbia.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 18.—(Special to The Herald.)—A mutual attachment appears to exist between the auctioneer and the Shylock in Washington, and it is no wonder that department employes are so anxious that congress should enact some law providing for a plan whereby they can borrow money and escape the Shylock, curbstone broker and auctioneer, for these seem to live in the same atmosphere and enjoy the tears and sobs of the distressed. When old 10-per-center is ready to close down, the auctioneer holds himself in readiness to complete the job of wrecking. Hundreds of men live in this city on the earnings of others. A government employe gets in a close place; a 10 or 20-per-center is sought, and relief is secured for the time being. The interst is kept up for awhile, and then the clash comes, and all is over. The chattel mortgage does the work, and one more victim is gained.

People are amazed when told that even well-paid government employes are nearly always in dire straights—hundreds of dollars behind. The cause is plain—they attempt to "travel" at a too rapid rate, and are forced to seek the accommodating 10-per-center for accommodations. Four-fifths of these borrowers have no real substantial grounds for borrowing, but once in the habit they seldom let up until the string is pulled by the lender.

Congress should not bother itself with attempting to enact a law or laws whereby such people can get financial accommodations. It would be far more sensible to make an appropriation for enlarging St. Elizabeth's asylum and putting these rapid pacers there for safe keeping.

Naturally with the 10-per-centers to help him out, the auctioneer thrives here like the green bay tree. The shifting, ever-changing stratum of official life furnishes him with brisk business. The glories of Washington bring families by the score, and when the glories have departed they hie themselves away to other fields and pastures green. Household outfits are bought, used a short time and, through the 10-per-center or some other cause, fall into the hands of the auctioneer. Few of the government employes who leave Washington ever have money sufficient to pay both their fare home and freight on furniture and household effects. In fact, many of them would not get away at all unless they called on their senator or congressman, who are usually in a position to put up the money or a dead-head pass. This is pretty plain talk, but every word is true. Any young man who has a good position at home, sufficient to keep soul and body together and the collector from his door, is wise if he remains away from Washington. The man who gives up a good place and takes chances on coming here is an 18-karat fool with a French roof.

* * *

While there are a number of senators who are "stylish," not one of them in any manner can approach the style ex-Senator Ransom was wont to get up. Ransom was perhaps the best dressed man in the senate. He always looked like he was imagining that he "would give the people a "treat" by letting them gaze upon a real senator who knew what it was to be scrupulously careful about his linen, the cut of his clothes and the comb of his hair. It was told by Senator Vilas that during one of his trips to North Carolina he was invited by a friend to look at a pretty horse. It was a superb animal, but had no redeeming qualifications save its beauty; it couldn't catch a street car, had no gaits, and really was not blooded. The senator asked his friend why he took such excellent care of an animal that was worthless. The reply was that the horse was named Matt Ransom, and he was being kept for "style."

* * *

Government officials, as well as senators and congressmen, traveling at public expense are allowed to charge up "tips" to porters of Pullman cars, but not a cent are they allowed for porters of hotels. If there is any tipping of these it must come out of their own pockets. It appears like a small matter, but in the course of a year it amounts to a very large sum, and it is said that before the present congress adjourns there will be a law authorizing such public individuals to "tip" whenever and wherever they choose and let the amounts go in as "necessary public expense."

* * *

A gentleman who has seen considerable of public men and politicians gives the following ingenuous explanation of the paternity of the word "caucus," and he ads that the date and locality of the occurrence has slipped his memory: Some years ago an informal meeting of representatives of one of the great political parties was called to determine upon a plan of action. All matters being arranged smoothly, the meeting was on the eve of adjourning, when the leading members enjoined strict secrecy as to the proceedings, to which all assented and one, more emphatic than the others, responded, "Cork us," or "calk us." Hence, from its sound, it was soon run into the word caucus. Webster says the origin of the word is unknown, but that it "is used in America to denote a meeting of citizens to agree upon candidates to be proposed for election to offices, or to concert measures for supporting a party."

* * *

A strong sentiment is growing in the District of Columbia for the enactment of a law authorizing the establishment of whipping-posts for the punishment of parties convicted of minor offenses. The jail, workhouse and institutions of reform are always crowded to their utmost limit, and it is the belief of many who have given the question study that the whipping-post would have a tendency to lessen not only crime, but would greatly decrease the enormous expense of maintaining institutions for the safe keeping and care of prisoners. It is understood that an effort will be made to have the house committee on the District of Columbia give the matter consideration. Maryland had such a law enacted in 1882, and it has shown itself to be very effective, especially in cases of wife beating, for which offense the law was specially made. In Washington cases of assault on wives are of almost daily occurrence, and it is the belief that a law similar to the Maryland law would work well here.

* * *

Within the past few weeks Public Printer Palmer has had placed in the government printing office tons upon tons of new type and printing material, the new type being that known as the "point system." It is necessary to put in new material gradually, as all work already started in old type must be completed in the same in order to make the work uniform, the public printer and foreman of printing being great sticklers for the most uniform and perfect work. When the new type is thoroughly installed and the works now being printed in old type completed, the old type will be discarded and shipped back to the foundry. The type known as the "point system" was first used to any extent in government work in the census office under Mr. Porter, and it is regarded by first-class printers as far superior to the old make of type.

* * *

Congressman Adamson of Georgia tells this: "A smart young lawyer in my district had the misfortune to lose a suit for a client, who had every reason to expect success. The client, a plain farmer, who was shooting at Yankees about the time he should have been in school, was astounded by the long bill of costs, and hastening to the lawyer's office said: 'I thought you told me we shoud surely gain that suit?' 'So I did,' answered the lawyer, 'but when I brought it up there before the judges they said it was quorum non judice.' 'Well, if they said it was as bad as that,' replied the farmer, 'I don't wonder we lost it,' and he paid the costs and fee without another murmur."

* * *

"In some respects," said one of the official heads of the postoffice department, "this is one of the most important of all governmental departments. In time of peace the interests committed to its charge are more extensive and more delicate than those regulated by the state, war, navy, interior or treasury departments. It affords a greater amount of happiness to a greater number of persons than any, or perhaps all of these. If the department was inefficiently managed it could inflict a far greater aggregate of injury. Did you ever stop to consider that the transmission of correspondence is not a national concern? The carrying of letters is not legitimately the office of a government, any more than the carrying of goods or passengers; it bears no analogy to the administration of the foreign policy of the nation, of the military or naval resources, of the public lands, or the finances. It was made a government monopoly in most European countries at a time when individual enterprise was inadequate to carry out undertakings on so great a scale as a system of post-offices extending over a whole kingdom, and was so used as to be a source of pecuniary profit and political power to monarchs. Introduced into America long before men had begun to question the policy of allowing the state to usurp so important a monopoly, it was handed down to us as one of the useful institutions of colonial times, and became under the direction of Benjamin Franklin, a department of the government in the very first year of the republic, and such it has ever since continued to be. The growth of the business of the department has been wonderful, and while there was a disposition at first to have the business put into the hands of private individuals, that sentiment soon grew to amount to nothing. Even in the early days of our republic there were those who imagined that the government wanted to run everything at a great loss to private individuals."

* * *

There is a movement under way to establish a national park in North Carolina. It is to include the Qualla Indian reservation, and a large portion of the Blue Ridge region. If the proposed scheme passes congress, the territory included will embrace from 150,000 to 200,000 acres of land. The promoters of this scheme argue that the South has no parks of national importance. They point to the Yellowstone national park in Wyoming and Mackinaw island, Mich., as instances where the North has been especially favored. It may not be generally known that Mackinaw island is a national park. Such is the case, however, and it is governed with laws similar to those operative in the Yellowstone park boundaries.

It is said that the Blue Ridge or the Great Smoky mountain range territory is the finest in the world for the establishment of a national park. The scenery is unexcelled and the natural advantages cannot be surpassed. The mountains, the forests and the rivers all combine to make this section of the South peculiarly adapted for park purposes. It is said that mineral streams are numerous in the mountain regions, the mountain peaks tower to a height of 6000 feet above sea level, and the air is soft, pure and invigorating.

The proposition will undoubtedly receive favor at the Indian office. The proposed scheme will embrace the Qualla Indian reservation, where a band of the Cherokee Indians have lived for a great many years. This is also calls to mind some ancient Indian history. Many years ago the government purchased all the land in North Carolina at that time owned by the Cherokee Indians. The Indians were sent north and scattered in different sections of the Northwestern states. There were several hundred Indians, however, who refused to move. The Indian department could not get their consent. The government owned the land, but to remove these Indians would have caused trouble. They were allowed to remain.

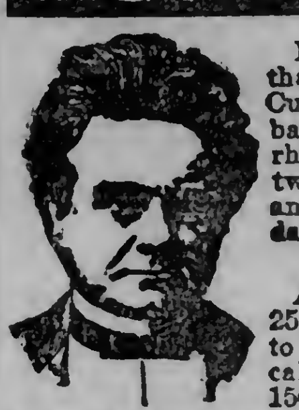
It is now proposed, if the park is established by congress, to use these Indians as guides. They know every foot of the land and will be valuable assistants. The Indian department will readily agree that this be done. The Indians themselves, it is said, have no objections to raise against the proposed scheme, but are ready to assist in any way they can, providing they will not have to forsake their old home. Senator Pritchard has charge of the proposed scheme and will introduce a bill in the senate having for its object the establishment of a national park in that section of North Carolina which includes the Blue Ridge mountains and the Qualla Indian reservation.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again writes D. H. Turner, of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

MUNYON'S



I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve lumbago, sciatica and all rheumatic pains in two or three hours, and cure in a few days.

MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c. a vial. Guide to Health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch st., Phila.

RHEUMATISM

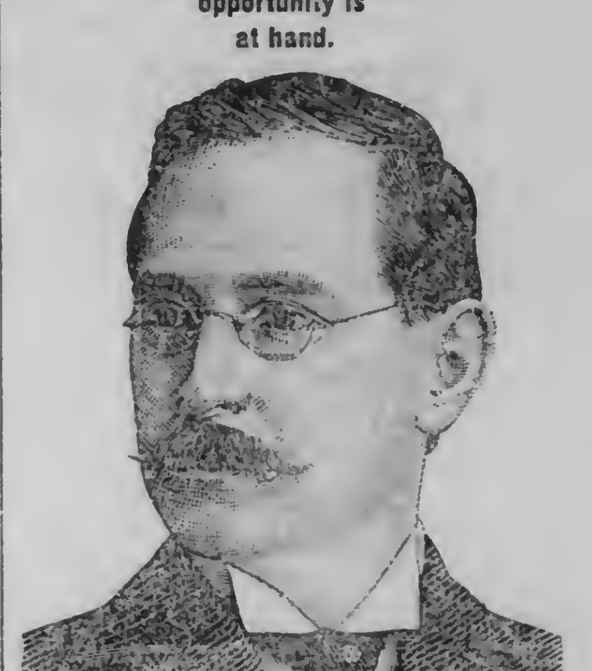
EVERYBODY SATISFIED

MANY PRAISING HIM.

DR. REA

SURGEON AND SPECIALIST OF NATIONAL REPUTATION.

Next Visit to Duluth, Spalding Hotel, Saturday, Jan. 27, from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m., returning every four weeks. Consult him while the opportunity is at hand.

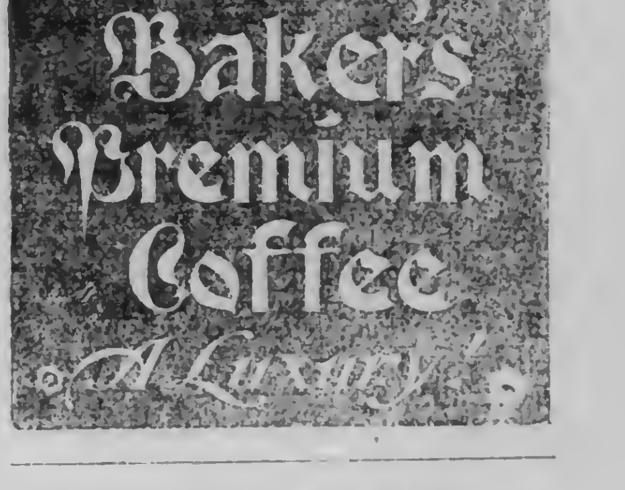


DR. REA is president of the Southern Medical Institute, Louisville, Ky., with established offices in some of the best cities of the United States. Incorporated under the state law in 1888.

All curable medical and surgical diseases, acute and chronic catarrh, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, liver and stomach treated and cured by modern methods. Dyspepsia, constipation rheumatism, chronic female diseases, neuralgia, sciatica, dizziness, nervousness, slow growth in children, and all wasting diseases in adults cured. Deformities, club feet, curvature of the spine, diseases of the brain, diabetes, paralysis, Bright's disease, heart diseases, eczema, varicocele and hydrocele properly treated. Cancers, tumors, wens, birthmarks, red nose and superfluous hair on the face or neck removed. Epilepsy or fits cured. Young, middle aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer from lost manhood, nervous debility, spermatorrhoea, seminal losses, sexual decay, failing memory, weak eyes, stunted development, lack of energy, impoverished blood, pimples, impediments to marriage; also blood and skin diseases, syphillis, eruptions, hair falling, bone pains, swellings, sore throat, ulcers, effects of mercury, kidney and bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, passing urine too often, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life. Both sexes treated confidentially and privately. Piles, fistula, fissure and rupture cured by our new methods.

Consultation and examination $1.

DR. REA & CO.



SHERIFF'S EXECUTION SALE.—

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of and under the seal of the district court of the state of Minnesota, in and for the Eleventh judicial district and county of St. Louis, on the 9th day of December, 1899, upon a judgment rendered and docketed in said court and county in an action therein wherein Charles Downer, trustee, successor to E. K. Baxter, trustee, was plaintiff and W. H. Seldon and Anna S. Seldon defendants in favor of said plaintiff and against said defendants, for the sum of fifteen hundred eighty-three and 95-100 dollars, which said execution has to me, as sheriff of said St. Louis County, been duly directed and delivered, I have levied upon and will sell at public auction, to the highest cash bidder, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county of St. Louis, on Monday, the 29th day of January, 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the right, title and interest that above named judgment debtors had in and to the real estate hereinafter described on the 10th day of May, 1899, that being the date of the rendition of said judgment, or that they may have acquired thereafter, the description of the property being as follows to-wit: Lot five (5), in block five (5), and lots one (1), two (2), four (4) and six (6), in block six (6), all in Wooster Division of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the register of deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota. All the above described land lying and being in St. Louis County, Minnesota.

Dated Duluth, Minn., December 12th, 1899.

WM. C. SARGENT,
Sheriff St. Louis County, Minn.
By V. A. DASH,
Deputy.

ALFORD & HUNT,
Attorneys for Judgment Creditor.
Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-14-21-28-1899-Jan-4-11-18-1900.

ORDER FOR HEARING ON CLAIMS—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis.—ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, January 2, 1900.

In the Matter of the Estate of Victor Bally, Deceased:

Letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased being this day granted unto Timothy Corbett, of said county,

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said estate be presented to this court, for examination and allowance, at the probate office in the court house in the city of Duluth in said county, on Monday, the 9th day of July, 1900, at ten o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that six months from the date hereof be allowed to creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented to said court, or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless, for cause shown, further time be allowed.

Ordered further, that notice of the time and place of the hearing and examination of said claims and demands shall be given by publishing this order forthwith once in each week, for three successive weeks prior to the day appointed for such examination, in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1900.

By the court.
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.
(Seal.)
Duluth Evening Herald—Jan-4-11-18—1900.

Silberstein & Bondy Co.

Steaming Hot Bouillon, Beef Tea, Tomato Soup

And light lunches are being served daily from 11 to 5:30 with our compliments. Armour's food supplies are used and their people are here to tell you about them. Temporarily arranged dining room—second floor. TAKE ELEVATOR.

Silberstein & Bondy Co.

I WANT TO SEE those people who want the very best DENTAL WORK at a very moderate price.

Rooms 5 and 6
Phoenix Block.
Telephone 755. Call 4.

D. H. DAY, Dentist.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio. 'Phone No. 9.

Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup. St.

Funeedany printing, see R. P. Co.

The Northwestern Benevolent society elected the following officers yesterday: L. G. Phelps, president; Peter Petersen, vice president, and V. D. Cliff, secretary. L. G. Phelps and V. D. Cliff were also elected directors, succeeding themselves.

The best results come from Saturday Herald want ads.

Beta council, No. 2, Modern Samaritans, will install officers tomorrow evening. The installation will take place at Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west. A first-class program has been arranged, with good speakers and refreshments.

John Mallman has filed a petition in bankruptcy, giving his liabilities at $5686.13 and his assets at $4000 in real estate.

Real estate ads are always in The Saturday Herald.

Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock Gen. C. C. Andrews will speak at the meeting of the Duluth Improvement association on the subpject of the Minnesota national park, which it is proposed to establish in the northern part of Minnesota.

At 8:30 o'clock last evening at the residence of Dr. S. P. Long, Miss Elizabeth Hallen and John Aherns were joined in marriage by Dr. Long. The parties were accompanied by Miss Catherin O'Meara and G. E. Brooke.

The Home department of the Twentieth Century club will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The subject for discussion will be "Training School for Domestics," and the meeting is open to all interested in the establishment of such an institution.

Marriage licenses have been issued to William McGregor and Margaret John, and to John Ahrens and Elizabeth Hallen, of St. Louis county, and to Harry J. Beagle, of Saginaw, Mich., and Bernhartine T. Early, of Dorchester, Wis.

Second sitizenship papers have been granted by the district court to John H. McFall, Bert Benson and J. Theodor Peterson.

Westminster circle of the Ladies' auxiliary of the First Presbyterian church will give a New England supper at the residence of Mrs. W. T. Bailey, of 1317 East First street, tomorrow evening.

Tickets for the illustrated stereopticon lecture on "Scotland and the Scotch" are now on sale at Chamberlain & Taylor's, 25 cents.

The Welcome lodge, No. 37 Ladies of the Maccabees, of the West End is making arrangements for a masquerade ball to be given in Columbia hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20. This will be one of the largest dances of the season and promises many decidedly unique and attractive features.

The following recent births have been reported to the health department: A son to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hanson, corner of Sixtieth avenue west and Grand avenue. A son to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Foss corner of Sixty-first avenue west and Grand avenue, and a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Nels Norman, of 500 Sixtieth avenue west.

"It's a Bonnie Warld."

Dr. Meldrum's lecture on "Scotland and Dr. Meldrum's lecture on "Scotland and the Scotch," at the First Presbyterian church, next Monday evening, will be about one of its most interesting portions and people. Tickets, 25 cents, on sale at Chamberlain & Taylor's.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. A. G. Kelly has gone to Virginia, Minn., for a week to visit friends.

Mrs. T. H. Wargin, of 115 East fourth street, is spending a few days with friends in Two Harbors.

T. R. Foley, of Aitkin, is at the St. Louis.

R. B. Jerrard, of Mountain Iron, was at the St. Louis last evening.

John McAlpine, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., is at the St. Louis.

J. G. MacPherson, of Saginaw, Mich., formerly of Duluth, is at the Spalding.

R. Scott, of Omaha, is at the Spalding.

H. E. Ives, of St. Hilaire, N. D., is at the Spalding.

John H. Davis, of Boston, is in the city, a guest at the Spalding.

W. K. Field, of St. Paul, was at the Spalding last evening.

W. O. Winston, the Minneapolis contractor, was in the city last evening.

Thomas Bardon, mayor of Ash'and, was at the Spalding yesterday.

C. A. Bennett, of Minneapolis, was at the Spalding yesterday.

Miss Martha Sampson, of Houghton, Mich., is visiting with her sister, Mrs. C. D. Hibbard, of 320 South Sixteenth avenue east.

A Trip to Scotland.

Is an expensive luxury, but the delightful lecture on "Scotland and the Scotch" is a treat that can be enjoyed without an ocean trip. Dr. Meldrum, of St. Paul, will lecture on this subject at the First Presbyterian church, next Monday evening. Tickets, 25 cents, at Chamberlain & Taylor's.

Take an Appeal.

The Duluth Terminal Railway company, the Minneapolis Trust company and the Central Trust company, of New York, have appealed to the supreme court from the order of the district court appointing commissioners in condemnation on the application of the Duluth Transfer Railway company to condemn property on Rice's Point for spurs leading to the new elevators on the lower end of the point.

NO NEWS FROM WRECK.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 18.—No additional facts in connection with the steamer wrecked in St. Mary's bay have been developed up to today.

ELEVATOR FATALITY.

New York, Jan. 18.—A freight elevator in a storage warehouse at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Nicholas avenue fell today, killing two persons and injuring three others.

WALLACE GETS A JOB.

Washington, Jan. 18.—William L. Wallace, of Chicago, was today appointed expert special agent for the census bureau, in charge of the collection of lumber manufacture statistics. Mr. Wallace was for some years connected with journals interested in lumber and was afterward in the employ of a lumber company in Louisiana.

Fine Picture Framing
is our specialty.
DECKER,
16 Second Avenue West.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

(Continued From Page 1.)

the consideration of the senate bill extending the scope of the twelfth census.

Mr. Russell (Conn.) said the opposition to the bill was confined to the house amendment to empower the director of the census to contract for printing outside the government pringting office. He suggested that the general debate be closed at 4 o'clock. This was agreed to and Mr. Hopkins' motion adopted.

Mr. Hopkins explained that the bill with the exception of the fourth section met the unanimous approval of the census committee. This section authorizes the director of the census to contract outside of the government printing office for printing the census reports.

Mr. Hopkins, in defending the section, said the public printer would be given as much of the printing as he could do. The rest could be done as well and cheaply outside. He assured the house that this work would be performed by union labor. In response to a question from Mr. Shattuck (Ohio) he said he would be willing to incorporate an amendment requiring that the work should be done by union labor.

Mr. Wheeler (Ky.) asked why, if government work was to be let to the lowest bidder, there should be any provision restricting it to firms employing union labor.

Mr. Hopkins replied that he would accept the amendment to show there was no hostility to union labor.

"Limiting this work to union offices," observed Mr. Sims (Tenn.), "is rank class legislation."

Mr. Babcock (Wis.) asked what there was to prevent a rat office, if it was the lowest bidder, from obtaining the work.

"There is not a rat office in America," retorted Mr. Hopkins, "which can do this work."

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

Resolutions From Minnesota Against the Bill Presented.

Washington, Jan. 18.—(Special to The Herald.)—Senator Nelson today presented the resolution of the Minnesota Agricultural society protesting against the passage of the bill to promote commerce and increase foreign trade and provide foreign auxiliary cruisers, transports and seamen for the government use when necessary. This is the Hanna-Payne ship subsidy bill, mainly designed to benefit the companies owning fast passenger vessels in the Atlantic.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

ST. CLOUD REFORMATORY.

Whittier Will Not Be Chosen to Succeed Houlton.

St. Paul, Jan. 18.—After two hours spent in executive session at the state capital yesterday, the state reformatory board agreed to select some other than F. A. Whittier for superintendent. The board adjourned to meet at St. Cloud Feb. 6, and in the meantime the members will look around for a suitable successor. The matter was discussed in the greatest privacy, and it was decided that whoever may be chosen would not have the open opposition of any member.

Governor Lind is understood to have favored the selection of Mr. Whittier, but did not urge his choice. It was stated that Mr. Houlton would not resign if Mr. Whittier was chosen, hence the compromise. One member suggested that Houlton's dislike for Whittier was purely personal, not political, as the former had charged. But the board was unable to solve the problem. The members did not relish Houlton's dictation of a successor. The names of Rufus A. Hoyt and John Hammes were presented as candidates.

Band tonight at Lime Kiln rink.

BEYOND EVIDENCE.

A party was being shown over the British museum. In one of the rooms the keeper pointed out a collection of antique vases which were recently dug up at Herculaneum, says Pearson's Weekly.

"Dug up, sir?" echoed one of the party.

"Yes, sir."

"What, out of the ground?"

"Undoubtedly."

"What, just as they now are?"

"Perhaps some little pains have been taken in cleaning them, but in all other respects they were found just as you see them."

The wise man turned to one of his companions and, with an incredulous shake of the head, whispered:

"He may see what he likes, but he shall never persuade me that they dug up ready-made pots out of the ground."

Smoke Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor, everywhere the favorite 10 cent cigar.

PORTO RICO CHANGES SHAPE.

One of the most curious results of the annexation of Porto Rico will be the alteration in the shape of the island as it is known to the world. The coast survey is now at work finding out what the real shape of Porto Rico is, and it has already learned enough to show that the old Spanish surveys are not only worthless, but that they give a positively false impression of the formation of the coast.

Porto Rico has always had a strangely regular shape on the maps. It has looked as if the sea, disgusted with the queer shapes assumed by islands, had determined to throw above its surface at least one island as even in contour as a cigar box, just to show that it could be done, says a Chicago Inter-Ocean correspondent.

The coast survey is beginning to find out that Porto Rico has irregularities, and considerable ones, like all other islands. At the eastern end, which the Spanish surveys make as sharp as the edge of a board, there is really a long northwestern slant into the ocean. This will make the island bigger than has been supposed, unless, as is quite probable, the coast survey has to gouge a big hole in the southwestern end of the island corresponding to the rise in the northwest.

Band tonight at Lime Kiln rink.

HOLDS IT INVALID

County Attorney Thinks General Forfeited Tax Law of 1899 Is Illegal.

HE WOULD IGNORE IT

Claims There Is Not Time to Give Notice of Tax Judgment.

When the forfeited tax sale was held last spring a large number of descriptions of property were not sold, but were bid in by the state. Last winter the state legislature passed a law providing for a general forfeited tax sale all over the state on terms somewhat similar to those of the sale held in this county. This sale is to be held following the regular delinquent sale in May, and auditors all over the state are preparing for it. In this county, however, an effort is to be made to disobey the law, on the advice of County Attorney Phelps that it is not good law. So that there will be no resale of the property offered at the forfeited sale in 1899, in all probability, unless the county board at its meeting Friday decides to obey the law and let its validity take care of itself.

The law provides that when the county auditor makes up his delinquent lists for the year 1898 he shall append to the list a further list of all taxes upon real estate which appear to have become delinquent in 1897 or prior years that have not been satisfied by payment, redemption or sale to actual purchasers. Such list must include all taxes not barred by the statute of limitations upon any real estate which may have been at any tax sale struck off to or declared to be forfeited to the state, whether such sale of forfeiture was valid or invalid; and it shall also contain a description of each parcel of land upon which such taxes shall not have been paid or satisfied, and opposite each description the name of the owner to whom assessed, if known, and if unknown it shall be so stated, and the amount of taxes, principal and interest due thereon shall be stated.

The law clearly applies to the property not sold at the forfeited tax sale, and there is no question raised but that it does so apply. But the point on which County Attorney Phelps hangs his claim that the law is invalid is in the provision that notice must be given to the owners sixty days prior to the sale. Judgment cannot be had, Mr. Phelps states, until March 17, and after that there is not sixty days in which to give the required notice. The law does not state, however, that notices must be sent after judgment, but that they should be sent sixty days prior to the sale. The lists might be made out now, it is claimed, and notice of the sale sent now, even though the county has not yet acquired judgment. It already has a judgment on the former forfeited tax sale.

Like last year's forfeited tax sale, this is absolute and final, and like it, an absolute title to the property is conveyed.

An important difference is that where in the former sale the minimum amount for which property could be sold was the amount of the state tax, or about 10 per cent of the whole, the minimum in this sale will be 50 per cent of the original taxes.

The matter is to be brought before the county board at its meeting tomorrow, when County Attorney Phelps is expected to submit a written opinion to the effect that the law is invalid on account of the discrepancy above mentioned. Some of the commissioners are in favor of offering for sale the most desirable property not sold last year, and leaving out the undesirable property.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

About 1857 a man by the name of Walker, who lived in Mansfield, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., bought a black mare in Canada. After having her a few years he sold her to a minister. After owning her for about fifteen months the minister emigrated to the West and shipped the mare and her colt at Buffalo on a vessel for Chicago with himself and family. The boat encountered a terrific gale soon after leaving Buffalo, and came near going to pieces. Everything that in any way was thought to relieve the danger was thrown overboard. Among the rest were the mare and colt, with a number of other horses, says a writer in the Buffalo "Horse World." The boat finally weathered the storm and arrived safely at Chicago, and the minister wrote Mr. Walker of his sorrow because of the necessity of throwing the horses overboard.

Soon after this Mr. Walker received a letter from the man of whom he had bought the mare in Canada, saying he was thunderstruck one morning to find the black mare, with a fine colt by her side, standing by the old barn door. How she got there was the puzzle. Had Mr. Walker sold her to some one in Canada, or how was it that she came back home?

Finally, the thing was explained. The boat happened to be somewhere near where the mare was raised, and when she was thrown overboard she must by some sense have found out she was near her old home, started that way and was followed by her colt. The man said he would never let her again be taken from the farm if he could help it, but was willing to pay for her.

HOW WAR NEWS COMES.

Few people realize the many twistings and turnings whereby London is getting its war news. The route is tortuous, and the only wonder is that the interruptions are not more frequent. Starting at Cape Town each cable message is sent to Delagoa Bay, thence to Mozambique, to Zanzibar, to Aden. There it is repeated to Suez, a distance of over 1400 miles. From Suez it is repeated 143 miles to Alexandria, where it is repeated again, this time under the Mediterranean, 925 miles to Malta. From Malta it goes to Gibraltar, and thence to Lisbon, the great cable center, 383 miles. At this point it plunges under the Atlantic 890 miles to Penzance, and so on to London.

In ordinary telegraphy automatic instruments take a message arriving on one wire and send it off on another, as in telegraphing from New York to San Francisco, and this saves time and the operator, but no such arrangement has been invented for the cable. Consequently, when a message must be repeated from cable to telegraph line, the "human relay" plan is used. By this the operator translates the zig-zag lines of the former's syphon pen on the moving tape, not by first writing them down, but directly on to the land wire, his fingers resting on its "key." Thus, a long distance message from Bombay, for instance, traveling twenty words a minute, is partially written down in Penzance before the whole of it has left Bombay.

To really enjoy a 10-cent cigar, smoke "Chancellor," Winecke & Doerr's leader.

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

Cures Drunken Son

Remarkable Success of a Remedy Which a Woman Used Secretly and Saved Her Son from Destruction.

Is Given in Tea, Coffee or Food and Cures the Worst Drunkard Without His Knowing the Reason.

Every woman in this broad land is given an inspiration in the words of Mrs. Howard Tarleton, whose address is Box 646, Lebannon, Ohio, that must result in the greatest temperance crusade ever started. She cured her son of drunkenness after he had become a sot, a common loafer and now he is a reformed upright citizen, rejoicing with his mother in the wonderful result and the marvelous remedy that brought about this grand change in his life.

"Yes, I cured my son of drunkenness," said Mrs. Tarleton, when interviewed about it. "Although I am his mother and proud of him, I must say he was a wayward man for a good many years. He was what the newspapers call a bum, or a saloon loafer, drunk all the time, and yet he was good to me. I managed to scrape along but it was a dreadful struggle and never a night did I sleep until I saw him safely in bed. He rarely came home till near day-light and how he ever stood it all these years I don't know. What cured him was a remedy called Golden Specific, a powder to be mixed with coffee or food or anything liquid. I gave it to him secretly. I saw an article in some newspaper about this remedy and it seemed to be just the thing. I thought of it day and night for quite a while and then concluded to try it, come what might. You know the rest of the story. It was only a few days when he said: 'Mother I have resolved to stop drinking.' He put his arms around me, kissed me passionately, and with tears rolling down his cheeks begged me to forgive him for all the misery he had caused me. And he did stop. That remedy had done its work and if there ever was a message straight from heaven it was that article in the newspaper, which told me to use Golden Specific." This remedy is the discovery of Dr. J. W. Haines, 1438 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio, and he sends to every woman who writes him, a free trial package of Golden Specific so she can try it for husband, son or brother, and thus save him from a life that must eventually prove his complete ruin. Do not fail to write at once for this free trial package.

MRS. HOWARD TARLETON.

LIVE STOCK CONVENTION.

Discusses Question of Leasing Public Lands For Grazing.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 18.—The convention of the National Live Stock association began its third session by consideration of a resolution that all public lands adapted to grazing purpose be subject to lease by stockmen who are citizens. This was discussed until adjournment last night. The prospects are it will receive the endorsement of the convention, but not without strong opposition. Thus far, this has proved to be the most vital subject considered.

Col. Hobb, of New York, will be appointed by the executive committee United States commissioner to the Paris exposition in the interest of the dead meat industry.

Speeches were made today by Col. Edmondson, of Missouri; Mortimer Levering, of the American Shropshire association, of Indiana, and others.

FLAATEN'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA, Assisted by MR. CYRIL TYLER,
AT THE ARMORY,
Sunday, Jan. 21st, 3 p. m.
Admission, 25 Cents.

SWELL TRAIN OF THE CZAR.

Entirely of Russian Construction and a Superb Affair.

The imperial train in which the czar and czarina usually travel is wholly of Russian workmanship, having been made in the Alexander works, at St. Petersburg. It consists of eleven carriages, painted blue and gold, says the London Standard. They are connected by corridors and provided with every luxury. Behind the luggage wagons there are, first, the kitchen, containing a splendid French stove and two large fixed samovars. Then comes the pantry, with all its appendages, to which is attached a second-class carriage for the kitchen servants. The dining room, a whole carriage, is furnished with a large table in the center, and small tables along the sides, the walls being paneled with red beechwood inset with huge mirrors. The chairs are upholstered with brown Russia leather. Another carriage serves as the reception room, the walls being ornamented with the stamped leather in beechwood frames. The seats are salmon-colored, with white stripes in Louis XV style. The reception room also contains five small and beautifully inlaid tables and three hanging candelabra. The czarina's carriage is light blue, with padded walls, and contains her majesty's writing table and an enormous mirror, and is decorated with beautiful creeping plants, of which the czarina is particularly fond. Next to the czarina's room, and in the same carriage, is the imperial nursery, while the whole of the adjoining carriage is also devoted to the children and their wants. Here are their low cradle beds.

A special coupe is reserved for the governesses and nurses. The czar's apartments consist of two rooms, his study and a dressing room. The study is fitted with brown Russia leather, and the study table is ornamented with fine bronzes. The next two carriages are reserved for the suite. In them travel Baron Fredericks, Gen. Pless, Princess Orbeliani and the court marshal. Each coupe is lined with brown leather, and contains a red beechwood chair, a writing table with bronze fittings and a washhand table. The electric light can be switched on at will. The floor is carpeted, and the double window hung with elegant curtains. The last carriage is reserved for the railway official. Here the speed of the train is regulated. All the carriages are connected by telephone. The lighting, ventilation and heating are carefully attended to. More than 300 lamps are supplied by the electric battery on the train. On the train being transferred from the Russian to the German railway, the gauge of which is smaller, the axles are changed. The train runs quite noiselessly, even when going at the highest speed.

When dizzy or drowsy take Beecham's pills

BIG STAKES.

The Games That Are Played By Wealthy Western Cattlemen.

Some of the Notable Games, Including Those of Senator Wolcott's.

"Stories of fabulous gambling at Long Branch are current again," remarked Edgar Gibbs Murphy, says the New York Telegraph.

"By all accounts the wagers this season are as large as ever before.

"In fact it has become the custom to remove the limit or place it, as the saying goes, 'as high as the blue sky.'

"All of which reminds me of some sensational plays of other days. Do you remember the assault made against Phil Daly's bank by 'Eole' Pearsall, Carle Davis and Barney Michaels, after a day's tremendous winning at the races? The play cost them in the total of $60,000.

"A rather tall man from the West with a heavy blonde mustache had watched the game and noted the way the bank steadily won. He pushed the big white sombrero he wore back from his forehead and muttered to himself: 'That break of luck can't keep us. This must be my chance,' and he dived down into an inside waistcoat pocket and produced a large roll of bills. Skimming off the outside one, which was a $1000-bill, he asked for 20 checks and promptly put them on the ace. The third turn exposed the ace remaining in the box and the 20 checks were stacked up in the dealer's rack.

"Four times did the player take the outside bill from his roll, and in each case it was $1000. Each time the ace lost. The fifth bet was luckier being placed between the ace and the king, and it won.

"A thousand dollars' worth of checks were stacked up alongside it, and the Western man's face did not change. The dealer looked up inquiringly, but the better made no sign, and the chips remained where they were. The second turn after that produced a winning ace, and there were now $4000 reposing between the ace and the king. Still the player did not stir.

"'Excuse me, sir,' said the gray-haired dealer, leaning across the table; 'that bet exceeds the limit.'

"'Send for the manager, then,' said the Westerner.

"Short confab was held with Ed Marks, who represents Phil Daly, the result of which was that the limit was removed. The cards fell from the box rapidly, and in ten seconds another king had turned up, making the pile represent $8000. The better pushed half the checks about two inches, landing them between the queen and the deuce and rested his head on his hands. The deuce won. This run of luck, which kept up twenty minutes, made the Western man's winnings exactly $26,000, and he sauntered back to an easy chair in the corner. Soon after he arose and slowly walked down Ocean avenue to the Howland, where he was stopping. The register proved him to be Charles F. Parsons, and it was discovered that he was an ex-sheriff of Bent county, Colorado. Mr. Parsons is a Missourian by birth, and was made sheriff on account of his integrity and iron nerve. He owns a large herd of cattle on the Arkansas river, and married a daughter of Stephen Jones, of Los Animas, Col. With his wife his father-in-law gave him a herd of cattle numbering 5000, so that young Mrs. Parsons could occasionally have beefsteak for dinner. Parsons had been in Long Branch only twenty-four hours when he made his winning, and left twenty-four hours later.

"Another big winning is credited to Peter De Lacy, the poolroom man who had the Monmouth Park bookmakers arrested on the opening day of the track. John Daly's was the scene of this game, and DeLacy, after one of Mr. Daly's exquisite dinners, sauntered into the octagonal saloon where the faro and roulette tables stand.

"He took his seat at the faro layout first and proceeded to lose between $7000 and $8000 rapidly. He didn't say anything, for that would be a direct violation of the etiquette upheld by the knights of the green cloth.

"He simply changed his base of operations to the roulette wheel, where he stood a moment and watched the little ball buzzing about the inumerable narrow cells, from which it tried to escape. Something attracted his attention, and, sitting down, he produced his roll.

"The luck that followed his first bet, which was a losing one, was remarkable. Numbers seemed to come at the simple placing his money on them, and when he arose John Daly went to his safe and counted out $10,000 in bills, which De Lacy took in exchange for the pile of ivory checks that he had accumulated.

"One night Senator Wolcott, of Colorado between 10 o'clock and midnight, won within a hundred of $22,000 from Phil Daly, and cashed in his checks intending to go to his hotel. He went to John Daly's clubhouse instead, and lost every dollar before daylight. Then he made another plunge at the Pennsylvania Club with $1600 that he had borrowed, and after that was gone took the morning train to the city, having only his return ticket left. The Wolcott incident is well known, but it is not known that he was accompanied by a wealthy cattle drover from the same state, who had a half interest in his game, and who turned up at the Branch a few nights afterward seeking revenge.

"Ten thousand was swept into the little drawer under the table before two hours had passed, and the cattleman turned from the board with the request that Mr. Daly toss a coin ten times for $100 each time. He declined to do it, but offered to turn a card, odd or even, for $250. The cattleman raised the bet to $500, lost it, and departed in silence.

"Woerishoffer, the great bear operator in Wall street, was a most desperate antagonist against the bank. One night, being unable to sleep, he went over to Phil Daly's house.

"The game was on, and Woerishoffer joined in it. Half a dozen other players were around the table, and few checks under $50 apiece were to be seen. The Wall street bear was in bad luck, and toward 4 o'clock concluded to stop.

"'Let me have a check to fill out for you, Phil,' he said, as he threw down the last remnant of ten $1000 stocks.

"'All right,' was the reply. 'But wait and take a bite to eat and a small bottle.'

"'I don't mind if I do take a sandwich,' repoined Woerishoffer. 'Tell the boy to hurry, though. I'll lose the rest of these chips while he's gone, and then I'm off for home.'

"The boy disappeared in the restaurant for the sandwich and Woerishoffer threw the few hundred dollars he had left at random on the board, with no expectation of winning. Just here the tide changed for him, however, for instead of losing his checks they doubled and trebled in amount. Ten minutes passed before the waiter returned with the sandwich and wine, but in that time Woerishoffer had won back more than $1000 of his losses and was too busy at the game to notice the dusky attendant. The latter stood there holding the sandwich and wine for half and hour, during which the player not only made good his losses, but put $6000 to his credit. Then he ate his luncheon, cashed in his checks and left, to snatch a few hours' sleep before the morning train brought him up to town to watch a bigger game. It was the dearest meal the Pennsylvania club ever served.

"One of the most sensational games I ever heard of was the one which ended when John Morrissey picked up the layout and threw it to the other end of the room, with the remark that all one needed to make hogs of certain people was to get the bristles. He had lost $135,000 to Ben Wood that night, and, as you can imagine, he was in no amiable frame of mind. The game was played in Morrissey's house on West Twenty-fourth street. It certainly was a battle between giants, for Ben Wood in those days was more feared than all other players on the outside put together. When he was in the humor he would never quit until he had broken the bank or exhausted himself. He not only broke Morrissey and all his partners that night, but he also won three of their houses, including the one in which they played. Both men were too gamy to cry enough, though it took their last penny, and I guess Wood would have taken in more had he not made a remark which so angered Morrissey that he flung the layout clear through a costly mirror at the back of the room."

"Hyomei."

A Positive Cure for all Diseases of the Air Passages and Lungs.

Reports from Thirty-Seven Hundred Physicians and Eight Thousand Test Cases.

Show the Miraculous Power of This New Germicide in the Treatment of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever and Consumption

There is no longer any doubt in the mind of the medical profession as to the virtues of "Hyomei," in the treatment of diseases of the air passages and lungs. Within eighteen months this new germ destroyer has been more thoroughly tested than any preparation known, and the results have been such as to astound the whole medical world.

Reports coming in daily from all parts of the country show the wonderful power of the new antiseptic when used in the treatment of diseases of the Nasal Passages, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs—every mail bringing testimony from well-known people who have been cured. Medical men acknowledge its superiority over all other methods and claim that it is the FIRST AND ONLY RATIONAL METHOD EVER KNOWN.

The air passages being so constructed by nature as to prevent the entrance of anything but dry air into the bronchial tubes and lungs. "HYOMEI" CURES BY INHALATION. Liquids, sprays, douches and atomizers are NOT USED. It is nature's own remedy carried to all parts of the head, throat and lungs by the air you breathe; it can be taken at all times and in any place. There is no danger of injuring the hearing or destroying the senses of taste and smell. YOUR MONEY IS REFUNDED IF IT FAILS TO CURE.

"Hyomei" Inhaler Outfit, $1.00. Extra bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "Hyomei" Balm, a wonderful healer, 25c. Can be obtained of your druggist, AT OFFICE OR BY MAIL. Send for five days' treatment free.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
ITHACA, NEW YORK.

"One-Quarter Off Price"

At the Columbia is Often Better Than Others' "Half Price."

For people who understand to read between the lines some of these great big half price announcements are less sublime than the writer would have them believe; they are simply ridiculous. "The lady doth quote too much" and believers are as scarce as warships on Lake Superior.

OUR JANUARY REDUCTION SALE

Is now in progress and will continue until next Saturday night. With a few exceptions, it does not touch any goods except those affected by the mild weather.

Right here we might give a pointer to our friends—Next winter garments will cost you 25 per cent more than our present regular prices. You can take this pointer for an advertising bluff if you wish, but we are sure if you do, we'll see a man next winter who is sorry that he did not take our hint.

¼ Off on Men's Overcoats
All Overcoats—not only odds and ends.

¼ Off on Men's Ulsters
All Ulsters—not only odds and ends.

¼ Off on Boys' and Children's Overcoats
All Boys' Overcoats—not only odds and ends.

¼ Off on Boys' and Children's Reefers
All Reefers—not only odds and ends.

Nothing reserved in any of these departments, but the great offer will stop on Saturday night.

½ Off on Broken Lines of Underwear
Here too you'd save a good deal by purchasing your next winter's needs.

Manhattan Shirts at 98c
Every good dresser knows what a remarkable offer this is.

Odd Men's Suits
Former $10 and $20 values
$5.00
Mostly small sizes.

Odd Boys' Suits
and Overcoats
$1.00
worth up to $6.

These last two bargains must be picked from the display in our windows.

Don't Overlook: ***THIS SALE IS FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.***

The Columbia,
WEST SUPERIOR.

COLLAPSE FROM FRIGHT.

Tony Giovino, who has been in this country only a few months, was engaged to one of his fellow countrymen in the North End, the other day, to assist him in handling some bananas that had just come from the steamer and were being prepared for the ripening chamber, says a Boston correspondent of the New York Sun.

On account of Tony's greenness, his employer and some of the other workmen cautioned him to look out for all insects that he discovered on the fruit, as often spiders of a dangerous species had been found in the clusters of fruit. Particular emphasis was laid upon the fatal result that came from the bite of the tarantula.

Tony listened with some misgivings to the warnings and when he brushed the straw from the bunches of partly yellow fruit kept his eye out for any of the insects. He worked away for some time, when suddenly he gave a yell that caused all his companions to jump with alarm. Tony dropped to the floor, writhing and screaming that a tarantula had bitten him on the leg and he begged some one to kill the creature that was crawling up his trousers. One of the other Italians quickly obtained a small piece of flat board, and when Tony lay still long enough, brought it down with a resounding whack on the spot of the trousers under which the supposed tarantula was supposed to be. This treatment did not seem to stop the biting of the insect, in fact it seemed to increase the pain and it was decided to hurry Tony to the hospital for treatment. As the injured man was dripping with perspiration at every pore owing to his fright, a coat was grabbed from a hook on the wall, but when Tony tried to get into it, it was found that it was several sizes too small and he believed that his body had already commenced to swell from the effects of the poisonous bite.

The coat incident made the Italian believe he was really doomed, and as he had lost all his strength a carriage conveyed him to the hospital almost in a state of collapse. On his arrival, the physicians stripped off the man's clothing and soon found that the cause of all the fright was nothing but a piece of cactus that had worked up beneath the clothing and had pricked the skin in several places. When relieved of the torture Tony quickly recovered his strength and walked out of the hospital muttering to his companions in disgust at the trick that cost him his reputation for bravery among his countrymen.

A remedy for Nasal Catarrh which is drying and exciting to the diseased membrane should not be used. What is needed is that which is cleansing, soothing, protecting and healing. Such a remedy is Ely's Cream Balm. Price 50 cents, at druggists, or it will be mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. The Balm, when placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. A cold in the head vanishes quickly.

POSING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

While posing as a model for Sir John Millais, Miss Siddal had a trying experience. In order that the artist might get the proper set of the garments in water, and the right atmosphere and aqueous effects, she had to lie in a large bath filled with water, which was kept at an even temperature by lamps placed beneath, it is recounted in the "Life of Sir John Everett Millais." One day, just as the picture was nearly finished, the lamps went out unnoticed by the artist, who was so intensely absorbed in his work that he thought of nothing else, and the poor lady was kept floating in the cold water until she was nearly benumbed.

She herself never complained of this, but the result was that she contracted a severe cold, and her father (an auctioneer at Oxford) wrote to Millais threatening him with an action of £50 damages for his carelessness. Millais paid the doctor's bill, and Miss Siddal, quickly recovering, was none the worse for her cold bath.

Seek not to steal the other fellow's light,
Rather put on steam and make your own,
Do whatever you do with all your might,
By taking Rocky Mountain Tea at night.
Ask your druggist.

Queen & Crescent route, twenty-four hours Cincinnati to Florida, fifty-four hours to Havana.

FOR PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING, "SEE US FIRST."
H. A. HALL & CO.
DECORATORS.
Telephone 534. 16 East Superior St.

$1300 will buy a seven-room house and lot at Lakeside.
LITTLE & NOLTE.

Advertise Your Real Estate For Sale And Houses, Rooms and Flats for Rent in The Saturday Herald.

HOME OF SNOW KING

Upper Peninsula of Michigan Banner Place For Winter Weather.

HIGH IN SNOW FALL

But the Temperature Has Not Been Excessively Low So Far.

Marquette, Mich., Jan. 18.—So far old winter has not been the kind to make the coal man's face put on that broad and placid smile it habitually wears in cartoons, but of such winter as the United States can boast this season the upper peninsula has had its full share, says the Mining Journal. With the exception of some parts of New York and some New England states it has, most of the time, been the only locality where winter could be said to exist in its traditional form, with lots of snow.

These facts are pictorially and statistically set forth by the charts which are issued every week during the winter season by the United States weather bureau. From Dec. 5, the date of the first issue for the current season, down to the present time, the upper peninsula has been continually in that part of the map which is covered by red lines to indicate snow. At times the Lake Superior region and Northern New England have been almost alone in the enjoyment of this distinction.

The reports of snow depths, which are made weekly from all parts of the United States, show that the upper peninsula leads all other sections in the fall of the beautiful, the maximum fall within its limits week by week averaging higher than the maximum fall for the same periods as reported from all other stations.

On Dec. 5, the date of the first report, Calumet had snow ten inches on the level. This was the greatest depth reported anywhere in the country that week, its nearest competitors being Beaver and Malone, both places in New York, with six inches each. The week following there was a great lessening in the quantity of snow everywhere, and Kalispel, Mont., took the lead with seven inches. A trace was the most that was reported from any station in the upper peninsula.

Dec. 19, the third week, Marquette led the United States with eighteen inches, Medford, Wis., led all points outside of the peninsula, reporting 16 inches on the level. The weeks of Dec. 26 and Jan. 2, Marquette continued to hold its lead in the Lake Superior country, but was each week beaten by points outside. The first week Mancelona, in the lower peninsula of this state, reported 18 inches against Marquette's 12; and the last week Watertown, N. Y., made the season's record, reporting 41 inches against Marquette's 15. New York continued to hold the palm on Jan. 9, which was the last date on which a chart was issued. Thomaston led in the upper peninsula that week with 15 inches, but Jamestown and Westfield, both in New York, reported 20.

The records show that Marquette has averaged higher in snow fall than any other reporting station in the upper peninsula this season. This is a change from the usual condition of affairs, as it has been some years since this has been true. Since Marquette could previously lay claim to the distinction, the point of greatest snowfall has been for several years each at the Soo, Wetmore and in the copper country. The point of greatest fall seems to be somewhat uncertain and often varies from year to year, though the other claimants to the distinction have each held it for several seasons consecutively.

For ice the upper peninsula has not been in it with other sections of the country, and it was only two weeks ago that any station reported ice in either rivers or harbors.

So far this winter considerably more snow has fallen at Marquette than did a year ago, but the cold has not been nearly as severe. The lowest temperature experienced here this season was 3 degrees below zero, on the first day of January. A year ago from the first to the ninth of January there was almost steady zero weather, and on two days the mercury went down to 9 below. The long cold snap of the winter began on Jan. 27 and lasted till Feb. 11, the minimum temperature, 23 degrees below, being reached Feb. 2.

MONETARY LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Is to Meet With the Fusion National Convention.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 18.—The executive committee of the Monetary league has decided to hold a national convention at the same time and in the same city as the Democratic, Silver Republican and Populist national conventions. The object of the league is to write the financial plank of the Democratic national platform.

The following national executive league committee is announced by Judge A. W. Rucker: Judge Moses Hallett, Governor C. S. Thomas, Justice L. M. Goddard, T. M. Patterson, Judge C. I. Thomson, Senator Oscar Reuter, Thomas Tonge, George G. Merrick, Mayor H. V. Johnson, J. N. Stephens, all of Denver; Governor W. A. Poynter, of Nebraska; Governor J. H. Hogg, of Texas; W. C. Hall, of Salt Lake; Frank P. Drennam, of Illinois; John C. Stallcup, of Tacoma, and A. W. Rucker.

The officers are: Judge Rucker, president; H. V. Johnson, treasurer, and J. N. Stephens, secretary.

President Rucker is in correspondence with friends of the cause in this country and England, and he believes, from the letters arriving from England, that the Boer war will be the solution of the silver question. He believes that on account of the scarcity of circulating medium, Great Britain will be obliged, by the overwhelming sentiment of public opinion, to reopen the mints of India to the free coinage of silver.

Cafe, observation and parlor cars on Queen & Crescent route, Florida and New Orleans limited.

For Dyspepsia.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the stomach, assists digestion, relieves distress and the feeling of exhaustion and dizziness.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD's on wrapper.

CROSS THE TUGELA

(Continued From Page 1.)

inch of cover, the Boers then gradually reached the crest of the heights. Here a body of light horse was posted, but they were forced to retire before the advance of the Free Staters, there being no breastworks for defense on the western shoulder of the hill. With little to impede their progress the enemy soon came to an emplacement, where they surprised working parties of the Gordon Highlanders and the Sixtieth rifles.

"Lieut. Digby Jones, of the Royal Engineers, gathered a handful of men and attempted to hold the position, but the numbers were against him and after a stubborn resistance he was driven back and the enemy got possession of the summit. Even then the Free Staters were afraid to venture far or to face the heavy fire from the Sangar. Here it was that Lieut. McNaughton and thirty of the Gordons were captured, although not until every man among them was injured.

"At 5 o'clock Col. Edwards with two squadrons of light horse arrived upon the scene and the Twenty-first battery of the Royal field artillery, under Maj. Blewitt, came into action, preventing the storming party from being reinforced from the Boer camp.

"At the same time the Eighteenth Hussars and the Fifteenth Lancers checked the movement from the spruit on our right flank. Nevertheless our position at this point became critical. Our men had retired for cover under the northern slope, while the enemy had made their way into the valley dividing them from the hill.

"The enemy were already making good their footing they had secured in the emplacement, when Maj. Walnut, calling the Gordons together, charged in and drove them back. Having thus cleared the ground, he joined Lieut. Digby Jones in a newly prepared emplacement on the western shoulder.

"A pause ensued for a time, but the Boers were not yet finally beaten. Taking advantage of the storm now raging, they essayed to capture the position by another rush. Three of their leaders reached the parapet, but were shot down by Lieut. Digby Jones and Maj. Walnut, the latter of whom also fell.

"The renewed check effectually discouraged the assailants, and the deadly duel was now practically at an end. Nevertheless small parties of the braver spirits kept up a murderous fire on our men from behind the rocks."

The moment had evidently arrived to strike the final blow, and Col. Park quickly issued the necessary orders. Three companies of Devonshires, led by Capt. Lefone, Lieut. Field and Lieut. Masterson, made a brilliant charge across the open under a terrific fire and fairly hurled the enemy down the hill at the point of the bayonet. In the course of the struggle Capt. Lafone and Lieut. Field were killed.

This was a fitting close to a struggle that had lasted sixteen hours, during which every rifle and gun had been brought to bear. Our position was now secure. The attacks on the north and east had also been repulsed, and the grand assault had failed all along the line.

The Boers lost heavily. They admit the engagement was the most severe blow their arms had sustained since the opening of the campaign. They were confident of their ability to capture the town, and had called upon reinforcements from Colenso to assist at the expected victory. Our losses were considerable.

Early in the morning the earl of Ava was mortally wounded while accompany Ian Hamilton to the scene of action.

The garrison can now await the coming of relief with renewed confidence.

SUIT AGAINST A TRUST.

Independent Dealer Sues Washington Shingle Combine for Damages.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 18.—S. A. Gibbs, of Tacoma, a prominent shingle dealer, has brought suit in the United States court against the Washington Red Cedar Shingle Manufacturers' association for damages in the sum of $51,600 for a violation of the act of congress in relation to trusts.

Gibbs alleges the association controls nearly all the shingle mills in the state and is able to fix and regulate prices and restrain the manufacture of the same and the members refused to sell to him at a fair price, whereby he was greatly damaged. He also alleges the central committee sent out a circular derogatory to his business standing.

OBJECT TO EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mines of West Kootenai Ask For Its Repeal.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 18.—A petition has been presented to the legislature from all the leading mines of West Kootenai, representing fifty millions capital, seeking the repeal of the 8-hour law and declaring it had been prematurely and improperly introduced and had excluded capital and deprived mine owners of working at a profit. Its constitutionality is challenged and the declaration is made that unless it is repealed or amended in its primary particulars it will be necessary to close the mines or cut the wages in proportion to the time reduction.

ONTARIO IN GOOD SHAPE.

Province Starts the Year With a Handsome Balance.

Toronto Ont., Jan. 18.—Hon. George W. Ross, premier and treasurer of Ontario, has issued his statement for the financial year. It shows that the actual financial standing of the province on Jan. 13, 1900, was: On special deposit, bearing interest, $440,000; on current account, $104,000; semi-annual subsidy from the Dominion, $120,000; receipts from crown lands and lumber sales, $355,000; total, $1,319,000.

The province starts the year, therefore, with over $1,500,000 to its credit, of which, about $800,000 were the accumulated savings of the last two years.

WARSHIP ASHORE.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—The Russian ironclad Poltava is dangerously ashore near Libau, on the Baltic. The Poltava was built at St. Petersburg in 1894. She is 367 feet 6 inches long, and 69 feet wide, and has a depth of 26 feet. Her indicated horse-power is 11,255. Her armament consists of four 12-inch guns, 12 9-inch quick-fire guns and 34 smaller guns. She also has six torpedo tubes. The cost of her construction was $5,490,000.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Milwaukee, Jan. 18.—Harry D. Quinn, president of the American Baseball association, left today for New York to make arrangements for the calling of a meeting of representatives of the different clubs which will make up the circuit. On the best of authority it can be stated that the circuit will be made up as follows: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Providence, in the East; and Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit, in the West.

FUTURE MAN.

Prophecies About His Brain, Body and Environment by Scientific Experts.

There Will Be No Savages Nor Blondes In Those Days.

Here are some of the most remarkable prophecies ever ventured by men of science. To learned savants in our various scientific institutions I have, says a writer in the Providence Journal, lately addressed this question: "Looking as far into the future as your mind's eye can see, what changes are likely to occur to our brains, bodies and environments?"

"Man of the distant future," says Professor Otis Mason, "will occupy a belt near the equator. The earth is cooling, and as a result the Eskimo must leave the polar regions. Later, the Yankee must quit New England. All savage peoples will be eliminated from the earth. The entire human race will be brunette. The blonde people were once brunettes and became as they are through some process of interbreeding. The convulsions of the brain will be larger and will admit a much greater blood flow to carry on the commerce of the mind. Man will be stronger physically. His hands and feet will be much smaller. Labor saving machinery will reduce physical labor, but an increase of athletics will make the race stronger. Disappearance of small printing type will leave the eyes much stronger. The ear can never take the place of the eye until some other heavenly body can be substituted for the sun. The hat will vanish and the hair will improve.

"The home of this age will be a great communal dwelling, where all people of the same kinship will live under the same roof—children, parents, grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins. Rapid transit will eliminate skyscrapers, increased artificialization of life will render co-operation more necessary. Separate establishments, such as the corner grocery, will be considered absurdities of bygone days, as will also the keeping of servants. Chemically pure drinking water will free the cells of the body from mineral matter and permit man to live to the age of Methuselah. Compressed foods will never come into use. If they should the stomach would atrophy. The death of an infant will be an exception, whereas today one-half of the human race never mature. The deadly microbe will suffer the fate of such dangerous animal pests as have already been made extinct. People who spread disease will be considered as enemies of mankind—punishable by severe penalties. Dress will be more perfectly adapted to comfort, health, longevity, and beauty. It will be deprived of ornamentation, and women and men will never dress alike."

Dr. Theodore N. Gill, the eminent biologist of the Smithsonian, said that the wisdom teeth would disappear, as would possibly the vermiform appendix and the little toe. "Man himself," said he, "is a striking evidence of the fact that he was not specially created. He is not only like the ape, but bears the impress of many inferior stocks. The appendix, for instance, was inherited from ancestors to whom it was important, and came to us through the apes from primitive forms, somewhat like marsupials. It may disappear to a slight extent. The gray matter of the brain may increase somewhat in bulk, but cerebration is not dependent upon size of brain. Some of the most intellectual have small brains. It is possible that the little toe will disappear, but doubtful. It has its use in giving greater basis to the foot. I doubt whether there will be an increase in stature, especially since in the future intellectuality will become more and more predominant over brute force. Hygienic and sanitary progress will have an appreciable effect upon the average length of human life, but longevity dependent upon improved physical conditions cannot be anticipated. I doubt if the hair will decrease. The more civilized have a thicker growth upon their faces than the lower orders of men. Undoubtedly there will be many changes which cannot be foretold."

"In the first place every man will be white," said Professor W. J. McGee, the noted ethnologist, in reply to the question. "His average height and weight will be decidedly greater. His head will be larger, absolutely and relatively. His hands, and brain will be better co-ordinated, and, therefore, he will be a better mechanician. His vision will be stronger, his sense of smell more acute, and his hearing and sense of taste more delicate. On the whole, the man of the future will be stronger in relation to stature and weight. He will live under a universal, republican government, but it is doubtful whether any one administrative head will be required. Disputes between individuals, corporations, or states will be settled by courts of various magnitude. There will be a universal language—a composite of all present tongues, but, like the English, a language of vocables and syntax. Written and spoken language will be more similar. Phonetic spelling will effect great economy in both printing and writing. The typewriter will be in universal use because quicker and better for the eyes than the old methods.

"Fish will be relatively more important as food. Oceans and lakes will be the main source of food supply. Land will be almost entirely occupied for dwelling and for horticulture and intensive agriculture. Need of clothing will diminish. Control of temperature will be met by other than our present retail methods. There will be no serious exposure to cold. In winter men will travel in well-heated vehicles carrying them from one warm building to another. Ozone will be sold at drug stores and will be applied to kill bacilli as soon as they appear. The earth will be an endless succession of suburbs. Cities will meanwhile grow less and less dense. The street block or row will be no more. The home will be more individual, each family occupying a separate house to suit its peculiar taste. Transportation will be chiefly electric, and will be much more rapid as a result of the straightening and multiplication of tracks. Aerial navigation will be valuable only for sports and amusements. It will not be a factor in warfare, because there will be no warfare. Submarine navigation will be valuable only as a means of escape from storms. Vessels will be equipped with means of diving and remaining below the surface until storms blow over. Perfection of telegraphy will decrease mail business. Money will remain a medium of exchange, but financial transactions will be made mostly by negotiable paper, for which individuals will be more responsible than governments.

"Religion will be more of an individual sentiment. There will be an elimination of creeds. As progress of nature grows more complete, man will rely less and less upon the occult. Punishment will be obsolete. All children will receive the foundations of their educations in public schools. Universities and private institutions of learning will give only special training. Children will have to study less, will learn spontaneously, and will be encouraged to do what their minds naturally lead them to prefer."

MANEUVERS OF A MOUSE.

One day a naturalist lay motionless on a fallen log in the forest and silently watched an animal at play in the grass near by. This was a large, brown-backed mouse, a meadow mouse, that had come out from his home under the log and when tired of play had sat up to make his toilet. Using his forepaws as hands, the mouse combed the white fur on his breast and licked himself smooth and sleek. Satisfied at length with his appearance, he began to search for food, says a writer in "Our Animal Friends."

He did not have far to go, for a few stalks of wheat grew among the thick weeds near at hand. The mouse was so large that he could probably have bent the stalk down and brought the grain within reach. If not, he could certainly have climbed the stalk. He did not try either of these plans, however, for these were not his ways. Sitting up very straight, he bit through the stalk as high up as he could reach. The weeds were so thick that the straw could not fall its full length, and the freshly cut end settled down upon the ground with the straw still erect and the grain out of reach. The mouse again bit the straw in two, and again the upper portion settled down. In this way he bit off five lengths of straw before he could bring the grain within reach of his paws. These forepaws were very skillful little hands, and he deftly husked a grain and ate it, sitting erect and holding it to his mouth as naturally as a boy would hold an apple.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HARRIS BROS.
712 Palladio.
REAL ESTATE.
Those Three Bargains are gone. Watch for another on this page.

A. R. Macfarlane & Co.
112 Exchange Building.
Commercial Paper, Mortgage Loans, Stocks, Real Estate and Insurance.

For Sale
Lot 50x140 Michigan street, corner Twenty-seventh avenue west. This lot will be sold at a bargain. Come and see us.
Julious D. Howard & Co.,
201 First National Bank Bldg.

To Local Buyers!
Come and see us! If we have not what you want, will get it for you. Whether you buy or not we charge you nothing for our services. Applications for loans wanted.
Chas. P. Craig & Co.
103 Herald Building. Telephone 647-3 Rings.

Established 1886.
J. C. MISHLER,
REAL ESTATE.
If you want to buy or sell, come and see me, write or wire. J. C. MISHLER, 307 and 308 Exchange building, Duluth, Minn.

HOUSE MOVING AND STACK RAISING.

HOUSE-MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved by D. Mackenzie, 314 Eighteenth avenue east, south.

PIANO POLISHING.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE OF ALL kinds repolished and repaired. C. O. Kristensen, 2 East Michigan street.

WEST DULUTH

The Republicans have opened a headquarters in the building formerly occupied by L. Mark. The first gun to be fired in this end of the city will be on Saturday night, at the Great Eastern hall, at which time Mr. Hugo will speak. The Republicans have the hall engaged for both Saturday night and the last night before election. During the rest of the campaign speeches will take place in their headquarters, which are in charge of W. J. Smart.

The Democratic committee expects to open its headquarters in this end of the city about the first of next week.

REMODELING THE PHILLIPS.

Emil Zauft has taken the contract for remodeling the Phillips hotel. There is to be a basement under the entire building, the first floor is to be changed and the entire building to be fitted with steam heat. The contract for the steam plant has not been let.

The barn and sheds at the back of the building are to be removed and the lots leveled up with the earth taken out of the basement. The alterations of the second floor will cost about $2000.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

The West Duluth box factory shut down yesterday to make some repairs, and expects to start up again tomorrow morning.

Dr. G. W. Davis was in West Duluth last night, looking over his prospects in this end of the Seventh ward.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Method, of Fifty-ninth avenue west.

Sale on sleds continues this week at Wieland & Wade's.

West Duluth court No. 797, I. O. F., and court No. 228, Earnest Workers, hold a joint installation on Monday evening, Jan 22, at Gilley's hall.

Miss Crawford, one of the teachers in the Irving school, leaves Friday for Lincoln, Neb., having accepted a position in the schools of that city.

A team of bronchoes belonging to E. O. Armstrong ran away this morning on Central avenue. The team is used on his water tank, and other than tipping the tank off the sleds and distributing its contents along the avenue, there was no damage done.

The Chrysanthemum club will give a dance tonight at Gilley's hall.

Largest line of sleds in town at Wieland & Wade's.

NOTICE.

News items, subscriptions, advertisements, etc., for The Herald, at West Duluth, may be left with H. A. Huntoon, at the Red Cross hospital.

VALIANT AT GIBRALTAR.

Gibraltar, Jan. 18.—William K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant, from New York, Jan. 8, has arrived here.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECond work in family of three. Apply 325 East Second street.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Friday and Saturdays. Mrs. C. E. Britts, 2201 East Superior street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 414 East Third street.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, family of three. 4 Adams flats.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 30 West Second street.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 409 West Second street.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply 319 East Fourth street.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 2321 East First street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

TIE MAKERS WANTED AT ONCE TO make railroad ties for logging railroad. Good men can easily make $2 per day clear of board. Good timber; good camps and good board. Price for making, 9 cents each for cedar; 8 cents for tamarack. Apply to H. Mathews & Co., Kelsey, on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railway.

MACHINISTS AND PATTERN MAKER wanted at the Duluth Foundry and Machine company, Fiftieth avenue west and Ramsey.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COATMAKer. Janzig, Board of Trade.

ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN EVERYwhere to take orders for "Life of Moody," the great evangelist. Sells at sight. Sample enabling you to make from $3 to $7 daily, by mail free on request. Address Globe Bible Publishing company, 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MEN—THERE IS NO EXPENSE TO learn barber trade if you will work for us. Will make you competent in two months and will pay $60 monthly when graduated. Have adopted a plan whereby 500 barbers are needed. Write now for particulars. Illustrated catalogue and map of city mailed free. Moler Barber college, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS on easy payments. No experience or capital required. Gately Supply Co., 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, GENERal office work. Can furnish best of references. Salary no object. Address H 89, Herald.

ENGINEER WANTS FURNACE TO run, night-watching, or any other work. Address W. F. V., 18 Fourth street east.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY. Stores, offices and houses to clean. Mrs. Huber, rear of Bethel, Lake avenue.

A FIRST CLASS WOMAN WOULD like work by the day. Call or address 25 Lake avenue north.

A BOY OF 17 WANTS WORK OF ANY kind; has experience as restaurant porter and knows the city well. Call or address H. A. F., 110 First avenue west.

WANTED—PLACE BY A COMPETENT girl for general housework. Good wages required. M 86, Herald.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BAND SAW filer; can take care of double band mill. Address Lyman Niley, Emporium, Pa.

WANTED—HOUSECLEANING, OR stores and offices to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

HOTELS.

Hotel Northern,
208 West Superior St.,
Serves Business Men's Lunch
Every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2. p. m. Oysters, Live Lobsters, Crabs and deep sea delicacies at all hours. First-class Chef in charge.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED FEED business, centrally located. Address for particulars "Business," Herald.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND CONtents, consisting of confectionery, groceries, lunch and living rooms; 2602 West Superior street. Reason for selling, owner going in other business.

FOUR HEAVY TEAMS, LOGGERS, AT Downie's stock yards. Also fresh cows.

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF ART WORK in twelve parts of Lake Superior region, 1899, by Art Photograuve company, of Oshkosh, Wis. Address L. N. Clausen, Washburn, Wis.

FOR SALE—HEAVY TEAM, 3200 pounds weight. Enquire 519 East Superior street.

FOR SALE—TWO CUTTERS, ONE speeder and one single two-seat. If wanted seat drops in behind. Will sell cheap. Apply M. S. Burrows, the Great Eastern.

FOR SALE—TRHEE ROOM FURNISHed flat, steam heated, electric light, for housekeeping. Cheap. C. 31, Herald.

FRESH MILK COWS FOR SALE OR trade. 929 Fourth avenue east. I. Levine.

Horses! Horses!
Large consignments of heavy logging and draft horses are daily placed on the Midway Horse Market of
BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN,
Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.

FOR SALE—BUFFALO OVERCOAT IN good condition. Address K 100, Herald.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LOTS OF MONEY MADE IN STOCKS in Wall street with $50. Principal guaranteed. Send for particulars. Ainslee & Co., bankers, 82 Broadway, New York.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FOR RENT—FOUR ROOM HOUSE, rear of 121 East Fifth street; only $5 per month. Apply to O. N. Lundberg, 225 West Superior street.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT. CENtrally located, all modern improvements. Will rent cheap to a gentleman. Address O., care of Herald.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front room with board, for two gentlemen. 126 West Third street.

STEAM HEATED FURNISHED rooms. 23 Phoenix block.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, AT No. 132 West Fourth street.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room with alcove bed-room, use of bath. 11 West Fourth street.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. Gas, electric light, bath. $16.00 per month. Address P. 33, Herald.

FOR RENT—HALL.

MASONIC TEMPLE HALL, FOR dances, concerts and entertainments. Seats 200. Elevator. Apply to E. P. Alexander, 311 Torrey building.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

IF IN NEED OF A NO. 1 TYPEWRITER call at 12 Fifth avenue west and see the cheapest one on the market for thirty days.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED TO BUY—A CUTTER; MUST be cheap. Address P 32, Herald.

WANTED A DRIVING HORSE FOR his keeping, or will buy if cheap. E. L., Herald.

LOST.

LOST—A BEAGLE HOUND, WHITE and black, with sack under neck. Return to 14 Fourth avenue west and receive reward.

LOST—AT FIRST M. E. CHURCH OR on way to street car, ladies' leather pocket book with small sum of money. Please return to W. C. Sherwood's office, Torrey block, and receive reward.

MIDWIFE.

MIDWIFE—MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. Croix avenue. Private hospital.

CLAIRVOYANT.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRvoyant. 704 East Second.

COLLEGE FOR HAIR DRESSING.

MANICURING, MASSAGE,
Chiropody and Electrolysis. (Opened Jan. 15.) **MME. BOYD,** Hair and Complexion Specialist, 216 West Superior street.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON CHATTELS. I buy time checks. E. K. Bull, 514 Chamber of commerce.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, DIamonds, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

MONEY TO LOAN. ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

TRAINED NURSE.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND OBSTETrical nurse. 117 East Fifth street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings of every month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 29, 1900. Work, First degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 22, 1900. Work, Third degree. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 24, 1900. Work, M. M. degree. Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month. 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Jan. 23, 1900. Work, Red Cross degree. J. T. Armstead, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer, W. M.; W. J. Stephens, recorder, John C. Walker, financier; H. S. Mills, recorder; residence 810 East Seventh street.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; W. C. Weld, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

I. O. F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Commerce No. 3283, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Kalamazoo block, second floor. H. W. Krause, C. R.; W. W. Hoopes, R. S.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, second and fourth Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. Harry Harrington, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—meets Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 8 p. m. at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. Work in Third rank. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; H. W. Krause, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F., meets Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, 8 p. m. Work in Second degree, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**9 00 am *1 55 pm *11 15 pm	ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS	*6 45 am **1 40 pm *7 00 pm

Sleepers for 11:15 p. m.; train ready at 9 p. m. Passengers may remain in sleeper at Minneapolis until 8 a. m.
Train for Fond du Lac and New Duluth **9:00 a.m.
FROM UNION DEPOT, CITY TICKET OFFICE, 332 West Superior street, corner Providence building. Tickets sold to all points. Telephone 218.

EASTERN R'Y OF MINNESOTA.

City Ticket Office—432 West Superior St.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 10 p. m. *11 15 p. m.	ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	†2 10 p. m. *7 00 a. m.
*Daily.	†Daily except Sunday.	
*8 15 a.m. †3 00 p.m.	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	*6 45 p.m. †12 m.

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.
J. G. MOONEY,
Northern Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth	.....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:29 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor	Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar...Iron Junction	..Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar...... Wolf	Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar..... Virginia	Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:21 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth	Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta	Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar..... Biwabik	Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar..... Mt. Iron	Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar..... Hibbing	Lv	12:35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON.
General Passenger Agent.

North-Western Line.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**9 35 a m *4 30 p m	St. Paul, Mpls., Twilight Limited—	**3 05 pm *9 59 pm
*5 10 p m	Chicago, Milwaukee, Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Fast Mail.	*10 55 a m

Wagner Sleepers. Free Chair Cars.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.

Telephone 44.
426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave.	*Except Saturday. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
*7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED Copper Country	†8 30 am
†8 40 am	Daylight Express	†7 55 pm

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth	.....Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar..... Eveleth	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar....... Ely	Lv	7:19 a.m.

THE MILWAUKEE LINE
The Pioneer Limited.
Only Perfect Train in the World.
Best Dining Car Service.
LOWEST RATES TO ALL POINTS.
J. T. CONLEY,
Ass't Genl. Pass. Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Lovers of Comfort and a Good Table
SHOULD TRY THE—
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.
DINING CAR SERVICE.
Meals in Dining Cars are Served a la Carte.
Direct line to Oshkosh, Neenah, Marshfield, Fond du Lac, Menasha, Stevens Point, CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and all points
EAST AND SOUTH.
Pullman Parlor Sleeping Cars. Fine Day Coaches.

DAILY SERVICE.

4:00 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth	.....Ar	11:15 a.m.
4:15 p.m.	Lv.. W. Superior	..Ar	11:00 a.m.
4:35 p.m.	Lv..... Superior	.....Ar	10:37 a.m.
7:25 p.m.	Lv..... Ashland	.....Ar	7:45 a.m.
4:14 a.m.	Ar..... Neenah	Lv	11:55 p.m.
4:31 a.m.	Ar..... Oshkosh	Lv	11:31 p.m.
5:09 a.m.	Ar...Fond du Lac	...Lv	10:55 p.m.
7:15 a.m.	Ar.... Milwaukee	Lv	8:45 p.m.
9:45 a.m.	Ar..... Chicago	Lv	6:15 p.m.

For rates or other information, apply City Ticket Office, 428 West Superior street, Union Depot, or
W. M. STEPHENSON,
430 W. Superior St. General Agent

Burlington Route
FINEST TRAIN ON EARTH FROM
ST. PAUL
—AND—
MINNEAPOLIS
—TO—
CHICAGO.

ALL CARS TRANSFER TO
The Great Eastern
THE BURROWS STORE.
Duluth
SUPERIOR ST.
3rd AVE. W.

STORE OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT TILL 11 O'CLOCK.

Mufflers Half Price.

Mufflers Half Price.

FINE UNDERWEAR SALE

HALF OFF... Elegant Underwear, silk and wool garments, fleece lined, natural wool, camel's hair, heavy merinos, cashmeres and balbriggans. Odd sizes in the finest production or this and other countries. The lots are broken, of course, couldn't touch them at this price if they weren't. If you don't need Underwear now you will next year. Buy ahead and save one-half. Worth thinking of, isn't it? HALF ...OFF

WITH US ONE-HALF OFF MEANS ONE-HALF PRICE.

If you are versed in fine Underwear you'll be familiar with these famous makes:

Allen, Solly & Co., London, England—American Hosiery Company—Peter Wright & Son, London—Norfolk and New Brunswick—James Holroyd's—Wright's Fleece Lined—Jaros Hygienic—Winsted Hosiery Company—Medlicott Manufacturing Company—Glastenbury.

HALF PRICE!

ORIGINAL PRICES REMAIN ON THE GOODS.

50c garments	25c
$1.00 garments	50c
$1.50 garments	75c
$2.00 garments	$1.00
$2.50 garments	$1.25
$3.00 garments	$1.50
$3.50 garments	$1.75
$4.00 garments	$2.00
$4.50 garments	$2.25
$5.00 garments	$2.50

Every garment a prize. Worth just twice the money. All must go.

Only Drawers in some styles, in others Shirts only. Perhaps your Drawers are worn out, but your shirts too good to throw away, may be it's vice versa. Then here is a chance of a lifetime to "fill in."

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all our regular full lines of Winter Underwear. This is the sale you have been looking for. Come prepared to buy. The bargains offered are genuine.

Mufflers Half Price.

M. S. BURROWS

Duluth's Reliable Clothier.

Mufflers Half Price.

NAMES A TICKET

Socialist Labor Party Selects John H. Opperman as Candidate For Mayor.

TWO FOR ALDERMEN

Dworschak and Kriz to Run ---Populists to Select Fifth Ward Candidate.

There will be three candidates for mayor in the coming city election. The socialist labor party has nominated John H. Opperman for that office. He is a bookkeeper in the employ of M. A. Ryan. The party has also nominated two candidates for aldermen. They are Edward Kriz in the Sixth and Louis Dworschak in the Second ward.

The nominations were made by a referendum vote of the party, and by petition, as required by law, of all unofficial parties. This, the secretary of the section of the party in Duluth, who is Louis Dworschak, explains is the reason for the delay in announcing the names of the candidates. He also says that the party is not going into explanations as to its line of battle, but will wage an active and aggressive fight for its candidates. The first meeting of the party will be held next Saturday evening at the city hall, and Candidate Opperman will speak at that time.

The system under which the socialist labor party makes its nominations is perhaps known to very few. All the members in the section select the man whom they wish to run, and when so chosen no man is expected to decline. The section pays the expenses of the campaign. When a man is chosen to be the candidate for any office he gives the section a blank resignation from the office. This is retained by the section, and if the man be elected to office, and the members of the section find that at any time he is not acting in accordance with the principles of the party, or is departing from them, the resignation is filled out and handed in to the authorities. Of course any one versed in the commonest principles of law knows that the resignation is invalid if the man in office sees fit to repudiate it, but this does not deter them from putting it in. They hold it over the man, and if he proves unfaithful he is never again trusted to represent the party.

There was a case of the kind in Massachusetts not so very long ago. A man was elected to office, and the section of which he was a member found that he was not living up to the principles of the party in his official conduct, and they put the resignation in. He repudiated it, of course, but he will be forever marked by the party.

The party does not work for votes in the same way that other political parties do. They do not want a man to vote for their candidate unless he subscribes to the principles of the party. They have no hope of success in the present campaign, but are going to have a man representing their ideas on the ticket.

The Democratic committee met last evening at the Torrey building and discussed matters in connection with the campaign. Mayor Truelsen was present. Chairman Shannon was authorized to employ a secretary. The headquarters of the Democrats in the campaign will be in the McDonnell block.

It has been decided to give the nomination of a candidate for alderman in the Fifth ward to the Populists, and they will meet in a day or two to select a man for the place.

Mr. Ferris In Town.

Hon. A. F. Ferris, of Brainerd, is in the city today. Mr. Ferris is working actively for the honor of being one of the delegates from the Sixth congressional district to the Republican national convention the coming summer. Duluth Republicans are very friendly toward him, and look for him to be successful in his desire.

Unclaimed Goods Sold.

There was a sale this morning at the government building of dutiable goods. The sale realized $16.45, which was considerably less than the amount of the duties. Several boxes of specimens brought no bids. A pair of blankets and a box of logging chains brought the highest prices. There was a traveling man's valise, containing a large number of articles of wearing apparel, and the bidding on these was the most interesting part of the sale.

THE RICHELIEU GROCERY,

No. 5 West Superior St.

SUTTON & McCABE, Proprietors.

WE OFFER A FEW GENUINE SNAPS FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY'S TRADING.

98-lb sack Best Patent Flour	$1.75
Eggs, guaranteed strictly fresh	17c
Fresh-made Dairy Butter —per lb.	24c
Fancy Evaporated Peaches per lb.	11c
Fancy California Prunes per lb.	5c
California Table Peaches —per can	12½c
California Bartlett Pears —per can	12½c
Sugar Corn, fine quality —per can	6c
Solid Packed Tomatoes —per can	7c
Fancy Table Syrup —per gallon	28c
Gallon Cans Maple Syrup —per gallon	65c
Breakfast Bacon, best quality —per lb.	10c

A trial order of our Richelieu brands of canned fruits and vegetables will convince you that they have no equal.

SUTTON & McCABE.

GRIFFIN IS ACQUITTED.

Judge Ensign Reads Him a Lecture on His Future Course.

The jury in the case against Edward Griffin, charged with grand larceny in the first degree, found Griffin not guilty yesterday afternoon, after a deliberation lasting about half an hour. After the verdict was returned Judge Ensign called Griffin up and gave him a lecture about his associations and told him that if he had not been out at such an unseemly hour, in such unseemly company and in such unseemly pursuits he would not have been implicated in the crime. He said that he hoped in the future his conduct would be as fair as his face, and then he would never be before a court of justice again. Griffin acquiesced in all the court said, and promised to do better.

Yesterday afternoon a jury was drawn to try the case of Nick Johnson, an Ely miner, charged with assault in the second degree upon John Ullakka at Ely. The parties are both Finlanders. They had been drinking in a saloon, and the testimony on the part of the state was that Johnson and Ullakka had had trouble before, but had fixed it up. Ullakka was sitting in a chair asleep, when Johnson slapped him in the face, and Ullakka straightened up. Then Johnson struck him again and knocked him out of the chair on the floor, following the attack up with several blows over the head with a chair. A deep wound in Ullakka's head was the result. Johnson claimed that as he was going home from the saloon Ullaka tried to pick a fight with him, and threatened to wipe the floor with him. Then he hit Ullakka in the face with his hand and Ullakka fell to the floor. He illustrated the blow with a very faint motion of his hand. Ullakka tried to get up and grasped the defendant's overcoat, whereupon he picked up a chair and hit Ullakka over the head with it. The state's witness denied that Ullakka tried to pick a quarrel and said further that Johnson pulled a knife after he had struck Ullakka with the chair and threatened to kill him. Johnson said he had no knife with him.

The case went to the jury this noon.

The Men's Lecture Course.

The Men's Mission union of the First Swedish Baptist church has arranged for a series of lectures to be given during the winter months. The third in the course will be given this evening at the church, on Nineteenth avenue west and First street, by P. J. Borgstrom, on "The Influence of the Saloon Traffic in Religious Work." A vocal solo will be rendered by Miss Christensen, and a song, with guitar accompaniment, by Miss Nera Christensen. These lectures have been of much interest and profit.

The Damage Cases.

The case of Maria Aske against the Duluth & Iron Range railroad went to the jury this noon in district court, and it was still out at a late hour this afternoon. The morning was taken up with the addresses of the attorneys to the jury, and the court's charge.

Judge Dibell at noon was still hearing the case of the estate of Archibald Finlayson against the Duluth Street Railway company, and at noon the defense was nearing the end of its testimony. It was thought that the case would reach the jury some time tomorrow.

Check Alleged to Be Forged.

Frank Merrick, alias George McCrickett, was arrested last evening for trying to pass an alleged forged check on William Abrahamson, the well known clothing dealer, at 107 West Superior street. The check was for $28, drawn on the Commercial bank by the Alger-Smith Lumber company and payable to Merrick. McCrickett was arraigned this morning, but through an error the arraignment was on the wrong warrant. He pleaded not guilty, but was to have been rearraigned on the correct warrant late this afternoon.

Dave Lesk, for drunkenness, received the 10-day sentence usually imposed, and Toney Runcca, charged by Joe Straface with threatening to kill, explained to the court that it was a "josh," and he was released with a severe reprimand.

Switchboard Arrives.

The switch board for the Zenith Telephone company's system has begun to arrive and will all be here in a day or two more. The expert from the manufactory at Chicago will come here at once to set it up and make the connections. It has an immediate capacity for 1000 phones and an ultimate capacity of 3600. The company is now guaranteeing 800 phones to subscribers and expects to have about 1400 or 1500 in operation within two or three months after the system is put in operation. It will take about thirty days to get the system ready for operation.

CONSOLATION FOR SPINSTERS.

Government Reports Show More Unmarried Men Than Women.

Some one has proposed a husbands' union for the protection of husbands: just what they are to be protected from is not yet stated. Possibly the union is to be founded on the same lines as the school for wives, established in England, says the New York Sun.

Still better are the marriage schools which are being developed in Germany on very practical lines. They are for girls and women only, and the value of such a training cannot be overestimated. Girls leave the marriage school competent to undertake the management of a house—and of a husband. The girls who have been graduated from these schools have been extra lucky in getting married, so it is said.

Another society which has been organized in Denmark is the Celibacy Insurance society. Its object is to provide for those women who either cannot or will not provide themselves with husbands. The premiums begin at the age of 13 and end at 40, an age at which it is supposed most of the members will have abandoned all thought of marriage. Such being the case, the woman receives an annuity for life. If she marries at any time she forfeits all her rights.

Old maids in the United States are outnumbered by the bachelors, although it is popularly supposed that the contrary is the case. To come to exact figures, there are 7,427,767 bachelors and 3,224,494 spinsters. This is upon the authority of a government report. Even in Massachussets, where it was thought that old maids constitute a large proportion of the population, they could each find a husband, and then not exhaust the stock of single men: for there are 226,085 men and only 219,255 women who have not yet entered into the bonds of matrimony.

New York state has 120,000 more bachelors than spinsters. Only one state in the Union has more female celibates than male, and that is California, in which there are 59,456 of the former and 22,829 of the latter. The state of Washington has perhaps the largest excess of forlorn single men—80,537, all told, the unmarried women numbering only 9181.

Out of an equal number of bachelors and widows between 25 and 30 years of age, thirty widowers remarry for every thirteen bachelors who enter the bonds of hymen for the first time. For every spinster married between 30 and 65, two widows are remarried. Both facts are eloquent in favor of the comparative advantages of matrimony.

The Queen & Crescent is the shortest line Cincinnati to New Orleans, Jacksonville and all points southeast.

And the First for Spring of Nineteen Hundred.

Special Opening Tomorrow

OF HIGH CLASS NOVELTIES IN...

Cotton Dress Stuffs.

Exclusive fabrics, designs, and printing. Experience has fully demonstrated the wisdom of selecting choice summer fabrics during January. The showing now open is the largest and most desirable we have exhibited during January.

Pault De Soie, plain and figured.
Imported Silk Ginghams in waist lengths only and entirely exclusive.
Silk Chambrays in plain colorings.
Silk Comisa in striped.
Embroidered Swiss Dot, Linen ground.
Imported Scotch Ginghams.
Empress Cords. Novelty Oxfords.
The Corded "Cannele" Cloth in all colorings.
English Percales.
Plain Chambray Madras.
Belfast Dimities.
Foulardines; large and exclusive line.
Toile Du Nord Ginghams.
A. F. C. Ginghams. Cable Cords.
Japanese Crinkle Cloth.
Mercerised Sateens in black and colored.
Aberfoyle Madras. Mousseline de Soie.
Plain Mousseline de Soie in all the newest shades, Blue, Pink, White, Cream, Black, Emerald, Yellow, Cardinal, Navy and New Blue.
Dotted Mousseline de Soie. Very pretty and new colorings, such as Blue, Pink, White, Cream, Yellow, Grey, New Blue, Navy and Black.
"Lineaire." Fancy stripe—lace effect—in all popular colorings.
Tissue de Soie in black and white only.
Satin Stripe Dimity in Pink, Blue and White.
Arthurian Lustre Fancies The newest materials in the wash goods line.
Egyptian Tissue. A beautiful sheer corded material.

These new Spring and Summer Cotton Fabrics are the productions of the first manufacturers of America, France, England, Scotland and Ireland, and are exclusively confined to us for this city and Head of the Lakes.

Display—Cotton Fabric. Section—Left side of store.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

Old People Made Young.

J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville, Mich., Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart trouble, Constipation and Rheumatism by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvelous remedy for old people's complaints." Only 50c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

Have I not bidden ye beware of something said to be the same as Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine company? If ye are truly wise heed this warning. Ask your druggist.

Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomes' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

Parlor Concert.

You are cordially invited to attend the parlor concert at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Billson next Friday evening. Admission, 25 cents.

Wedding Rings.

GEIST & ERD, JEWELERS, 121 West Superior Street.

WEST END RINK,

Foot of Twenty-first Ave. West.

Dress Carnival, Friday Night.... Two Prizes Will Be Awarded. GOOD MUSIC...

Free reclining chair cars Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent route night trains.

Entirely Up to date The **Remington** Standard Typewriters

New Models.

6, 7 and 8

Absolutely Reliable, Always.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
327 Broadway, New York.
Local Office: 328 West Superior Street,
DULUTH, MINN.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.

SOLD IN DULUTH AT

The Ideal Beer Hall.

SILBERSTEIN & BONDY CO.

WORTH DOING WELL

Anything done, should be done well or not at all. That is common sense, isn't it? Just so with Merchandising. If we did not live up to our promise and give our patrons what we advertise, we couldn't expect this hearty response which has filled our store daily with wide-awake women folks.

This January Sale...

has not been arranged for profit making—that you could readily see by a glance at the values here. You can easily see there isn't much for us in these sales, but there is advertisement—and we get it—by giving those who are not rich as much comfort as rich can buy. You have no idea how much your comfort and your confidence are worth to us. We try to show it in a hundred quiet ways every day in the year and in every part of the store; but if you don't come, how can you see it? Come and see whether this store is not smart enough to do for you exactly what you would ask it to do if you knew all the facts.

This January Sale consists of—
Muslin Underwear,
Linens,
Sheets and Pillow Cases
Blankets and Quilts,
Silks and Dress Goods,
Lace Curtains and Rugs,
New Jackets at 60c on the $,
Furs,
Silk Waists and Separate Skirts.

Tomorrow, Friday, would be a good day to come, for the crowds are not quite so great as on Saturday.

ON the second floor you'll find a dainty Dining Room, temporarily arranged—a little garden spot—with Palms and fresh Cut Flowers daily—

Here we are serving Steaming Hot Bouillon, Beef Tea and Dainty Lunches,
With our compliments—
from 11 to 5:30 daily.

A quiet little spot for a rest and chat—you are welcome to come every day and enjoy it.

Take Elevator.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

TWELVE PAGES--SECTION ONE--Pages 1 to 6

DULUTH EVENING HERALD

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HARVEST FOR SATURDAY'S BUYERS

Will you be one of the lucky reapers tomorrow? Prices forced down with sweeping strokes. The demand is so great we suggest you lose no time in coming.

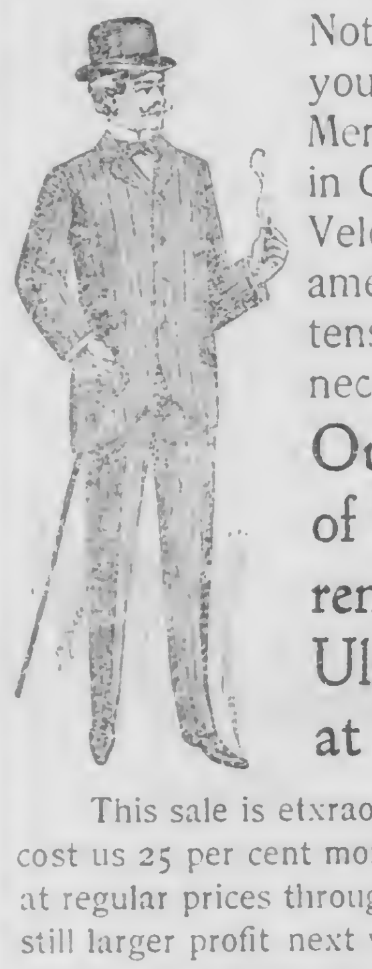
Store open Saturday and Monday Ev'ngs. The Big Duluth Store open Saturday and Monday Ev'ngs.

In the SHOE DEPT.

SHOES—HALF PRICE—SHOES.

What a whirl we've been in all week in the Shoe Department--everyone buying at just HALF PRICE. Many buying from three to seven pairs. Enough Shoes last them years.

The $2 Shoes selling at $1.00
The $3 Shoes selling at $1.50
The $4 Shoes selling at $2.00
The $5 Shoes selling at $2.50
The $6 Shoes selling at $3.00



Not a sale of a few odds and ends, but your choice of our entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Shoes in Calf Skin, Russia Calf, Vici Kid, Velour Calf, Box Calf, Patent and Enamel Leather at exactly half price. Extensive alterations in our Shoe Dept. necessitates this great sacrifice.

Our complete and entire stock of Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers and Trousers at 10 to 50 per cent off.

This sale is etxraordinary because the clothing would now cost us 25 per cent more than what we paid for it. We could sell at regular prices throughout this season and sell the leavings at a still larger profit next winter. But our cast iron rule is to carry nothing over from one season to the next, and the strict observance of that rule enables you to take your choice of the best and all in the house at **10 to 50 per cent off** from regular prices.

Compare our discount sales with other mark-down sales.
We constantly coax comparison.

Men's and Boys' Outfitters. The Big Duluth 125 and 127 West Superior St.

WILLIAMSON & MENDENHALL.

C. H. GRAVES & CO.

$500 to Loan on Mortgages.
$650 to Loan on Mortgages.
$5000 to Loan on Mortgages.

Desirable Dwelling Lots in Center of City for Sale.

Torrey Bldg.--First Floor.

Studies in Real Life

Ely are the most interesting things in the world to the real artist.

The portraits we make show the interest we take in them. They give evidence of study, skill, fine materials and personality. Our prices are moderate and the satisfactien is worth twice as much to you as the money you put in. *7 E. Superior Street.*

Why is Electric Light Best?

Because it is Healthy, Clean, Pure and Brilliant.

HEALTHY! It has no odor. Professor Thomson states one cubic foot of gas consumes as much oxygen as four adults.
CLEAN! It causes no discolorations of furnishings and decorations in homes.
SAFE! As electric bell work, no danger of suffocation.
CHEAP! By using a little care in turning off lights when not in use it is cheaper than any other illuminant.

Commercial Light and Power Co. OFFICES—215 W. Superior St.

I WANT TO SEE those people who want the very best DENTAL WORK at a very moderate price.

Rooms 5 and 6
Phoenix Block.
Telephone 755, Call 4.

D. H. DAY, Dentist.

FIGHTING IS SEVERE

British Advance Toward Ladysmith Opposed By Boer Forces.

Rumors That the Town Has Been Relieved Are Not Confirmed.

London, Jan. 19.—Gen. Buller has telegraphed the war office from Spearman's camp, under date of last evening, as follows:

"Lord Dundonald, with a body of mounted troops, came into action this evening with a force of Boers west of Acton Homes. After a fight he occupied several kopjes, which he is still holding. Field Cornet Heilbium was killed, twenty burghers killed or wounded, and fifteen prisoners taken. Two British soldiers were killed and two wounded."

2:28 p. m.—Messages from the front appear to confirm the general impression that events in Natal will now move quickly, though hardly as rapidly as the tongues and pens of rumormongers.

> There is nothing up to the present to support the story that the relief of Ladysmith is an accomplished fact, but it is learned on excellent authority that the situation is now regarded at the war office with entire confidence, and the beleaguered town is considered practically relieved, although there is no attempt to underrate the danger and difficulty of Gen. Buller's task.

As suggested in these dispatches yesterday, Gen. Warren was actually in the vicinity of Acton Homes Wednesday, and a portion of his force, under Lord Dundonald, secured important positions west of that place during the evening of Jan. 17, on the Boers' right flank, threatening the Free Staters' communication with their own country by way of Van Reenan's pass. The British camp outside Ladysmith ought to be visible from there, as the intervening country is open.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M. P., who has arrived at Rensberg, Cape Colony, expresses satisfaction with Gen. French's disposition of his troops. He visited Coleskop yesterday. Shelling the Boers' camp was proceeding with such success that it is announced on good authority that sixteen Boers and thirty-six horses were killed.

Advices from Cape Town say Webster Davis, assistant secretary of the interior at Washington, sailed from Port Elizabeth Monday for Delagoa bay.

It is understood that the Imperial yeomanry will be leavened before that force goes to the front with considerable detachments of experienced colonials acquainted with the Boers' tactics.

4:20 p. m.—The war office has made public dispatches from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, dated today, recording the scouting movements in Cape Colony, including the ambushing of the Australians, when two of the latter were killed and fourteen reported missing. He adds: "A Boer deserter states that the enemy suffered severely in attacking French's advance post Jan. 15. Seventy Boers are still unaccounted for."

London, Jan. 19.—It was rumored on the stock exchange this morning that, after eighteen hours' fighting, Ladysmith had been relieved and that Gen. Warren had been killed. Nothing was obtainable, however, tending to verify the rumor, and it had no appreciable effect on stocks.

WARREN NEAR LADYSMITH.

He Is Reported to Be Seventeen Miles Away.

London, Jan. 19.—A special dispatch from Durban lated Wednesday, says: Advices from Potgieter's drift, dated yesterday (Tuesday), say that Sir Charles Warren has arrived within seventeen miles of Ladysmith, and that British wounded are arriving at Mooi river field hospital by every train from the front, indicating that there has been some severe fighting. Neither report has yet been confirmed.

STRENGTH OF BULLER'S FORCE.

Has Thirty-Five Thousand Men and Eighty Guns.

London, Jan. 19, 4 a. m.—Gen. Buller's forces, engaged in the flanking operation across the Tugela, are some 13,000 or 14,000 bayonets, 1200 horses and forty guns.

The disposition of his other 15,000 or 20,000 men is not known, although the assumption is that the whole army will be in action when the hour for combined movement arrives.

Three weeks ago Gen. Buller had 30,000 men. Considerable reinforcements have since reached him, giving him probably 35,000 men and eighty guns all told.

Estimates of how many men and guns the Boers have to oppose him are mere guess work. In not replying to Gen. Lyttleton's shells they are using the tactics that proved so successful in the battles of Magersfontein and Colenso—lying low in their trenches, and thus hoping to conceal their position until the infantry advances.

One correspondent mentions Gen. Buller's wheeled transport of 5000 vehicles, which connects him with the rail head, about thirty miles to the rear. Among these vehicles are thirty traction engines which draw from ten to thirty wagons each.

Lord Methuen is erecting works at Modder river. It is expected his force will have to be nearly, if not quite, doubled before he can relieve Kimberley.

British reinforcements are moving toward Gen. French, at Rensberg. With these he is expected to advance.

Gen. Gatacre is at Lecksberg, a slight advance.

The war office announces that next week will be embarked 77 guns, 3710 men and 2210 horses. This is the largest consignment of artillery ever sent abroad. The war office invites 700 volunteers for a sharpshooters' battalion of yeomanry.

The British losses in killed, wounded and captured, up to date, are 7987 officers and men.

WAR CRITICS DISCUSS IT.

They Are Giving Their Opinions on the Situation.

New York, Jan. 19.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Gen. Buller's force is both able and willing, the Leader's war expert thinks, to threaten the Drakensberg mountain passes to the Orange Free State, thus cutting off the retreat of the burghers of that republic and at the same time command the roads to Ladysmith. He expects Gen. White and Gen. Redvers Buller to join in a day or two without great difficulty.

The war office, however, looks for some very hard fighting before the siege of Ladysmith is raised."

A dispatch to the Herald from London says: "The Morning Post's war critic says: There can be no question of surprising the Boers, who have had a week in which to entrench their position, and two or three days' notice of a possible attack upon their right flank.

"The plan is that Lyttleton's brigade shall engage the enemy in front, while Warren's division tries to attack the right flank. If Buller should succeed in beating the Boers and joining hands with White, the Boer army, which must retreat across the Klip river between Ladysmith and Colenso, will be in a perilous position, for Sir Redvers will be as near Glencoe on the railway to Newcastle as the Boers themselves. Having chosen the most effective direction and one which offers the best prospects of success, Gen. Buller has decided to strike with all his might."

GREAT BATTLE MAY BE OVER.

Report That Ladysmith Has Been Relieved.

New York, Jan. 19.—A London special to the Herald says: There is a persistent rumor afloat this morning that Ladysmith has been relieved. The same story had reached the war office by midnight, coupled with the statement that a decisive victory had been won by the British.

Officials there, while professing to have received no further dispatches than those given out, intimated that perhaps the second rumor, indicating that a battle has been fought, might be true, but they placed no confidence in the first story.

The latest news received is contained in Gen. Buller's dispatch, which states that Gen. Warren's entire force had crossed the Tugela at Trichardt's drift and expected to advance five miles from the river by last evening. As the Boers were entrenched on his right and front, this clearly indicates the possibility of an encounter any minute, but the relief of the besieged city is not yet at hand.

As to future moves it is all guess work. The Boers occupy in force the kopjes in front of Buller and have strong positions on Arnot Hill farm, some six miles from Potgieter's drift. This position is open to a turning movement by the west, which would cut it off from the Free State passes and by the east also if the garrison of Ladysmith could make a strong movement against the enemy's position by Onderbrook and Grobler's kloof.

Gen. Buller has two drifts in his hands, which gives him great maneuvering power. He is holding Colenso in front by a brigade, having his right protected and his railway line to Frere guarded by the divisional troops. After enough men have been left in the trenches and drifts, he would have for maneuvering purposes, besides his cavalry and mounted infantry, about twenty battalions of infantry. There would be two brigades, comprising eight battalions, with batteries and naval guns, to make a good advance and fight the Boers if needful on their southern front.

There would be some twelve battalions, two cavalry regiments, the irregular horse and five field batteries under Gen. Warren to work away to the west, maybe to Dewdrop or Acton Homes, or perhaps further to the west by the Rustenberg farm. It is not thought that he will attempt to force the passes. They are fortified, and the Boers have five, if not six, lines of communication by three principal Free State passes—by the railway through Charlestown, by Landman's drift, and from Vryheid.

Warren probably will work so that he will not give the Boers any idea as to whether he is making for the Free State passes or for Ladysmith. If he maneuvers westward he will certainly draw off some of the Boers from their new position which might help Gen. Hildyard's force, or another near him, to take the north of Colenso position, or the Grobler's kloop position in the rear, and then press on and join hands with Gen. White at Pieter's station, as White will be on the lookout to join in the fray both by Pieter's and by Dewdrop.

The Morning Post's war critic says: "There can be no question of surprising the Boers, who have had a week in which to intrench their main position, and two or three days' notice of a possible attack upon their right flank. The plan is that Lyttleton's brigade should engage the enemy in front, while Warren's division tries an attack on the right flank. If Buller should succeed in beating the Boers and joining hands with White the Boer army, which must retreat across Klip river, between Ladysmith and Colenso, will be in a perilous position, for Sir Redvers will be as near Glencoe, on the way to Newcastle, as the Boers themselves. Having chosen the most effective direction, and the one which offers the best prospects of success, Buller has decided to strike with all his might."

The correspondent of the Standard sends this dispatch from Spearman's farm under date of Wednesday:

"Lord Dundonald has made a close reconnaissance of the enemy's position. They were found to be strongly intrenched on a series of low kopjes situated close to the river and extending right up to Ladysmith. Their second main line of defense was on the edge of a long plateau, which was flanked by a lofty hill on our left, called Abejmiana.

"Their position was further strengthened by the sinuous course taken at this point by the Tugela. After flowing beneath the precipitous slope of Abamyama mountain, the river winds about until it forms a species of peninsula over which the road to Ladysmith passes up to the plateau."

The Daily Telegraph has the following:

Spearman's Farm, Jan. 18, 7:20 a. m.—Our howitzer battery fired upon the Boer lines occasionally during the night, and the bombardment was resumed at 6:15 this morning. All is well.

BURGHERS AT OUTS.

Kruger and Steyn Have a Very Warm Conference.

London, Jan. 19.—This dispatch from its special correspondent is published by the Daily Mail:

Modder River, Wednesday.—You yill see by the perfunctory reports from this camp that we made a demonstration in considerable force last evening. As the Boers made no reply until we were returning, we may regard it as principally a demonstration by Lord Methuen of the fact that even in South Africa the plans of the general can be kept secret.

The date was Jan. 16, and thereby hangs a bit of interesting gossip, current both here and in Cape Town. We are informed htat a fortnight ago there had been a conference between President Kruger, President Steyn, Gen. Cronje and others. Kruger complained of the apathy of the Free Staters, and said it was reported that large numbers of them were deserting.

President Steyn replied that the war was lasting too long. He said that President Kruger promised that the army would be in Durban in three days and would drive the British into Table bay in three weeks. As this promise was far from being accomplished, the Free Staters were disgusted. He (Steyn) could not promise to hold his people more than a fortnight longer.

Kruger's answer was to order Gen. Cronje to attack Lord Methuen's forces within a fortnight. The time was up today, and this gives peculiar interest to the fact that we were not even replied to when we advanced within a few hundred yards of the Boer trenches yesterday. Every man in the army is praying that Cronje will attack.

"The duke's son," "the cook's son," and every "mother's son" is ready and waiting to give his brother Boer as warm a welcome as ever a man received.

In the meantime, we are earnestly attending to business, fortifying the camp, stocking it with provisions, building pontoons beside the drifts and repairing the great steel railway bridge.

JULIAN RALPH.

AT SPEARMAN'S CAMP.

Boer Trenches Shelled---Boers Appear From Ladysmith's Direction.

Spearman's Camp, Natal, Thursday, Jan. 18, 8:25 p. m.—The Boer trenches have been persistently shelled by the naval guns all day long. Small parties of the Boers have been seen at intervals, and a large force, from the direction of Ladysmith, was seen trekking towards northwestward of the British position. The balloon did good service, observing Lyttleton's force make a demonstration in the direction of Brakefontein kopjes, four miles north of British position, under cover of heavy artillery fire, to which Boers did not respond. On the left, Gen. Warren's troops remained in possession of two prominent kopjes, behind Spion kop. There was some Boer sniping, but it was ineffective. The Graafrienet Boers evacuated Proeska, Jan. 15, and returned northward across the river.

METHUEN ACTIVE.

Modder River, Cape Colony, Jan. 18.—Gen. Methuen, who is in robust health, personally directed another strong reconnoissance yesterday. The Highlanders succeeded in driving the Boers from the brush on the river bank by long range volleys. The Boer fire is ineffective.

WILL IMPOSE HIGHEST FINE.

Vessels From Orient Without Health Bills Will Suffer.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 19.—Orders were received here today from the treasury department that in view of the prevalence of bubonic plague in the Orient, and that a large number of vessels arrive on the Pacific coast from the Oriental ports, in the future on all vessels arriving at Pacific coast ports which fail to bring from the port of original departure in the Orient proper bills of health, the extreme penalty of $5000 will be imposed, and under no conditions will the fine be remitted as has been the case heretofore. Customs officers at this port have been requested to notify owners and agents of ships to this effect.

BANK ROBBED.

Bloomington, Ind., Jan. 19.—The Bank of Elletsville, ten miles north of here, was robbed early this morning. It is reported that $1500 was taken. The robbers used nitro glycerine on the safe, and the explosion aroused the town. The robbers, it is believed, escaped on a handcar.

WIFE PROVIDED FOR.

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—Mrs. Susan G. Tevis received nearly all the estate of her late husband, Lloyd Tevis, by a decree of distribution from Judge Coffee yesterday. The property distributed to her is valued at about $7,000,000. The whole estate was bequeathed to her, and she is to make provision for the Tevis children.

CABINET MEETING.

London, Jan. 19.—A cabinet meeting today for the purpose of arranging the legislative program for the coming session of parliament and to outline the queen's speech.

WRONG MAN HANGED

If Alleged Deathbed Confession of "Old Man Slover" Is True.

HE KILLED LUFKINS

Slover Says, For Which Crime William Rose Paid Death Penalty.

St. Paul, Jan. 19.—A Redwood Falls, Minn., special to the Dispatch says: A report has just reached here, said to come from the relatives of the deceased, that "old man Slover" recently died in California and that he made a deathbed confession to the effect that he killed Moses Lufkins, in Gales township, this county, some twelve years ago, instead of William Rose, who was afterwards hung for the crime.

The crime was committed at night. Lufkin was sitting in the kitchen of his house, reading a paper. All of a sudden there came explosion of a gun and a charge of shot passed through the window into Lufkin, killing him instantly.

The state's testimony was that Rose was in love with Grace Lufkin and that Grace's father forbade him coming around the house. On the night in question, it was proved by circumstantial evidence that Rose, on a buckskin pony, rode to within half a mile of the house, hitched his pony to a tree of a grove and then walked over to Lufkins' house and killed him.

Rose was tried twice, the first trial resulting in a disagreement and the second, in which Rose was defended by "Bill" Erwin, there was a conviction.

Rose was game to the last and made a speech from the gallows telling the people to look out for "old man Slover," that he was the man who committed the crime.

PLAGUE RAGES.

A Fresh Outbreak of the Disease In Honolulu Is Reported.

San Francisco, Jan. 19.—The steamer Doric arrived from Asiatic ports via Honolulu today.

> From Honolulu comes news of a fresh outburst of the plague, six deaths having occurred between the departure of the steamer China, which arrived here on Monday, and the departure of the Doric, which left Honolulu Jan. 13. This brings the total number of deaths from the plague for the present outbreak up to twenty-eight, and it is said there are twenty-six cases in the hands of the board of health. The Doric brings news that Honolulu's Chinatown is being burned and that every effort is being made to stamp out the disease

The Doric did not dock at Honolulu, but the Hawaiian mail was taken out to her in tugs. The local health authorities have detained the vessel pending an investigation. It is not yet known whether she will be quarantined or allowed to proceed to her dock.

FIRED AT OTIS.

Reported Attempt of an American Soldier to Kill the General.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—A special to the Record from Victoria, B. C., says J. P. Molera, who arrived from Manilla, tells of an attempt on the life of Gen. Otis. In conversation with reference to the situation there, he said that Gen. Otis once appeared on the firing line, when a shot from the rifle of one of the soldiers whizzed uncomfortably close to his head. As to who fired the shot no clue was discovered.

THEY WANT BOUNTY PAY.

Effort to Secure It For Twelfth and Fourteenth.

St. Paul, Jan. 19.—The Twelfth and Fourteenth regiments, in the opinion of Adjt. Gen. Lambert, are entitled to one months' bounty pay in excess of that received, and he will go to Washington tomorrow night to take the matter up with Secretary Root. A law has been passed since the muster out giving the regiments that served in the Spanish-American war an extra month's bounty pay. The Thirteenth received two months' bounty pay on account of foreign service.

In addition to this the adjutnt general will try to secure from the government an additional allowance for both regiments for the time spent at Camp Ramsey. The state first paid the men for that time, and later gave them the difference between National Guard rates and the regular army schedule. The government has not yet reimbursed the state for the amount spent. The camp paymasters were advised not to pay the men, as the state had done so. Later the adjutant general received from the judge advocate general an opinion that the troops could legally receive state and government pay.

While in Washington the adjutant will endeavor to settle the state's claim for $150,000 for arms and equipment, transportation, medical supplies, etc. There are several other claims as well for pay advanced the men.

CANON TWELLS DEAD.

London, Jan. 19.—Canon Henry Twells, a well known writer of hymns, is dead.

WILL BE RECEIVED

White Likely to Be Recognized as the Transvaal's Representative.

NO STEP TO BE TAKEN

Toward Intervention Unless It Is Acceptable to Great Britain.

New York, Jan. 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It is stated in an authoritative question that if Montague White is equipped with proper credentials from the Transvaal government he will be received as its representative by the administration.

Gen. O'Beirne's rejection was ostensibly due to his Americanship, but there is no doubt that the authorities would have preferred that the matter of the Transvaal representation be left undetermined. However, when Mr. White calls at the state department, Secretary Hay will see him, and his status will then be determined.

There is every reason to believe that if his mission is to receive an expression of sympathy from the president in behalf of his government or the intervention of that official, it will fail, as it is reiterated that the administration would not interfere unless Great Britain should intimate her willingness to have this government act.

AN OVERCHARGE

Excessive Tax Collected on Lading Bills to Canada and Mexico.

Port Townsend, Wash., Jan. 19.—According to a decision of the United States attorney general, the United States revenue department has been charging an excessive tax on export bills of lading and receipts issued by carriers by rail from the United States to Canada and Mexico. Heretofore the department has required a 10-cent stamp on such export bills of lading and receipts, and the matter was taken before the attorney general, who, on the 13th instant rendered an opinion that, according to the wording of the law, a 1-cent stamp on such bills and receipts was all that was required.

PREPARING FOR CENSUS.

Plan to Collect Much Agricultural Data In Advance.

Washington, Jan. 19.—In every case in which the data for the twelfth census of agricultural can profitably be gathered prior to the general enumeration in June it will be done. The special schedules for cranberry cultivation and irrigation, now in circulation, will be followed by a special nursery schedule, which has just been received from the printers. The nurseries so far obtained contain about 4000 separate establishments, but each known nurseryman will receive a list of those doing business in his vicinity, and will be asked to otherwise correct it and return it as soon as possible. If this is promptly and thoroughly done, the list will be complete and satisfactory. The inquiries are to be simple, and if the returns are made promptly, the publication of a bulletin devoted to nurseries at an early day is anticipated.

MEN IN COUNCIL

Important Conference of Railway Employes' Order Is Held In St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—The Post Dispatch says: One of the most important confenerces of railway workingmen since the great strike of 1894 began at the Laclede hotel today behind closed doors. Its purpose is to consider grievances of service men. Among those who took part in the conference were: A. D. Garretson, of Cedar Rapids, chief of the railway conductors; W. G. Lee, of Cleveland, chief of railway trainmen; P. M. Arthur, chief of the locomotive engineers, and P. F. Sargent, chief of railway firemen.

It is said the conference was called to adjust certain differences between railroads and their employes and to consider the advisability of asking a general sweeping increase in the wages paid to conductors, engineers, firemen and other trainmen.

STOOD BY HIS MISTAKE.

When old Jacob Willoughby died last week Kensington lost one of her unique characters. Previous to the centennial exposition of 1876, Mr. Willoughby was seized with a fear that the millions of visitors who were expected in the city would deplete the food markets of Philadelphia, and that a famine would ensue. So firmly did he become convinced of the truth of his prediction, that he immediately laid in enormous stock of edibles, mostly canned goods, says the Philadelphia Record. The cellar of his house was piled high with preserves, potted meats, canned vegetables and nearly every other article of non-perishable foods.

Of course, the anticipated famine did not materialize, and Mr. Willoughby was left with his stores on his hands. He might have disposed of them, but that would have meant admitting his mistake, and so he kept them. For twenty-three years, according to well authenticated reports, he has fed his family and his guests on the aftermath of his centennial stock, and when company came there was great rejoicing in the family, for then the stuff went faster. At the time of the old gentleman's death there was still a portion of it left.

JOHNSON & MOE,
2102-4-6-8 West Superior Street.

INTERESTING CLOAK NEWS.

Half Price--We Won't Wait for weather, or sigh for seasons. If the winter is backward we are forward; if the season is late, we are on time with a great stock that must be sold. If a loss must be taken, there is no hesitation; hence, ***commencing Tomorrow*** we offer our entire stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloth Jackets and Capes at

EXACTLY HALF PRICE

Nothing reserved—none packed away—our former low prices remain unchanged in plain figures on every garment and you pay us ***Just Half***—a tremendous loss to us, but we prefer to take it instead of carrying goods over. About 200 stylish garments to select from.

Our entire stock of Ladies' Fur Jackets, Capes, Collarettes at 20 per cent===one=fifth===off former low prices.

Come prepared to buy—it is a great money-saving opportunity.

A Few Specials in Our Grocery Dept.
FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

Choice Potatoes, worth 50c, special per bus	45c
Fancy Patent Flour, per 98-lb sack	$2
FREE with each Sack— 1 gal Sugar Syrup, 1 gal Molasses, or 7 bars pure Gold Laundry Soap. It brings the flour down to about $1.70 per sack.	
Good Eggs, per doz	15c
Sugar Cookies and Ginger Snaps, per dozen	6c
Standard Peas, per can	5c
Standard Corn, per can	7c
Standard Tomatoes, per can	8c
Strawberry and Raspberry Jam, per can	8c
3-lb can Jelly, per can	10c
Fancy Cranberries, per quart	8c
Sour Pickles, per dozen	4c
Sweet Pickles, per doz	7c
California Peaches, per can	15c
Fancy California Prunes, per lb	5c
Sago and Tapioca, per lb	4c
Fancy Broken Rice, per lb	5c
Lemon and Vanilla Extract, per bottle, worth 10c, special	5c
3-lb package Corn Starch for	10c
3 lbs bulk Gloss Starch	10c
Blueing, per bottle, worth 10c, special	5c
Turkish Bath Toilet Soap, per cake	1c

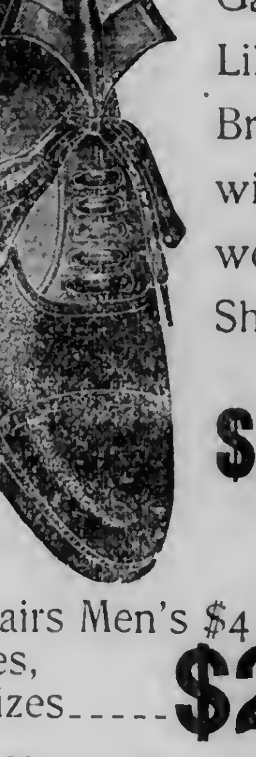
And there are others

Johnson & Moe.

PHILLIPS & CO.
218 West Superior Street.

Annual Inventory Sale.....

This is an opportunity to buy SHOES at Greatly Reduced Prices. All winter Shoes and Rubbers at cost or less.



100 pairs Strong & Garfield's, Lily Brackett's winter weight $5 Shoes now **$3.48**

50 pairs Men's $4 Enamel Shoes, all sizes **$2.25**

Our Men's Wet Weather tan and black Shoes, thick soles, worth $3.00 a pair, all sizes **$2.39**

Men's $3 leather lined calf, wet weather shoes, all sizes **$1.98**

Men's $3.50 tan and black wet weather shoes, three soles, all sizes **$2.69**

150 pairs Ladies' $3.00 box calf winter Shoes, all sizes **$1.98**

A lot of Ladies' $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes, tan and box calf, thick soles, **$2.98**

One-Half Price...

A lot of Ladies' $4 hand turned and welt sole shoes, now **$2.00**

All our Ladies' $3.00 and $3.50 Vesting top Shoes, now **$2.48**

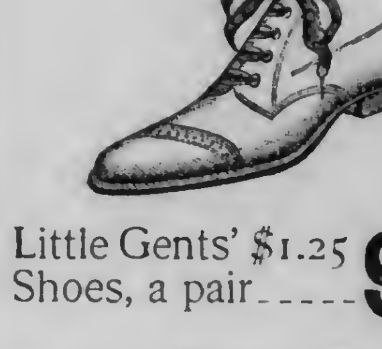
Men's storm 90c Rubbers all sizes, **75c**

Men's $1 ALASKAS, all sizes, 6, 6½ and 7, only—

19 cents

Boys' $2.00 satin calf Shoes, thick soles, now **$1.48**

Boys' $2.50 extra heavy sole, winter shoes **$1.75**



Little Gents' $1.25 Shoes, a pair **98c**

60 pairs Misses' $2 Shoes, all narrow widths **98c**

All our broken lines of Misses' $2 and $2.50 Shoes go at **$1.69**

Ladies' small size 50c rubbers and foot holds **15c**

All Felt and Warm Shoes AT COST.

Every broken line of SHOES in the Store at Cost or Less than Cost to close them out quick.

SMALLPOX NOT PLAGUE.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 19.—The steamer Monmouthsire, of the Dowling & Co. line, arrived at the Whitehead quarantine station shortly after midnight, her run from Yokohama to Portland being interrupted by the discovery of a case of smallpox four days out, the patient being a Chinese passenger. Dr. Wott, of the Dominion station, will thoroughly fumigate the ship and cargo.

The news that the Monmoutshire had bubonic plague aboard gained circulation through misinterpretation by the lighthouse keeper of the ship's signals. It had also been previously reported that she had passed a wreck in the straits. No news of the plague had been heard since the ship sailed.

January **SHOE SALE**

ODD LOTS AT HALF PRICE AND LESS

We are clearing out our stock previous to inventory and to make room for spring goods. Large reductions on all Felt Shoes and Slippers.

Men's Bargains—
$5 and $6 Shoes, at $3.75.
Broken lot of Men's Winter Tan Enamel and Box Calf Patent Leathers, heavy or light soles, coin and narrow, Bull Dog and Waldorf toes—your choice, at **$3.75**

Men's $5 Shoes, at ***$3.00.*** A few pair coin and plain wide toes left; to close out, at **$3.00**

Men's Black and Tan double sole Shoes, a lot of new style $3.50 and $4 Shoes, broken sizes; to close, at per pair **$2.75**

Men's $4, $5 and $6 Shoes, small sizes, 5 1-2 to 8. Take them, at **$1.48**

Ladies' Low Overshoes—
75c and $1.00 kind, small sizes, 2 to 4 **25c**

Ladies' Bargains.
Ladies' $3 and $4 Shoes, at **$2.48**

Calf Skin and Kid laced Shoes—coin toe, welt and turn sole, to close out, at **$2.48**

Ladies' $3 and $4 turn soles, button. C. P. Ford & Co.'s make; your choice, at **$2.00**

Ladies—Special Bargain—
Calf and Kid, pointed toe and round toe, button; $2.00, $3.00 and $4.00 Shoes—to close out at **$1.29**

Misses' $1.50 and $2 Shoes, at **$1.00.**

Misses' odd lots fine Shoes, lace or button, to close, at **$1.00**

Men's Rubbers.
All sizes, wide and pointed toes **50c**

Men's Low Overshoes.
Sizes 6 to 8, at **50c**

Bargains in Every Department.

A. WIELAND
123 West Superior Street.

DEMAND OF STOCKMEN

What the Stockmen of the West and South Are Asking.

ADDRESS BY STUBBS

President of Nevada State University Talks to Fort Worth Convention.

Fort Worth, Texas, Jan. 19.—At today's session of the National Live Stock association, President J. E. Stubbs, of the Nevada state university, delivered an address entitled "What Stock Men of the West and South Demand of the Federal Government." He said in part:

"I wish to acknowledge the honor which you have conferred upon the commonwealth and the state university of Nevada in your invitation to me to speak upon the broad and important subject, 'What Stockmen of the West and South Demand of the Federal Government.' A college president may feel at home in this large convention of men who are making more secure the foundation of national prosperity by creating and distributing wealth through one of the greatest and most valuable pursuits. You are the representatives of men who, following the star of empire on its westward course, are seeking to solve some of the nation's problems—men who have been and are anticipating in their work the day when the western mountains and valleys will pay a glowing tribute to your energy, skill and foresight.

"It is my privilege to represent the colleges and experiment stations established by the beneficence of the federal government in co-operation with every state and territory in this Union. There is at least one college and one experimental station in each state and territory. These higher institutions for instruction and research bear a most intimate relation to the questions which interest and concern the stock growers, especially of the South and West. These colleges and stations seek to bring the result of scientific investigation to the practical service of the stock grower, the farmer and the artisan. Times have changed and we have changed with them. The shop and the farm and the ranch have ceased to be the training school for the pursuits of agriculture and commerce. The modern college has become the training ground for practical, skilled and able men in every department of human affairs. Colleges recognize that material prosperity lies at the foundation of national as well as individual welfare; that the bread and beef steak question is fundamental and concerns men and women with the force and ardor of an ever-present necessity; that, without the development of wealth-producing industries and commerce, no people can advance towards the ideals of a high civilization. The blessings of refined and cultured homes, where the highest ideals of intellectual life are nourished, will be wanting. Towns and cities as the abode of social comfort, the home of music and literature will not deck the plains of the West nor control the great highways of commerce on our Eastern and Western shores. Yet, with the keenest insight into the value of training young men and women for service in the field of wealth-producing labor and thought, these institutions cultivate in the class rooms and the laboratories the great ideals of freedom and justice and right, which, wrought out in the social life and legislation of a people alone make a great nation.

"What do the stock men of the West and South demand of the federal government? The question implies that the stock men of the West and South have problems to solve and difficulties to meet which cannot be solved and cannot be overcome ecept by co-operation of the power and wealth of the federal government to aid in building up the commerce, the industries and the agriculture of the nation, where such aid is necessary, is no longer open to argument. Annual appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the state and nation are the government's contribution to the promotion of internal and foreign commerce. Legislation that establishes a protective tariff in favor of various manufacturing industries is a recognition of an established principle under the constitution of the United States. Our common domain is so extensive, North, South, East and West, and so varied, that there are some problems concerning one section of our domain which do not seem at first to interest the other sections, nevertheless further reflection shows that the problems of one section satisfactorily solved, do, in the end, promote the welfare of all parts of the country.

"It seems to me that the stockmen of the West and South may justly ask at the hand of the federal government aid in carrying out plans for the conservation and distribution of the flood waters throughout the semi-arid states and territories of the West and South. This demand is just as strong from the stock grower of this great empire state of Texas as it is from the stock grower of Nevada or California or Utah. We know that in all these states and territories there goes to waste annually during the flood season of the year, when the snows are melting upon the mountains and the streams are running bank full, water sufficient to keep fertile and productive millions of acres of land throughout the dry season. I am informed that thousands upon thousands of cattle die annually within this state of Texas during the dry season for want of water. To state a problem of this kind is to suggest a means for its solution. To mention so great a loss is to assist ourselves to find a remedy. The sources of the rivers and streams throughout the semi-arid regions are, for the most part, interstate. Only federal law can adjust equitably the rights of the citizens of the various states. The expense of the building of storage reservoirs in the canons and the mountains for the conservation of the flood waters is an expense too great to be borne by the state alone, while the results are national in the benefits. There is no argument that can be made for the improvement of rivers and harbors that does not apply with wise discrimination to the reclamation of the millions of acres of land throughout the West and South by means of the storage and distribution of flood waters and irrigation.

"The question of irrigation is not a local one. It affects Ohio as much as Nevada. Nearly all of the land that will produce crops without irrigation is taken up. Only timber lands and arid lands are left vacant. Future settlement of the West depends upon the investment of capital by the government as well as an individual, to provide permanent reservoirs and ditches for the storage and distribution of water. We don't ask that the federal government should undertake any extravagant and costly systems of public works in these arid states, but simply here and there, should in typical localities make a moderate beginning of a system of water storage in the years to come, expand into a greater interstate system of public works that will reclaim extensive tracts of land for the use of the stockman and the farmer, that will make possible a steady emigration into these semi-arid states of a population that will add to the prosperity of the nation in time of peace and to her strength in time of war. I have anticipations of a day when a larger population will occupy the plains and valleys of the semi-arid region and when this Western country will vie in population and productive industry with our sister states of the East and Middle West. With reasonable governmental aid we will yet gather the waters as they flow, now quietly, now tumultuously, down the mountain sides, and we will challenge the best engineering skill of the nation to store these waters so that when most needed they shall fill the streams and cover the broad acres until our herds and our flocks shall move over them like the procession of the stars in the heavens.

"A second demand that the stockmen of the West and South may make at the hands of the federal government is that the public grazing lands shall be leased, and that the revenue from rental shall go to the states and territories wherein the lands are situated for irregation and development. The leasing of said lands to be under the control of the states where situated, and the revenues therefrom to be expended under the direction of competent engineers in the construction of storage reservoirs and irrigation works wherever necessary to furnish water for the reclamation and settlement of the arid public lands. There are at least two good reasons why the public grazing lands should be leased to stockmen for the use of their flocks and herds, rather than to continue the present method of free, open ranges. It seems to me that the leasing of the lands would be better for all the interests that are concerned. The present situation breeds lawlessness and in some places is oftimes a menace to the peace of the communities. There has been more than one tragedy within the last two years, all arising from disputes over government ranges, and in some states this is becoming a serious matter and must be met by remedial legislation. Now, whatever promotes order in states and communities, whatever ministers to the practice of justice and just dealings between man and man, whatever prevents by wise restriction the passions and the greed of men—this is worthy of the thought and work of legislators, whether state or national.

"Then, again, most of the valuable ranges would be better preserved under private lease than under the present system. It is a well known fact that many of the valuable ranges have been worked out almost beyond recovery through the rapacity and the conflicting interests that lead to excessive overstocking. Under private lease it would be to the interest of the stockman to give careful attention to the preservation of the range, and, under a system of private lease, the ranges would grow better from year to year, and, consequently, the number of cattle in the main would be increased and the quality of beef for the market would be improved. We people of the West are a lavish people. Our broad acres and lofty mountains cultivate a disregard for the practice of economy in our industrial and commercial life, but we cannot afford to waste our heritage and to rob our mountains of their forests, to destroy the source of supply for our streams, and to make free and carless use of our public domains. A change of the policy of the government, so that public lands may be available for lease at a oderate rental to the stockmen of the West and South would contribute to the preservation and improvement of existing ranges, while, by the conservation of our water supply, millions of fertile acres will be added to the present domains.

"I presume I may add again that our stockmen want always a good market, at high prices. While we may not make this a special demand at the hands of the federal government, we may demand, as an influential body of men, that the affairs of state shall be so wisely administered that, so far as legislation and statecraft may apply, an increasing population and an expanding trade may open to the stock growers of the West and South the opportunity to supply the markets of the world with the finest products of the herd and flock. Riding over the sage brush stretches of my own state of Nevada, one of the best stock growing states of the Union, I have thought of the possibilities of the land beneath my feet, and have pictured the transformation that could be wrought under an extension of the beneficent governmental policy that is already helping to make our country strong in wealth and virtue, and I have tried to conceive the vast wealth that would be produced upon the now worthless habitation of the gopher and the prairie dog. I have, in my dreams, heard the lowing of the countless herds upon the desert, and the bleating of the sheep from the mountain sides, and thinking of these things, I have looked up into the eyes of the ever-watchful stars and said: 'American enterprise and American faith will yet work this wondrous change, and the stars themselves will smile upon the miracle.'"

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Col. I. T. Pryor, of Texas, read a paper on "Effects of the Spanish-American War on the Cattle Industry of the United States." He said in part:

"It was an apparent fact to all of those who made a careful study of the situation sometime prior to the Spanish-American war that a considerable shortage existed in all classes of live stock, without a single exceptian; cattle bearing their proportion of this great shrinkage and diminution in numbers. But under conditions existing prior to the mobilization of troops in large numbers, it was possible for the packers and wholesale meat dealers to defeat in a measure and for a time the benefit and result arising from such shortage.

"During the period of extreme low prices and light consumption the great packing establishments of this country continued to buy a large percentage of the cattle that went to the market centers for canning or preserving that which could not be disposed of as dressed beef. Had it not been for their liberal purchases in point of numbers, cattle would have sold much lower than they did, and these same packers had great difficulty in finding a profitable market for even this low priced beef, which caused a great amount of it to be stored in this country and in European countries.

"The large demand came so suddenly and so positively on the country that the bears lost complete control of the market, of which fact the producers were quick to realize and take advantage.

"Today we are confronted with a large shortage in beef. We cannot draw on the Middle states to help stock our depleted Western ranges; they have none to spare. Texas, the great 'incubator' of the West and Northwest, is several million cattle short of 'highwater mark.' Our demand both foreign and domestic, is greater than ever before in the history of this country. The range cattle men cannot look to any other source from which to restock their depleted ranges than to wait patiently for the natural increase from their own herds to fill the vacuum. A beef can be raised and matured in this country at a cost that will defy competition from our neighbors on the north (Canada) and again, inferior grades of cattle are becoming less sought after, which is a barrier, when added to the tariff that takes it almost prohibitory on Mexican cattle. With these undeniable facts before us, the future of the cattle industries can be easily foretold. To my mind it is very clear that we will have a long series of high prices with exceptional breaks caused by outside influences, such as panics in the money markets. We cannot and will not have a decline in prices that will continue for any length of time until we again reach the point of over production, and when the demand as at present, exceeds the supply, the over production period is in the dim, distant future, and the outlook is certainly very encouraging to the cattle producer.

"Do not become excited. Deal carefully and conservatively. Clean up occasionally all your debts and see how you stand. By doing this you will not only strengthen your individual credit, but that of the entire business. Mark my words, the day of excessive loans to cattle men, who never clean up their debts but go in deeper each year, has passed. I predict for the year 1900 a general cleaning up, and woe unto him who will be unable to stand the pressure and who cannot respond to the call of his banker or commission house to liquidate his indebtedness."

Facts For Sick Women

First—the medicine that holds the record for the largest number of absolute Cures of female ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Second—Mrs. Pinkham can show by her letter files in Lynn that a million women have been restored to health by her medicine and advice.

Third—All letters to Mrs. Pinkham are received, opened, read and answered by women only. This fact is certified to by the mayor and postmaster of Lynn and others of Mrs. Pinkham's own city. Write for free book containing these certificates.

Every ailing woman is invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham and get her advice free of charge.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

THE DAKOTAS.

Fargo Sensation---South Dakota Merchants Ask an Injunction.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Fargo—The elopement of a barber with the wife of a local government employe has furnished the gossips a little diversion.

Mrs. Mahnken, daughter of the mayor and wife of the city attorney, who recently uppealed her divorce case, which was denied by Judge Lauder, of Wahpeton, to the supreme court, has filed notice of application for $500 attorney's fees to perfect the appeal. The application is new in the practice in this state on divorce cases, and the attorneys are waiting to see what disposition the court will make of it.

Mrs. Wilson, the wife of the sheriff, is suffering from the effects of a bad fall on the steps of her home, and both legs are paralyzed. She was starting for the depot on an Eastern trip when the accident occurred.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Sioux Falls—Application was filed in the United States court here yesterday by the Aberdeen branch of the house of Jewett Bros. & Jewett, asking Judge Garland to issue an injunction restraining the Northwestern and Milwaukee railroad companies from alleged discrimination against South Dakota wholesale houses in favor of those of Chicago, St. Paul and Sioux City in the matter of canned fruit shipped to the state from the Pacific coast.

It is alleged in the application that wholesale houses in the cities named last August induced the Northwestern railroad company to increase its rates on canned fruit shipments to South Dakota, and that because of threats made by the wholesale houses that they would boycott the Milwaukee road that the company has now given notice that the 23rd inst. the rates on this class of freight also will be increased to correspond with the Northwestern rate. The case will come up for hearing before Judge Garland on the 29th inst.

Pierre—The supreme court yesterday reversed the lower court in the Lawrence county habeas corpus case of Grant H. Tod and declared that the governor must personally pass upon and issue all requisition papers, which is contrary to the recent custom. The case decided was the application of Grant H. Tod for a writ of habeas corpus vs. Matt Plunkett, sheriff of Lawrence county. One of the main issues raised was that the governor did not pass personally on the requisition papers, but that they were signed in blank and passed upon by the private secretary.

The lower court refused the writ of habeas corpus and is reversed by the supreme court, which bases its finding on insufficiency of papers and holds in regard to the issuance of the requisition by the governor's secretary on papers signed in blank that "the duty of examining requisition papers, passing upon their validity and issuing this warrant devolves upon the governor personally. It is a power that cannot be delegated to any other person. The liberty of the citizen is involved and he can only be restrained of that liberty by personal act of the governor on whom the power has been conferred by the constitution of the United States and the constitution and laws of this state. The liberty of the citizen would be in great danger if any person could be allowed to issue such extradition warrants in the absence of the governor."

The policy of issuing such requisition papers has been followed by all the governors of this state.

Deadwood—A third effort to organize a state federation of women's clubs for this state has resulted in success. There was a large attendance of Black Hills representatives at the meeting. The new federation adopted a constitution and the following officers were elected: President, to be elected from Sioux Falls club; vice president, Mrs. L. D. Jacobs, of Lead; chairman of correspondence of the Eastern division, Miss Flora Anderson, Pierre; Western division, to be elected from the Culture club of Deadwood; recording secretary, from Watertown club; treasurer, from Aberdeen club; corresponding secretary, Miss Clara D. Coe, Deadwood.

Huron—A man has been in these parts selling a new kind of wheat at $3 per bushel or whatever price he could get. Some farmers only purchased a quart, others a peck and a very few got half a bushel; but the men made good wages. Judging by the grain the wheat is what is known as "goose wheat," and is too hard for feed or flour. The swindle is an old case, but not so old as not to be without profit to the operator.

HAD NO WORD FROM BONI.

New York, Jan. 19.—Edwin Gould, interview as to the reported losses of his brother-in-law, Count Boni DeCastelane, in stock speculation said:

"We have heard nothing about any financial embarrassment of Count DeCastellane, and not knowing whether the French paper LeMatin is responsible or not we cannot tell how much truth there is in the story that my sister's husband lost heavily in speculation.

"We expect them Saturday or Sunday on the LaBretagne, and it is needless to say that we shall be more than delighted to see our sister again. I don't know whether any children are with them or not. In the cable message, my sister did not say anything about the babies. Their coming to New York at this time is something of a surprise to us."

Paris, Jan. 19.—The alleged heavy losses of Count Boni De Castellane on the bourse were made a sensational feature by some of the papers here. Both the Temps and Figaro spoke in a guarded way of the collapse of a bull speculator whose position is said to have been badly shaken at the last settlement by the decline of certain stocks in which he is said to have plunged. The Figaro also indicted Count Boni De Castellane fairly and squarely by describing the speculator as a member of the chamber of deputies, and a prominent society man who had not disguised his sympathies for uncompromising nationalism. Moreover, it was added, he had started on a long voyage "to find resources to repair his broken fortunes."

The Fiagro adds, perhaps a little maliciously, that his friends hope he will not meet with disappointment, saying: "Some 'patriotic' causes are very expensive, and for want of a better excuse this pretext can always be put forward to those who, owing to distance, are ignorant of many things."

The Matin openly mentioned Count De Castellane's name and nothing but disastrous speculations, crashes and losses reaching as high as 20,000,000 of francs was talked of yesterday. Respecting the count, the Matin said:

"But our own inquiries show his losses do not exceed 3,000,000, he having succeeded in getting 'straight' on seven or eight transactions.

"Count Boni De Castellane left for New York a few days ago, with his wife, and it is probable the assistance of his brother-in-law will not be found wanting and that he will tide over the situation of monetary embarrassment."

TO CURE LA GRIPPE IN TWO DAYS
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A SLIGHT ADVANCE

Wheat Started Out Unchanged and Held Within a Narrow Range.

TRADING WAS DULL

Cables Reported Liverpool Market Was Slightly Higher But Inactive.

Duluth Board of Trade, Jan. 19.—The wheat market ruled very dull again today, with fluctuations within a narrow range. The cables reported the Liverpool market slightly higher but inactive. There was little trading here and at Chicago but the market ruled fairly steady during the session. The close was ¼c higher than yesterday both here and at Chicago for the May option.

Trading in futures was dull on the Duluth board. May wheat opened unchanged at 64⅞c, sold up to 65c at 9:55, reacted to 64¾c at 11:20, recovered to 65c at 11:40 and held at those figures to the close, which was ¼c higher than yesterday. Cash business was quiet, 20,000 bus being sold at 2c under May. It is estimated that Duluth stocks for the week will show an increase of 100,000 bus. Oats, barley and rye were unchanged. Corn declined ¼c. Cash and May flax each fell off ½c. Following were the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 64c; to arrive, 64⅜c. No. 1 northern, cash, 62⅜c; to arrive, 62⅞c; May, 65c; July, 66⅛c. No. 2 northern, 60c. No. 3 spring, 56⅛c. Oats, 24[illegible]c. Rye, 49c. Barley, 34-37c. Flax, cash, $1.41, May $1.48. Corn, 30c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 39; corn, 19; oats, 1; rye, 1; barley, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 25,754 bus; corn, 8,869 bus; barley, 2371 bus. Shipments—Wheat, 9712 bus.

Ship Your Grain to

McCarthy Bros. & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants,
Duluth and Minneapolis.

WE SELL BY SAMPLE.

REFERENCES:
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES FRIDAY.

No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	$0.64½
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	63
No. 1 northern, 2000 bus	63
No. 1 northern, 5 cars	62¾
No. 1 northern, 3 cars	62⅞
No. 1 northern, 2 cars	62⅝
No. 2 northern 1 car, mills	60¼

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Wheat Firm—Other Cereals and Provisions Are Lower.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—May wheat opened steady, a shade over yesterday at 65½@⅝c. On a light trade, the market eased off to 65⅜c but shorts took profits and during the remainder of a dull session the market showed an advancing tendency. May closing firm at 65⅝c. Receipts here were 54 cars. Minneapolis and Duluth received 327 against 384 last week and 501 a year ago.

Corn opened dull and lower, although receipts were light and country offerings small. Local receipts were 253 cars. May opened ⅛@¼c off at 33¼@⅜c, sold off to 33⅛c and closed steady at 33¼c.

Oats weakened with corn at the start. Receipts were 183 cars. May opened steady at 23⅞@24c, sold off to 23⅝c and reacted according to 23⅝c at the close.

A weak hog market acted against provisions. May pork opened 7½c off at $10.75; May lard 2½c lower at $5.95, and May ribs 2½c lower at $5.72½. Trade was without feature.

Close: Wheat, January, 62¼c; May, 65⅝c; July, 66⅛@¼c. Corn, January, 30¾c; May, 33¼c; July, 33⅞c. Oats, January, 22½c; May, 23⅝c; July, 22⅞c. Pork, January, $10.52½; May, $10.75@10.77½; July, $10.85. Lard, January, $5.82½; May, $5.95½; July, [illegible]. Ribs, January, $5.65; May, $5.72½.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 66½@67c; No. 3 red, [illegible]; No. 2 hard winter, 62½c; No. 3 hard winter, 59@62c; No. 1 northern spring, 63½@[illegible]; No. 2 northern spring, 63@64½c; No. 3 spring, 58@63c. Corn, No. 2, 31½c; No. 3, [illegible]. Oats, No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22¾c. Flax, cash, Northwestern, $1.50; Southwestern, $1.50; May, $1.49; September, $1.[illegible]. Rye, May, 52c. Barley, cash, 35@[illegible]. Timothy, January, $2.50; February, $2.[illegible]. Clover, January, $8.25; March, $8.[illegible].

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Jan. 19.—Wheat, March, 73c; May, 71⅝c; July, 72⅛c. Corn, May, 39¼c.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.—Close, wheat, quiet ⅛d higher. Corn, steady, unchanged to ⅜d lower.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May—				
Open	64⅞B	62¾	65½-⅝	71⅞-¾
High	65	63⅛	65⅝	72
Low	64¾	62⅝	65¼-⅜	71¾
Close	65	63⅛	65⅝B	71⅞B
July—				
Open	66B	64⅛	66⅛-¼	71¾
High	...	64⅛-½	66½	72⅛
Low	...	64	65⅞-66	71⅝
Close	66⅛B	64⅛-½	66⅛-½	72⅛B

CHICAGO, OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. May.	Corn. May.	Pork. May.
Open	23⅞-24	33-33⅛@33¼-⅜	$10.75
High	23⅞-24	33⅜-½	$10.80
Low	23⅝	33⅛	$10.72
Close	23⅝B	33¼A	$10.75

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Cattle, receipts, 2000. Steady to weak. Beeves, $4.00@5.60; cows and heifers, $3.00@4.60; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.75; Texas fed beeves, $2.50@[illegible]. Hogs, receipts today, 21,000; tomorrow, 22,000; left over, 1272. 5@10c lower. Mixed and butchers, $4.45@4.70; good to choice heavy, $4.60@4.75; rough heavy, $4.45@4.55; light, $4.35@4.65; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.65. Sheep, receipts, 7000. Steady. Sheep, $4.30@[illegible]; lambs, $5.00@5.65. Official receipts and shipments yesterday: Cattle, receipts, 9068; shipments, 1886. Hogs, receipts, 23,845; shipments, 2217. Sheep, receipts, 12,534; shipments, [illegible].

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: Buying was active, prices firm and a strong undertone of an increasing demand for farm horses was current. Manitoba and Dakota dealers were well represented and were eager buyers of good farm horses. The inferior lot of horses were in dull demand and sold at very low prices. The sale of heavy logging horses constituted of one-third of the aggregate outlet today. The demand for such was of an urgent nature. The present weather is causing a strong demand for that class of horses. Quotations:

Drafters, choice	$110@140
Drafters, common to good	80@110
Farm horses, choice	75@110
Farm horses, common to good	50@75
Mules	85@125

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Jan. 19.—Money on call nominally 2@3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent; sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87@4.87¼ for demand and at $4.83⅞@4.84 for sixty days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½; silver certificates, 59@60c; bar silver, 59⅜c; Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds irregular; 2s registered, $1.02½; 3s registered, $1.09¾; coupon, $1.10¼; new 4s registered, $1.33; coupon, $1.34; old 4s registered and coupon, $1.14⅝; 5s registered, $1.12; coupon, $1.13¼.

Established 1862

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Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.

Private wires to all Exchanges. *'Phone 713* *GEO. RUPLEY, Manager.*
We make a specialty of Boston Copper Stocks. Duluth Office—319 Board of Trade.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Little Movement at Opening—Declines Followed By Rally.

New York, Jan. 19.—The market hardly moved at the opening and no current was perceptible in either direction. Many stocks were not represented by any orders and some of the most mercurial of the specialties sold at unchanged quotations. Third Avenue fell 10⅛ to 107, Metropolitan lost 3@3⅜ and Brooklyn and Manhattan sympathized to the extent of a point. The Western and Southwestern rails were firm above last night's close, lifted Third Avenue 3 points. Heavy purchases of Missouri Pacific and Steel Wire advanced 5¾ each. Bonds were in demand at good advances in many issues.

Realization in Sugar caused a relapse in that stock of 1¾ and checked the general advance. The profit taking in Sugar was well absorbed and the stock was lifted above 118. Missouri Pacific also rose buoyantly 3 full points above last night and the whole list rose to the best prices of the day on considerably enlarged dealings. Sugar and the specialties yielded in the final dealings, but the general list held pretty firm till the close. Substantial net gains were the order throughout.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Jan. 19.—The cotton market opened strong and excited with the near months 6 to 12 points higher, the latter on January only, and for a wild scramble of domestic shorts to cover, consisted of strong English cables, these depicting little short of a panic among European spinners and bears. Cotton spot closed 1-16c higher; midland uplands, 7 13-16c; midland gulf, 8 1-16c; sales, none.

Cotton futures closed quiet. January, $7.49; February, $7.42; May, $7.43; April, $7.43; May, 7.41; June, $7.45; July, $7.46; August, 7.43; September, $6.86; October, $6.70; November, $6.67; December, $6.68.

CHICAGO MONEY.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Clearings, $21,088,845; balances, $1,742,665. Posted exchange, $4.84@4.88; New York exchange, 30c premium.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 19.—Consols for money and the account, 101¾.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 301 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The trade in wheat was rather light today and mostly all of a local professional character. Sentiment was generally bullish with traders inclined to play for a reaction after the recent break, also on higher Liverpool cables and small Argentine shipments. The cash demand, however, continues light with export limits generally below a working basis. Liverpool reported their market as quiet, ¼d higher for the day, but reported spot demand very limited. Argentine was offering freely at prices relatively cheaper than this country. Continental markets were generally quiet with the exception of Paris which was higher on reports of damage by frost to the French crop but this we think is not serious as it is a little premature to the killing of the crop anywhere at this time of year. Argentine shipments were small, 680,000 bus, but later on will be heavy when the new crop is being shipped. The receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were 391 cars against 666 last year. Clearances from the Atlantic seaboard were 265,000 bus wheat and flour. We see nothing in the situation to change our opinion and believe in the absence of export demand prices will work lower although the market will have reactions from time to time on covering by shorts. Estimated receipts tomorrow, 28 cars.

Corn and oats ruled weak on selling by longs on fear of a bearish government report which will be published Saturday. Country offerings were light but cash ported their corn market as quiet, ⅛d lower for the day with very little demand. Clearances of corn 480,000 bus at Atlantic seaboard, only 45,000 bus of oats. The government report is expected to revise the corn area and in all probability it will give the final figures in the neighborhood of 2,000,000,000 bus. Estimated receipts 317 cars corn and 180 cars of oats for tomorrow.

Provisions opened easy on lower hogs, ruled firm for a while then broke on further raiding attacks but there was little for sale forced selling and good buying by brokers representing several packers. The decline has been severe and many weak holders have sold but the buying has been very good. Short lines are large and not well placed or held and we think a sharp and material advance more than likely. Estimated receipts tomorrow 30,000.

Puts, May wheat, 65⅜@65⅝c asked.

Calls, May wheat, 65¾@65⅞c asked.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Sugar Trust	115¾	118	115¼	117⅞
Am. Steel, com	46¾	48½	46¾	48¼
Am. Tobacco	99¾	100¼	99¼	100½
Atchison, com	20⅛	..	..	..
Atchison, pfd	60⅝	61½	60⅝	61½
Brooklyn Transit	68⅞	71⅞	68⅞	70⅞
C., M. & St. P.	118⅛	118½	118	118½
C., B. & Q.	121½	122¼	121½	122⅜
C. & N. W.	162	..	..	..
Federal Steel, com	50⅝	51⅜	50½	51¾
Federal Steel, pfd	74	74	73½	74
Great Western	12¾	13	12¾	13
L. & N.	80	81	80	81
Manhattan	92	93⅝	91¼	93⅝
Missouri Pacific	40	43¼	40	43¼
Nor. Pacific, com	51⅝	52¼	51⅜	52¼
Nor. Pacific, pfd	74¼	74½	74¼	74⅛
People's Gas	103	104½	103	104¼
Rock Island	106¼	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
Southern Pacific	38	38½	38	38⅜
Tenn. & C. I.	83¼	84¾	83¼	84⅜
U. S. Leather, pfd	76	76¼	76	76¼
Union Pacific, pfd	75¼	75⅜	75¼	75¼
Union Pacific, com	47¼	47⅞	47⅛	47⅞
Great Northern	167½	167½	167	167
Leather, com	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜
Money		3½		

COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley, 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, Jan. 19.—Adventure, 6½; Allouez, 3@3½; Arcadian, 18¼; Arnold, 6@7; Ashbed, 25c@50c; Atlantic, 25; Baltic, 17¾@18; Bay State, 1a; Bingham, 11¼@½; Bonnza, 1¼; Boston & Montana, 260; Butte & Boston, 43@45; Calumet & Hecla, 741; Centennial, 16; Cochita, 12; Copper Range, 22; Dominion Coal, 41½; Franklin, 14; Humboldt, 1@3¼; Isabella, 8; Isle Royale, 22½; Mass., 8½; Mercedes, 8¼; Michigan, 6¾@7½; Mohawk, 15½@16; Old Colony, 4½@5; Old Dominion, 17½; Osceola, 67@68; Parrott, 40; Pioneer, 2; Quincy, 143@150; Rhode Island, 4¼@¾; Santa Fe, 5¼; Tamarack, 170@173; Tecumseh, 3@4; United States, 14¾@15½; Uth, 29; Washington, 1⅛@½; Winona, 4½@5; Wolverine, 38¾@39¼; Zinc, 16@17½.

ESCAPED WITH CASH.

Rochester, Ind., Jan. 19.—The Commercial bank at Silver Lake was robbed last midnight of $3500. Five charges of nitroglycerine were used on the safe. The robbers shot their way through a posse of citizens and went towards North Manchester on a hand car. William Price, a clerk, was severely wounded. One of the robbers was wounded, but all got away. A posse is reported only fifteen miles behind the gang at Columbia City.

CARGO DELIVERED.

Hamburg, Jan. 19.—A dispatch received here from Durban, Natal, says: The Bundesrath's cargo has been redelivered to her agents and will be reloaded. The steamer expects to sail for Delagoa bay Monday.

LAND SCRIPS, PINE LANDS, STOCKS.

H. W. COFFIN,

Chamber of Commerce.

STATE SUPREME COURT.

Seven Decisions Handed Down, Four Being Reversals.

St Paul, Jan. 19.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Brown filed a decision reversing the Ramsey county district court, declaring the St. Paul city ordinance for the inspection of dairy herds invalid, in so far as it authorizes the charging of an inspection fee, and is in conflict with the state law. The court holds that chapter 203, laws of 1895, does not authorize the city to impose an inspection fee. Other decisions were as follows:

Mobile Trust and Trading company respondent, vs. Edwin G. Potter, appellant.

In this action the plaintiff seeks to charge the defendent with the purchase price of a carload of fruit sold in transit by him as its agent to purchasers unknown to the plaintiff, who refuse to accept the fruit on its being tendered to them on its arrival, and whose names the defendent refused to disclose to the plaintiff to the end that it might have recourse against them.

It is held:

1. That the complaint states a cause of action.

2. That the trial court did not err in denying the defendants' motion to dismiss the action or in refusing to instruct the jury to return a verdict for the defendant.

3. That it was not reversible error for the court to exclude certain offered evidence as to the grade of the fruit.

4. No exception lies to a failure of the trial court to instruct the jury on a given point unless requested in writing so to do. Judgment affirmed. Start, C. J.

John W. Clark, appellant, vs. Gaar Scott & Co., respondent. Order reversed. Start, C. J.

The Scandinavian-American Bank, plaintiff, respondent, vs. Mechanics' Building society et al., defendants. Patrick Sexton, claimant, respondent, Peter J. Gieson, et al., appellants. Order affirmed. Start, C. J.

E. P. Stacey, et al., co-partners as E. P. Stacy & Sons, appellants, vs. William Stephen, doing business as Central Mercantile company, defendant, respondent; William D. Underhill, garnishee, respondent. Order affirmed. Brown, J.

A. E. Herrick, B. C. Mower, et al., doing business as the Eden Valley Bank, appellants, vs. G. S. Barnes & Co., respondent. Judgment reversed. Start, C. J.

William Hein, respondent, vs. Earl Heldridge, appellant. Order reversed. Start, C. J.

IN CONGRESS.

Senate Asks For Information Relative to Transvaal Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 19.—At the conclusion of the morning business in the senate the resolution of Mr. Allen, calling on the secretary of state as to information as to whether any representative of the Transvaal has applied to the United States for recognition, and, if such application had been made, if it had been accepted, and if not why not, was laid before the senate. The resolution was passed and the financial bill was then taken up.

The pension appropriation bill engaged the attention of the house. Before it was called up a bill was passed to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo.

Representative Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, today introduced a bill to extend the laws of the United States to Porto Rico and make it a customs district. The effect of the enactment of this bill into law would be free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 19.—President John Mitchell and Secretary Pearce were re-elected today by the United Mine Workers of America. The results of the election for minor offices probably will not be known before tomorrow.

The news up to the latest moment, local and, telegraphic, can always be found in the several editions of the people's paper—The Evening Herald.

PLAGUE INCREASING IN INDIA.

The health of Bombay city continues very unsatisfactory, and there are indications that the city will suffer from another recrudesence of the plague. The general mortality is high, being at the rate of 53.40 per 1000 per annum, while the quinquennial average is only 35.43. Not only this, but the deaths from plague show a decided tendency to increase, and it is very probable that the disease is more prevalent than the published figures would indicate. In view of the disastrous character of the recent outbreak in Poona the prospect in Bombay gives rise to great misgiving. The amount of inoculation which by a variety of device has been done is small compared with the immense population (over 820,000), and all other plague measures have proved useless for protecting the city, says the Lancet.

There seems to have been a much larger amount of plague in the Nizam's dominions than has been officially reported. The plague commissioner in his official letter says "At present plague work in Hyderabad is a sham and I cannot consent to be a party to it." The official returns with regard to plague do not indicate the immense number of concealed cases of plague which must be continually taking place. For some time past the returns from Hyderabad have been very irregular, but the numbers reported as occuring in this state have been sufficient to cause considerable fluctuation in the weekly returns for the whole of India.

Like Bombay, the general mortality in Calcutta shows an ominous rise. Not that there is at present any definite indication of the increase of plague, but the weekly figures reported are very significant. An attempt to discredit the serious existence of the plague in the city by certain leading natives, supported by the native press, has not been successful, and inquiry has only too surely proved its continued prevalence. Plague administration in this city is of the mildest possible character, and it may be said that there is no preparation in the event of a severe outbreak.

The total reported plague deaths for all India during the week ending Nov.

Independent folks find comfort in an independent newspaper like The Evening Herald.

INDEPENDENT.

John L. Morrison to Run For Alderman In the Third Ward.

John L. Morrison this morning announced himself an independent candidate for alderman in the Third ward, running against John H. Brigham, the fusion nominee, and Pames Cromwell, the Republican candidate. Mr. Morrison says that he has been urged to run by a number of the voters who were dissatisfied with the action of the People's party convention last Saturday.

Final arrangements for the opening of the Truelsen campaign have not yet been made, but in all probability the opening meeting will be in Great Eastern hall, West Duluth, next Tuesday evening. This will follow the grand spring opening of the Republicans in the same place on Monday evening and the mayor promises some very hot shot. He has prepared a number of written articles on the electric light plant and charter proposition, which will be printed in pamphlet form and given wide circulation.

The first copies of the proposed new charter were turned over to the city clerk late this afternoon and all persons desiring copies can have them by applying to Mr. Cheadle between now and Monday. On Tuesday, which is the second day of registration, copies of the charter will be distributed in each registration booth. The number of copies to be distributed will be about 3000.

Last evening Chairman William McEwen announced the following as the city committee of the People's party: Chairman, Charles Leytze; First ward, J. C. Wesenberg, Jr.; Second ward, P. J. Hagenson; Third ward, John Morrison; Fifth ward, C. H. Linnell; Sixth ward, J. W. Schweiger; Seventh ward, H. P. Jackell; Eighth ward, Chris Frank. Delegates at large, W. E. McEwen and K. O. Kristensen.

In the evening the Democratic and Populist committees meet at the headquarters in the McDonnell block and Joseph B. Gibson was decided upon as the candidate of the fusion forces for alderman in the Fifth ward. C. P. Murphy has been chosen as secretary of the Democratic committee.

In reporting the action of the Socialist Labor party in nominating candidates for aldermen The Herald last evening gave the nominee in the Second ward as Louis Dworschak. It should have been given as Julius Dworschak.

The annual meeting of the Garfield club was held last evening in the Kalamazoo block. George R. Laybourn was elected president; W. H. Krause, first vice president; Swan Hanson, second vice president; Fred Sills, secretary; and John Richter, treasurer. The names of C. F. W. Hegg, John Pugh and R. C. McKinley were added to the executive committee. The club is making preparations to conduct a lively campaign and tomorrow evening will take part in the Hugo meeting at West Duluth. This evening the Republicans will train their guns on Duluth Heights and although the meeting was only arranged yesterday the leaders of the Hugo campaign already claim the Heights precinct of the Fifth ward by a crushing majority.

After the meeting of the Garfield club last evening it was announced that a large number of new names had been added to the membership list and the leaders are talking of acquiring considerable enthusiasm with which to make the invasion of West Duluth memorable.

IN MICHIGAN.

Train Schedule For Copper Country—Rich Strike at the Osceola.

Houghton—The change in the time card of the South Shore road, which takes place on Monday, Jan. 22, will bring the Northwestern sleeper into the copper country ahead of the St. Paul.

The idea of a through train over the Northwestern was abandoned upon the new schedule. As finally arranged, the day South Shore train for Duluth and the copper country will leave Marquette at 7 o'clock in the morning, instead of 9:05 as at present, and arrive at Houghton at 11 and Calumet at 11:50. This is a gain of forty minutes in favor of the Northwestern (the South Shore hauling the C. & N. W. sleeper from Negaunee to Calumet) over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the "Copper Country Limited," as the Milwaukee road's through train is known, arriving at Houghton at 11:40. By this change of time, which goes into effect Monday, it is understood, the Northwestern's "Lake Superior Limited," which now leaves Chicago about 10 o'clock p. m., will leave at 8 for Negaunee, at which point the sleeper will be transferred to the South Shore for Calumet. The Milwaukee road has gotten the mail contract away from the Northwestern and for that reason cannot leave Chicago early enough to beat the Northwestern in the arrival in the copper country.

Another change of time affecting the copper country is in the afternoon train for Marquette and points south. This now leaves Houghton at 3:15 o'clock; commencing Monday it will leave, it is said, about 3:30 and will arrive at Marquette about 7:25 p. m., instead of 7 as at present.

The Allouez shaft on the Osceola lode struck such rich ground Tuesday night as to astonish the miners. It is not known at present how long it will last.

At the Victoria the appearance of the mine is said to be improving daily and it is now reported from there that fully 100 tons of mass and barrel copper are on hand ready for the smelter.

About 300 men have been laid off at the Arcadian and now only about 400 are employed, as compared with the 1200 names which were on the rolls for a large portion of the summer. The decision to cut down the force is attributed to the lack of compressor power.

The Wisconsin Bridge and Iron works of Milwaukee has taken a contract to build a new shaft house at No. 7 shaft of the Quincy mine for $30,000 the work to begin next month. Also to build a $20,000 trestle crossing for the South Shore railroad tracks for a railway connecting the Isle Royal mine and mill. This makes a total of $165,000 worth of steel structures for copper country mines contracted for already this year by this one concern.

Marquette—The city council has amended the ordinance extending the life of the street car company's franchise nine years by adding a paragraph which makes the extension void if the company fails to spend $20,000 out of the new $70,000 bond issue it is going to float in extending lines and making improvements before January, 1901. This action puts the ordinance back on first reading and delays action two weeks.

The Flaaten Concert.

The Flaaten concerts every other Sunday at the Armory are drawing large crowds by reason of the excellent programs which are given and Director Flaaten is endeavoring to make them better every time. For next Sunday he offers a fine selection of numbers. The soloist will be Cyril Tyler, who will sing a recitative and aria from "Creation" by Haydn. Albert Hoelscher will give a flute solo.

Complete the Inspection.

Col. C. H. Graves, E. R. Jefferson, of Duluth, and B. F. Nelson, the three commissioners of the court appointed to appraise the value of lands desired by the United States government near the Pokegama dam on the Mississippi river, have returned from Grand Rapids, where they went to hear the testimony of owners of the land and to look over the ground. Only two people appeared before them. They will meet in Minneapolis net Tuesday at the office of the United States district attorney to formulate their report. M. D. Purdy, assistant United States district attorney, was up there with them and he returned last evening and left for Minneapolis.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—GIRL FOR CASHIER AT Waverly restaurant, 514 West Superior street.

WANTED—TWO MORE PLACES TO work, for good pay. 4624 Coak street, Lakeside.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one accustomed to children. 2231 West Superior street. Inquire at drug store.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEMAID. 432 West Second street.

COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Apply at 226 Fourteenth avenue east.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; highest wages; family of three. 119 East Third street.

STENOGRAPHERS

Assisted to positions without charge. Call for application blank. Remington typewriters for sale or rent. WYCKOFF, SEAMENS & BENEDICT, 323 West Superior street.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND work in family of three. Apply 325 East Second street.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Friday and Saturdays. Mrs. C. E. Britts, 2201 East Superior street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. 414 East Third street.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 409 West Second street.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply 319 East Fourth street.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 2321 East First street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS plumber and one gas fitter. Only union men need apply. Duluth Plumbing company.

TIE MAKERS WANTED AT ONCE TO make railroad ties for logging railroad. Good men can easily make $2 per day clear of board. Good timber; good camps and good board. Price for making, 9 cents each for cedar; 8 cents for tamarack. Apply to H. Mathews & Co., Kelsey, on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railway.

MACHINISTS AND PATTERN MAKER wanted at the Duluth Foundry and Machine company, Fiftieth avenue west and Ramsey.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COATMAKER. Janzig, Board of Trade.

MEN—THERE IS NO EXPENSE TO learn barber trade if you will work for us. Will make you competent in two months and will pay $60 monthly when graduated. Have adopted a plan whereby 500 barbers are needed. Write now for particulars. Illustrated catalogue and map of city mailed free. Moler Barber college, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS on easy payments. No experience or capital required. Gately Supply Co., 8 East Superior street.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

STRONG YOUNG MAN ABOUT 19 years old, would like work as fireman for stationary engine or place in livery stable. Address B 21, Herald.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENGINEER by one who understands electricity in some large building or manufacturing plant; is strictly temperate in his habits, and can furnish first-class license and reference as to ability and character. Have no objection to going out of city. Address F, care 1702 West Superior street, Duluth, Minn.

COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS DESIRES work in families. Call or write, K., 208 West Second street.

WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY, GENERAL office work. Can furnish best of references. Salary no object. Address H 89, Herald.

ENGINEER WANTS FURNACE TO run, night-watching, or any other work. Address W. F. V., 18 Fourth street east.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY. Stores, offices and houses to clean. Mrs. Huber, rear of Bethel, Lake avenue.

A FIRST CLASS WOMAN WOULD like work by the day. Call or address 25 Lake avenue north.

A BOY OF 17 WANTS WORK OF ANY kind; has experience as restaurant porter and knows the city well. Call or address H. A. F., 110 First avenue west.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BAND SAW filer; can take care of double band mill. Address Lyman Niley, Emporium, Pa.

WANTED—HOUSECLEANING, OR stores and offices to clean. Mrs. Jackson, 23 First avenue east. Work guaranteed.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LOTS OF MONEY MADE IN STOCKS in Wall street with $50. Principal guaranteed. Send for particulars. Ainslee & Co., bankers, 82 Broadway, New York.

Entirely
Up to date
The
Remington
Standard Typewriters
New Models.
6, 7 and 8
Absolutely Reliable, Always.
Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
327 Broadway, New York.
Local Office: 323 West Superior Street, DULUTH, MINN.

STORY CONFIRMED.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The Post today says: No doubt exists as to the effectiveness of the agreement for the abolition of railways' commissions. The committee of presidents having the matter in charge issued advices to all concerned to the effect that the consent of all lines not represented at the meeting at which the agreement was adopted had been secured and the agreement will be effective Feb. 1.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

For Sale

Lot 50x140 Michigan street, corner Twenty-seventh avenue west. This lot will be sold at a bargain. Come and see us.

Julious D. Howard & Co.,
201 First National Bank Bldg.

To Local Buyers!

Come and see us! If we have not what you want, will get it for you. Whether you buy or not we charge you nothing for our services. Applications for loans wanted.

Chas. P. Craig & Co.
103 Herald Building. Telephone 547-3 Rings.

Established 1886.

J. C. MISHLER,
REAL ESTATE.

If you want to buy or sell, come and see me, write or wire. J. C. MISHLER, 307 and 308 Exchange building, Duluth, Minn.

FOR RENT—HOUSES.

HOUSES, STORES, FLATS, OFFICES. By Crosby & Martindale, 106 Providence building.

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS, 309 WEST SUPERIOR street.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT. CENTRALLY located, all modern improvements. Will rent cheap to a gentleman. Address O., care of Herald.

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front room with board, for two gentlemen. 126 West Third street.

STEAM HEATED FURNISHED rooms. 23 Phoenix block.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT, AT No. 132 West Fourth street.

PLEASANT FURNISHED FRONT room with alcove bed-room, use of path. 11 West Fourth street.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

FOR RENT—MODERN 5-ROOM FLAT. Gas, electric light, bath. $16.00 per month. Address P. 33, Herald.

FOR RENT—HALL.

MASONIC TEMPLE HALL, FOR dances, concerts and entertainments. Seats 200. Elevator. Apply to E. P. Alexander, 311 Torrey building.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

IF IN NEED OF A NO. 1 TYPEWRITER call at 12 Fifth avenue west and see the cheapest one on the market for thirty days.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—BOY TO ANSWER TELEPHONE in an office eand learn shorthand. C 33, Herald. Write, stating age, etc.

WANTED A DRIVING HORSE FOR his keeping, or will buy if cheap. E. L., Herald.

LOST.

LOST—ON TUESDAY NIGHT, A PAIR of black opera glasses between St. James hotel, or in Lyceum. Please return to St. James hotel.

LOST—AT FIRST M. E. CHURCH OR on way to street car, ladies' leather pocket book with small sum of money. Please return to W. C. Sherwood's office, Torrey block, and receive reward.

MIDWIFE.

MIDWIFE—MRS. BANKS, 328 ST. Croix avenue. Private hospital.

CLAIRVOYANT.

M. ROSCOE, PALMIST AND CLAIRVOYANT, 704 East Second.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON CHATTELS. I buy time checks. E. K. Bull, 514 Chamber of commerce.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, all goods of value, from $1.00 to $1000. Keystone Loan and Mercantile company, 16 West Superior street.

MONEY TO LOAN. ANY AMOUNT. We buy Consolidated stock. Cooley & Underhill, 207 Exchange building.

TRAINED NURSE.

MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND OBSTETRICAL nurse. 117 East Fifth street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO UPRIGHT—CASH, $450, ALMOST new; $175 buys it. 2 and 3, Banning block, over Suffel's shoe store.

FOR SALE—ESTABLISHED FEED business, centrally located. Address for particulars "Business," Herald.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND CONTENTS, consisting of confectionery, groceries, lunch and living rooms; 2602 West Superior street. Reason for selling, owner going in other business.

ORGANS ESTY, $20; MASON & HAMLIN, $25; Chicago Cottage, $25. Above organs late improvements. 2 and 3 Banning block, over Suffel's shoe store.

FOUR HEAVY TEAMS, LOGGERS, AT Downie's stock yards. Also fresh cows.

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF ART WORK in twelve parts of Lake Superior region, 1899, by Art Photogravue company, of Oshkosh, Wis. Address L. N. Clausen, Washburn, Wis.

PIANO CHICKERING UPRIGHT, elaborate walnut case, $295 buys it; cost $975. 2 and 3 Banning block, over Suffel's shoe store.

FOR SALE—TWO CUTTERS, ONE speeder and one single two-seat. If wanted seat drops in behind. Will sell cheap. Apply M. S. Burrows, the Great Eastern.

FRESH MILK COWS FOR SALE OR trade. 929 Fourth avenue east. I. Levine.

Horses! Horses!

Large consignments of heavy logging and draft horses are daily placed on the Midway Horse Market of
BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN,
Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.

FOR SALE—BUFFALO OVERCOAT IN good condition. Address K 100, Herald.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings of every month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 29, 1900. Work, First degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 22, 1900. Work, Third degree. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 24, 1900. Work, M. M. degree. Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month. 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Jan. 23, 1900. Work, Red Cross degree. J. T. Armstead, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder. John C. Walker, financier, residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; W. C. Weld, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

I. O. F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS—Court Commerce No. 3283, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Kalamazoo block, second floor. H. W. Krause, C. R.; W. W. Hoopes, R. S.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—DULUTH tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, second and fourth Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. Harry Harrington, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—meets Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 8 p. m. at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. Work in Third rank. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; H. W. Krause, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F., meets Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, 8 p. m. Work in Second degree, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

HOTELS.

Hotel Northern,
208 West Superior St.,
Serves Business Men's Lunch

Every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2. p. m. Oysters, Live Lobsters, Crabs and deep sea delicacies at all hours. First-class Chef in charge.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

HOUSE MOVING AND STACK RAISING.

HOUSE-MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved by D. Mackenzie, 114 Eighteenth avenue east, south.

PIANO POLISHING.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE OF ALL kinds repolished and repaired. C. O. Kristensen, 2 East Michigan street.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**9 00 am *1 55 pm *11 15 pm	ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS	*6 45 am **1 40 pm *7 00 pm

Sleepers for 11:15 p. m.; train ready at 9 p. m. Passengers may remain in sleeper at Minneapolis until 8 a. m.
Train for Fond du Lac and New Duluth **9:00 a.m.
FROM UNION DEPOT, CITY TICKET OFFICE, 332 West Superior street, corner Providence building. Tickets sold to all points. Telephone 218.

EASTERN R'Y OF MINNESOTA.

City Ticket Office—432 West Superior St.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 10 p. m. *11 15 p. m.	ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	†2 10 p. m. *7 00 a. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.		
*8 15 a.m. †3 00 p.m.	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	*6 45 p.m. †12 m.

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.
J. G. MOONEY,
Northern Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:45 a.m.	Lv	Duluth	Ar	3:35 p.m.	
8:20 a.m.	Ar	Proctor	Lv	3:05 p.m.	
10:07 a.m.	Ar	Iron Junction	Lv	1:18 p.m.	
10:15 a.m.	Ar	Wolf	Lv	1:10 p.m.	
10:30 a.m.	Ar	Virginia	Lv	12:55 p.m.	
10:24 a.m.	Ar	Eveleth	Lv	1:02 p.m.	
10:48 a.m.	Ar	Sparta	Lv	12:39 p.m.	
11:12 a.m.	Ar	Biwabik	Lv	12:17 p.m.	
10:35 a.m.	Ar	Mt. Iron	Lv	12:35 p.m.	
10:50 a.m.	Ar	Hibbing	Lv	12:35 p.m.	

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON.
General Passenger Agent.

North-Western Line.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8 35 a m *4 30 p m	St. Paul, Mpls., Twilight Limited—Chicago, Milwaukee, Appleton,	**3 05 pm *9 59 pm
*5 10 p m	Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Fast Mail.	*10 55 a m

Wagner Sleepers. Free Chair Cars.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Ry.

Telephone 44.
426 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave.	*Except Saturday. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
*7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED	†8 30 am
†8 40 am	Copper Country Daylight Express	†7 55 pm

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv	Duluth	Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar	Virginia	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar	Eveleth	Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar	Ely	Lv	7:19 a.m.

Stack & Co.

28-30 WEST SUPERIOR STREET.

PRICES ONE-HALF

What the goods are worth. The Diamond Match Company and the Wisconsin Match Company are playing freeze out. We have secured 2,000 boxes of Matches; regular price 5c each. Saturday's price, 2 boxes for **5c**

(Limit ten boxes to a customer.)

50 dozen Boys' and Girl's heavy fleece lined Hose, double knee, double soles, factory seconds, worth 25c a pair, at	**15c**
20 dozen Ladies' 25c fleece Hose, factory seconds, at a pair	**15c**

Wrappers Never so Cheap !

$1.25 fleece lined Wrappers, at	**69c**
$1.95 fleece lined Wrappers, at	**98c**

50 pieces unbleached Muslin, worth 7c per yard, at	**5c**
10 pieces 9-4 bleached Sheeting, worth 19c per yard, at	**14c**
50 pieces assorted colors in Table Oil Cloth, worth 25c a yard, at	**15c**

Bargains you'll appreciate in Ladies' Dress Skirts, Underskirts and Shirt Waists.

CROCKERY DEPARTMENT.

Just received an import order of Grindley's new shape, plain white Dinner Sets—the prettiest pattern out—regular price is $10. Special tomorrow, only **$6.95**

Decorated open stock pattern Dinner Sets, at $7.50, $10, $12.50, $13.50, $14.50 and $23.50. Positively from $3 to $5 saved on every set.

A Snap on Toilet Sets.

12-piece Toilet Sets—complete with large slop jar, worth $4.50 per set; at per set	**$2.98**
10-piece Toilet Sets—new and pretty shapes, worth $3, at	**$1.48**
50 fancy shape Pitchers and Basins—large size, worth 85c per set, at per set	**50c**
50 plain white open Slop Jars—worth 98c, at each only	**50c**

Some Odds and Ends to be Closed Out at Less than Cost

Such as Dinner Plates, Pie Plates, Soup Plates, Sugars, Creams, Butter Dishes, Platters, Vegetable Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Etc., at less than cost.

6 dozen large size Crystal Glass Syrup Pitchers—worth 35c; for tomorrow, each	**19c**
10 dozen Vinegar Cruets—worth 15c; at each	**8c**
20 dozen Glass Sugar Bowls—worth up to 15c; at each	**5c**
6 dozen Blue Japanese Tea Pots—worth 35c; at each	**19c**
200 Tinted Jardinieres—worth 19c; at each	**10c**
8 dozen painted Earthen Cuspidores—worth 19c; at each	**10c**
12 dozen decorated Cuspidores—worth 39c; at each	**19c**

EGGS GO LOWER.

Warm Weather Has a Laying Effect on the Hens.

Storage eggs were going at 11 to 11½ cents to the trade yesterday, and strictly fresh countries were to be had at 16 cents, and the continued warm weather made a further decline probable.

* * *

Creamery butter was off a cent, going at 28 cents for tubs and 29 cents for prints. There was an easier feeling in dairy, but the price held at 20 to 22 cents for fancy special makes and 18 to 20 cents for fair; packing stock 16 cents.

* * *

In poultry, dry picked, unfrozen chickens and hens were scarce at 10 and 9 cents respectively. Turkeys, unfrozen, dry picked, were 11½ cents. Frozen stock, a cent below the figures quoted. The movement in turkeys was slow.

* * *

Cranberries were stiff at $7 to $7.25, the stocks in the East being pretty well cleaned up.

* * *

The apple market showed no material change, being easy at $3.00 to $3.50 per barrel, fair to good stock.

* * *

Potatoes continue firm at 45 cents, and onions at 75 to 85 cents.

Free reclining chair cars Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent route night trains.

Address on Temperance.

The St. Clement's Dramatic club presented "My Brother's Keeper" before a large audience at the Catholic Association hall last evening. The play was in the interest of temperance and during the intermission Bishop McGolrick delivered a very iteresting address, advocating total abstinence.

Those who took part in the play were: John Helder, F. Beyenka, Al Lyons, Joe Miller, Ed Lyons, Miss Maud Dardis, Miss Ella Phillips, and Miss Mary Shesgren. All acquitted themselves with much credit. The accompanist was Miss Theresa Lynn.

The Queen & Crescent is the shortest line Cincinnati to New Orleans, Jacksonville and all points southeast.

Hockey tonight, Union rink. Music.

Silberstein & Bondy Co.

Steaming Hot Bouillon, Beef Tea, Tomato Soup

And light lunches are being served daily from 11 to 5:30 with our compliments. Armour's food supplies are used and their people are here to tell you about them. Temporarily arranged dining room—second floor. TAKE ELEVATOR.

Silberstein & Bondy Co.

TERRIBLE CONFLICT

Story of the Assault on A. H. Powers Comes Out In Court.

FOUGHT FOR HIS LIFE

Awoke From Unconsciousness to Find Man Hacking at Him With Knife.

A more thrilling story of a life and death struggle man to man than that related by Albert H. Powers, of the Powers & Simpson company, in district court yesterday afternoon, is seldom heard. The man with whom Powers had his fight, a Finlander named William Jackson, is on trial for assault in the first degree, which means assault with intent to kill, and yesterday afternoon Mr. Powers was placed on the stand and told his story.

Last November forty-seven men were hired by a Minneapolis employment agency and sent to Hibbing for service in the Powers & Simpson camps near there. Five of them got away between Duluth and Hibbing, and forty-two were landed at the camp, their fares being paid by the company from Minneapolis to Hibbing. There had been a good deal of trouble because of men jumping their jobs after their fares had been paid, and soon after the men arrived the defendant and two other men, Matt Jackson and a man named Sandberg, showed a disposition to jump, though they had worked only part of a day.

On Nov. 19 Mr. Powers, according to his story, was coming to Hibbing to his camp, when he met Matt Jackson and Sandberg going toward town. He asked them if they were leaving, and told them they would have to go back and work their fares out or pay him the amount. They started to run into the woods, he said, and he fired his revolver, in which there were two charges, once into the air, at the same time calling upon them to return to the camp. They made their escape into the woods. A little later in the evening he met William Jackson, the defendant, going toward Hibbing. He was sixty or eighty feet away when Powers saw him. Mr. Powers jumped off his horse, holding the reins in one hand, and told Jackson that he would have to go back and work or pay for his fare, as he could not stand it to be robbed in that manner.

When Jackson was a few feet away something hit Mr. Powers in the side of the head and knocked him unconscious. Next day they found a wagon spoke there, and he believes that Jackson threw this at him. A few minutes later he regained consciousness to find Jackson sitting upon him, a knife in his hand, cutting away at his body. A deep cut had already been made in his left arm, so that member was useless. He fought Jackson desperately with his right hand, and as well as he could defended himself from the vicious jabs that Jackson was making with his knife. Jackson repeatedly said that he would kill Powers, that he would cut his throat, that he would murder him. Both men fought fiercely over the road in which they lay for several minutes. The horse had run off a little distance when Mr. Powers had been struck in the head, and he now stood beside the road shivering. Struggling thus the two men rolled over into a ditch at the side of the road, several feet deep, and lay there fighting, with their heads in the ditch and their feet in the air. While they were in that position Jackson stabbed Powers in the back, inflicting a straight stab over the shoulder blade.

Just then Mr. Powers remembered that he had a revolver in his pocket, and he took it out and told Jackson that if he did not stop cutting he would shoot him. At this Jackson grasped the revolver with both hands, and a struggle for its possession began. Powers was getting weak from loss of blood by this time, and he feared that if Jackson got the revolver he would shoot him, so he managed to fire off the remaining charge in the struggle. Then Jackson got the gun and started toward Hibbing, leaving Mr. Powers in the ditch. The latter arose and made his way to the spot where his horse stood, but he had some difficulty in mounting the animal owing to his weakness and the fact that the smell of the blood alarmed the horse. Finally he accomplished it, however, and started toward Hibbing. Fifty or sixty rods along the road he overtook Jackson, who pointed the revolver up so that he could look down the muzzle and snapped it. It was empty, however.

however, so Jackson did no execution. For some reason the horse jumped toward Jackson, who got out of the way, and then Mr. Powers proceeded to Hibbing, where his wounds were dressed.

He sustained a terrible cut in the left arm, eight or ten inches long, which laid the bone bare for a space of several inches, a deep stab in the right shoulder blade, and a scratch over the jugular vein. The cut that made the scratch in his neck went through the collar of his coat, making a long gash in the material, and the point of the knife just scratched the skin over the jugular vein. The coat was cut and slashed in many places.

The defense is that these three men decided to leave the camp because they did not like it, because the grub was not good, and because someone told them the concern was crooked. It is claimed that when Mr. Powers met Matt Jackson and Sandberg that the defendant was along also, and that instead of firing into the air Powers pursued them along the road, into the woods and then shot at them the bullet going through the sleeve of Sandberg's jacket. It is the theory of the defense that this scared Jackson so that when he met Powers later he feared that he was going to be shot, and that the cutting, which is admitted, was done in self-defense. John Jenswold, Jr., appears for the defendant and Assistant County Attorney McClintock is prosecuting the case.

Yesterday the jury in the case against Nick Johnson, charged with assault in the second degree, found the defendant guilty as charged in the indictment.

An Eloquent Speaker.

The advance sale of tickets at Chamberlain & Taylor's for Dr. A. B. Meldrum's lecture next Monday evening on "Scotland and the Scotch," is large and the seating capacity of the First Presbyterian church will probably be taxed to its utmost. This lecture was delivered twice in St. Paul this winter and on both occasions every available seat in the capacious Central church there was occupied.

Cafe, observation and parlor cars on Queen & Crescent route, Florida and New Orleans limited.

Market Basket News.

ANDERSON

CASH GROCERY COMPANY

Here is a few of our Bargains for Saturday and Monday.

Choice Dairy Butter—per lb	**23c**
Fancy Creamery Butter—per lb	**25c**
No. 1 Eggs—per doz	**15c**

Our Prime Flour stands unsurpassed by all other brands for its Purity and Bread-Making Qualities—

98-lb sack	**$1.80**
49-lb sack	**90c**
Best Rye Flour 49-lb sack	**70c**
Choice Graham	**65c**
Corn Meal	**45c**
Best Rye Meal 49-lb sack	**60c**
Best Buckwheat Flour, 7 lbs for	**25c**
12½-lb sack Entire wheat	**35c**

These are prices worthy of your consideration.

Fancy Burbank Potatoes, per bus	**48c**
Fresh Pork loins, per lb	**7½c**
Fresh Pork Butts, per lb	**8½c**
Balogna, per lb	**5c**
Drummon's Pure Lard, per lb	**8c**
Best Family Pork, per lb	**6c**
Fancy Young Pig Pork, per lb	**10c**
Rackwood Baker's Chocolate, per lb	**30c**
Fine New Orleans Molasses, per gal	**25c**
Fine Table Syrup, per gal	**25c**
Rock Candy Sugar Syrup, fancy goods, per gal	**35c**
Tomatoes, per can, good goods	**7c**
Corn, per can	**7c**
Early June Peas, per can	**5c**
3 cans Purity Brand Tomatoes, Corn, and Peas for	**25c**
Early June Peas, Larson brand, fancy goods, 2 cans for	**25c**
Early June Peas, extra sifted, per can	**18c**
Gilt Edge Corn, 12½c goods for	**10c**
Gilt Edge Preserved Raspberries, per can	**20c**
Gilt Edge Strawberries, per can	**25c**
Fancy Mustard Sardines, per can	**10c**
Fancy Domestic Sardines, per can	**5c**
Salmon, good goods, 3 cans for	**25c**
Choice Fruit Jelly, 3-lb can for	**10c**
Fine Table Syrup, quart can, each, only	**10c**
Fine Table Syrup, half gallon	**20c**
New Orleans Molasses, fancy goods, half gallon cans, each	**35c**
New Orleans Molasses, 1 quart can, each	**20c**
Pickled Strawberry Beets, 2 cans for	**25c**
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, per can	**10c**
2-lb can Mince Meat	**10c**
3-lb can Pork and Beans	**10c**
Fine Jellies and Preserves, per bottle	**5c and 10c**
Chickens, per lb	**9c**
Vancamp and Columbia Catsup, large bottles, fancy goods, each	**20c**
Canned Salmon, fine goods, 2 cans	**25c**
Some Fresh Beef at the right price.	
Fish Balls, 2 cans for	**35c**
Fancy dried Peaches, 2 lbs for	**25c**
Fancy California Prunes, per lb	**5c**
3 lbs fine Cooking Raisins	**25c**
Fine Cooking Rice, per lb	**5c**
Large fancy Navel Oranges, per dozen	**25c to 30c**
Fancy Lemons	**20c**

Eating and Cooking Apples, Banannas and Fine Celery.

DELIVERIES—9:30 and 11 a. m. 2:30 and 6 p. m.

ANDERSON

CASH GROCERY COMPANY,
LOWELL BLOCK—First Ave. East and Superior Street.
'Phone 555.

PERSONALS.

W. W. Wright, of Swan River, is at the Spalding.

A. Maitland, of Negaunee, Mich., manager of the American Mining company's mine, is at the Spalding today.

S. H. Yawkey, of Detroit, is in the city today, a guest at the Spalding.

W. Ransom, of Lisbon, N. D., is a guest at the Spalding.

M. E. Asire, of Marquette, Mich., is at the Spalding.

J. D. Murphy, of Butte, Mont., is at the St. Louis.

E. B. Loucks, of Winnipeg, is at the Spalding.

Gilbert M. Walker, of Minneapolis, was in the city last evening. He is a son of T. B. Walker, the Minneapolis lumberman.

E. W. Evenson, of St. Peter, is at the Spalding.

Charles I. Barnes, a Toledo lumber buyer, is at the Spalding.

Guy Eaton, of Minneapolis, is at the St. Louis today.

Charles C. Jenkins, of Lake Crystal, Mich., is at the St. Louis.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Allen, of St. Paul, were at the St. Louis today.

B. J. Carney, of Grinnell, Iowa, was at the St. Louis last evening.

William McFarlane, of Sidnaw, Mich., was at the St. Louis last evening.

Mrs. H. M. Turner, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mrs. M. C. Palmer, of Virginia, are visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Ray T. Lewis has gone to Boston for a visit of two months.

Mrs. Sabrie Akin, of the Labor World, is ill with typhoid fever.

W. H. Reaney is in St. Paul today.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Peyton and Miss Josephine Peyton, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bradley and son left on the St. Paul & Duluth limited today for Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mullin have returned from a two weeks' visit with friends in Chicago.

The Duluth Trust Co.

Has decided to retire from business February 1st, 1900. All depositors of the company will be paid at once on presentation of their checks or certificates of deposit.

Pulford, How & Co., Bankers,

will succeed to the business and good-will of the Duluth Trust Company, and will carry on the same line of business at the same location.

The Duluth Trust Co.

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

Hockey tonight, Union rink. Music.

Wilkey's

203-205 E. Superior St.

Cut Prices.

Choice Oranges and Lemons—a doz— .... 20c to 35c

Large stock of Fresh Celery, Lettuce, Onions, Beans and other goods in this line too numerous to mention.

500 sks of best Patent Flour, per sack	**95c**
300 sks of good Family Flour, per sack	**80c**
50 sks Sugar, 100 lbs each, a sack	**$5.25**
500 lbs choice Rio Coffee, guaranteed the best, per lb	10c
200 lbs choice Java and Mocha, per lb—	15c, 20c, 25c and 35c
250 lbs choice Teas—lb	25c, 35c, 45c and 60c
200 lbs choice Rice—per lb	5c to 8c
200 lbs choice Prunes—per lb	5c to 10c
1500 lbs choice Butter, good	18c and 20c
Creamery	22c to 25c

Large line of Canned Goods at reduced prices. Large variety of Fruits.

Apples, per barrel, fancy	$3.50
Choice Potatoes—per bus	45c
Onions	70c
Fresh eggs	18c
Gasoline—per gallon	15c
Guaranteed Eggs	15c

MEAT MARKET DEPT.

A full line of Fresh and Smoked Meats.

Fresh Beef Quarters—per lb	5c
Fresh Pork Shoulders—per lb	8c
Fresh Pork Loins and Butts	9c
Fresh Boiling and Stew Beef	5c
Fresh Roasts, from	5c to 12c
Fresh stakes	10 to 12½c
Fresh Dressed Chickens—per lb	10 to 12½c
Sugar Cured Cal. Hams	7c to 8c
Sugar Cured Bacon—per lb	10c
Dry Salt Pork, and Bbl Pork	6c and 7c
Best Lard, per lb	6c and 7c

All goods guaranteed. Prompt delivery.

Favor us with a call and examine our stock. You will be agreeably surprised that we will save you 10 to 20 per cent on your goods.

Henry Folz

GROCERIES AND MEATS,
331-333 W. Superior St.

BANNER SALE.

Saturday Specials-Meat Department.

Unexpectedly we have received another consignment of select

Turkeys, heads and feet cut off, for this sale, per lb.	**12½c**
Leaf Lard, a snap at, per lb.	**8c**
Pork Roasts, Boston Butts, only, per lb.	**7½c**
Mutton Legs, Sat. only, per lb	**10c**
Hind Quarter Spring Lamb, each	**73c**
Fore Quarter Spring Lamb, each	**48c**
Pot Roasts, 1 day only, per lb	**7½c**
Finnan Haddie, one day only per lb.	**10c**
Bulk Shrimps, Saturday only, at, per qt.	**35c**
Oysters, Saturday only, at per qt	**30c and 40c**

Grocery Dept.—Sweet Florida Oranges.

In the Grocery Department we give tomorrow one imported Clothes Brush free with every $1.50 cash purchase.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio. 'Phone No. 9.

Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup. St.

Funeedany printing, see R. P. Co.

Real estate ads are always in The Saturday Herald.

Hockey tonight. Union rink. Music.

This has been a very prosperous week at the Parlor theater, and the show has proved entertaining from start to finish. A matinee will be given Saturday afternoon at 2:30. For next week new attractions are booked.

The best results come from Saturday Herald want ads.

The hockey team from St. Paul has arrived and will play at the Union rink tonight as advertised.

Articles of incorporation of the Wendell P. Mosher company, designed to do an insurance, investment and brokerage business, have been filed in the office of the register of deeds by Wendell P. Mosher, president; George E. Long, vice president; Frank M. Mosher, secretary, and George J. Norris, treasurer. The capital stock is $10,000 and the limit of indebtedness is the same.

Guy Lindsay, age 19 years, son of Mrs. E. C. Lindsay, of 807½ East First street, died at 12 o'clock last night, of a complication of diseases, after an illness of several weeks.

Why Smith left home, was to get his suit and hat cleaned at Kelly's.

USES THE WATER CURE.

Lizzie Buckley Gives Chief Hansen a Pailful.

Lizzie Buckley has been dispensing vocabulary with princely generosity and a parroty, calliope voice, at police headquarters today. She was arrested at 1 o'clock this morning, down on Lake avenue, charged with absorbing too much soul-destroying liquid. Since then she has made things so sultry around headquarters that the demand for iced drinks has been a record breaker. She insists on making lavish references about the sweetness and purity of her own life as compared with that of certain police officers she has the pleasure of knowing very distantly. At noon Detectives Troyer and Mork strayed back to the cell to ascertain the trouble and a few moments later Chief Hansen strolled in. With a look of angry determination and a sardonical smile the woman grabbed up a pail of water she had evidently been reserving for the occasion and even the chief's usually gay and cheerfully happy disposition came out in a murky, dripping condition. Later in the day when the detectives and the chief got so they could notice things they had Mrs. Buckley arraigned in police court. She told the judge that it was the first time in her life, that she was innocent and on her promise to be good sentence was suspended.

Hockey tonight, Union rink. Music.

RATHBUN'S

CASH GROCERY.
17 East Superior Street.
Tel. 656. Simon Clark, Manager.

Saturday's Specialties.

BRIMFULL OF BIG BARGAINS IN HIGH-GRADE GROCERIES.

BUTTER HAS TAKEN A DROP! Finest new-made Creamery Butter the world produces—per lb—

BUTTER HAS TAKEN A DROP! Finest new-made Creamery Butter the world produces—per lb—	**28 cents.**
STORAGE CREAMERY BUTTER—per lb	**24 cents.**
NEW-MADE DAIRY BUTTER—In bulk, prints or rolls—per lb—	**22 cents.**
No. 1 SELECTED COLD STORAGE EGGS—per dozen—	**13 cents**
STRICTLY NEW-LAID EGGS—per dozen	**17 cents.**
YOUNG PIG HAMS—SUGAR CURED—per pound—	**12 cents.**
FINEST PATENT FLOUR—98-lb sacks—	**$1.75**
FINEST PATENT FLOUR—49-lb sacks—	**90 cents**
SWEET JUICY NAVEL ORANGES—extra fancy—Small size—	**20c**
SWEET JUICY NAVEL ORANGES—Med. size—	**25c**
SWEET JUICY NAVEL ORANGES—Extra large	**35c**

Special prices in case or half-case lots.

JERSEY SWEET POTATOES—6 lbs—	**25 cents**
FANCY LETTUCE—3 heads—	**10 cents**
FLORIDA TOMATOES—per lb—	**15 cents**
FANCY FLORIDA CAULIFLOWER, each	**10c and 15c**
BEST MESSINA LEMONS—per doz—	**15 cents**
HIGH-GRADE CANNED GOODS—Quality gives universal satisfaction—Corn—Peas—Beans—Tomatoes—3 cans	**25 cents**
LARGE FANCY MACKEREL—Weighing one pound each—per lb—	**15 cents**
OUR FAMOUS BLEND JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE shows a daily increasing sale—3-lb cans—	**85 cents**
FRESH WAUKESHA CHEESE—each—	**20 cents**
FRESH NEUCHATEL CHEESE—each—	**5 cents**
HERKIMR COUNTY RICH, TASTY CHEDDAR CHEESE—per lb—	**16 cents**
HONEY in the Comb—per lb—	**15 cents**

RATHBUN'S.
17 East Superior St.

Gronseth & Olsen

Established 1887.
Cash Grocers.
Telephone 282. 401 and 403 East Fourth St.

Our "VIKING" FLOUR is PURE as a LILY, SWEET as a ROSE, LIGHT as a FEATHER and STRONG as a BEAR in BREADMAKING QUALITIES and nutriments. Our "VIKING" Creamery Butter—finest butter made—is ABOVE in QUALITY and BELOW in PRICE.

Viking Print Creamery, per lb	**29c**
Viking Pride Flour, 98-lb sk	**$1.70**
Viking Pride Flour, 49-lb sk	85c
Best Family Pork, per lb	6½c
Best Bacon, per lb	10c
Best California Ham, per lb	7½c
Best Medium Ham, per lb	11c
Best Leaf Lard, per lb	7c
Dry Salt Pork, per lb	6¼c
Viking Baking Powder, 16-oz can	30c
Viking Marrowfat Peas, per can	10c
Rendeers Apricots, 20c cans	15c
Paragon Peaches, 20c cans	15c
Old Colony Bartlett Pears	12c
Viking Catsup, pints	16c
Viking Catsup, ½ pints	8c
Viking Corn and Tomatoes, 3 cans for	25c
Cleaned Currants, bulk, per lb	7½c
Fancy Raisins, Four Crowns, per lb	10c
Evaporated Apricots, per lb	14c
Evaporated Peaches, per lb	10c
Viking Maple Syrup, gallon can	$1.05
Viking Soap, 10 bars for	25c
Kirk's White Cloud, 6 for	25c
Viking King Soap, 9 bars for	25c
Floating Viking, large size	5c
Victor Tomatoes, 15c can	12c
Dew Drop Marrowfat Peas	12½c

We sell Chase & Sanborn's famous Teas and Coffees.

Our Own J. and M. Coffee, 3-lb can	81c
Our Own J. and M. Coffee, 1-lb can	25c
Good S. D. Japan Tea, per lb	35c
Norwegian Fish Balls, per can	15c
Gloss Starch, bulk, per lb	3½c
Fancy Prunes, per lb	5c
Potatoes, per bu	45c
Onions, per peck	20c
A B C Soda Crackers box lots, per lb	6c
A B C Soda Crackers, per lb	6½c
H. M. Ginger Snaps, per lb	5½c

We are Agents for Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffees.

Fresh Eggs at Bottom Prices.

Gronseth & Olsen.

Queen & Crescent route, twenty-four hours Cincinnati to Florida, fifty-four hours to Havana.

J. G. Ostby & Co

TELEPHONE 136.
32 East Fourth Street.

Cash Prices:

Butter	Good Dairy Butter, per lb	18c and up
Eggs	Fresh Eggs, per doz	16c
Eggs	Good No. 1 Storage Eggs per doz	12c
Flour	A good Fancy Patent Flour, 98 lb sack for	$1.70
Flour	49 lb sack for	85c
Crackers	Soda Crackers, by the box, per lb	5½c
Wafers	Vanilla Wafers, per lb	14c
Cream Crackers	Cream Crackers, per lb	7c
Ginger Snaps	Best Ginger Snaps, per lb	6c
Prunes	Nice California Prunes per lb	5c
Rice	Good Rice, per lb	5c
Saleratus	One pound package Saleratus for	5c
Coffee	Good Coffee, per lb	10c
Coffee	Fancy Coffee, worth 25c, per lb for	17c
Buckwheat	Acme Self-Rising Buckwheat, 2-lb pkg	7c
Salmon	Alaska Pink Salmon, per can	7c
Salmon	Columbia River Salmon, per can	8c
Peas	Polo Brand Early June Peas, per can	5c
Beans	Hiawatha String Beans, per can	10c

Fresh Fish While They Last.

Pike	per lb	6c
Potatoes	per bushel	45c
Extracts	Vanilla and Lemon, per bottle	5c
Starch	Bulk Starch, 3 lbs for	10c
Pultost	Strong or Mild, per lb	12½c
Baking Powder	Forest City per can	5c

We get our Eggs and Butter shipped in direct and have it always fresh at the lowest prices.

32 East Fourth St. 32

GASSER'S MARKET.

We are busy selling meats and poultry in spite of the mild weather, because the trade always relies on getting the best.

Pork Loins	9c lb
Pork Shoulders	7c lb
Spare Ribs	7c lb
Lamb Steak, 3 lbs. for	25c
Leg Lamb	12½c lb
Lamb Stew	5c lb
Boiling Beef	5c lb

We have an extra fine lot of Chickens and Turkeys, also fresh Shrimps and Lobsters.

OUR GROCERY.

Our Red River Valley Patent Flour is a pronounced success both in quality and price.

98-lb sack	$1.70
49-lb sack	85c
100-lb sack Gran. Sugar	$5.45

Gasser's Grocery,
209-211 West Superior St.

BON TON BAKERY AND CANDY KITCHEN.

25 WEST SUPERIOR ST.

Hot Tea or Coffee with luncheon at all hours.

Candy Department.

Fine home-made Chocolates, per lb	**15c**
Fine home made Cream Taffies, per lb	10c
Fine home made Peanut Candy, per lb	10c
Fine home made mixed Candy, per lb	10c
Delicious Caramels, per lb	25c
Buttercups, per lb	25c
A box of Fancy Bon Bons and Chocolates	25c

Bakery Department.

Apple Turnovers, per doz	25c
Almond and Cocoanut Macaroons, per doz	10c
Fruit Square, each	5c
French Kisses, per dozen	10c
Cream Puffs, per doz	20c
Nut and Cocoanut Cakes	25c
Fruit Cuts, per dozen	10c
Spice Cake	10c
Angel Food	10c

Ask for a Loaf of our New England Bread.

ANDREWS APPROVES

Speaks In Favor of Minnesota National Park at Improvement Association.

LAND NOT VALUABLE

He Believes District Is Useless For Anything Except Park Purposes.

At the meeting of the Duluth Improvement association this afternoon Gen. C. C. Andrews, fire warden of the state of Minnesota, delivered the following address on the proposed national park in Minnesota:

"From my standpoint the proposed national park will benefit Duluth. It takes in the corners of Beltrami, Cass and Itasca counties and has an area of 600,000 acres of land and 200,000 acres of water surface. The Mississippi river flows through it and if its pine be lumbered the logs will be floated to Minneapolis. Even the logs that are cut north of Hibbing go into the Mississippi. It is claimed that if opened to settlement farming communities would spring up and the products and trade would be tributary to Duluth. That to a great extent is untrue. The greater part of the land in the limits of the proposed park is too sandy to be good for farming. There is much vacant land suitable for agriculture tributary to Duluth, but it is not in this proposed park. There is a railroad company having 600,000 acres of land in Northern Minnesota it has been trying to sell for twenty-nine years. Some of it was sold to the state for the Itasca park at 50 cents an acre. There are millions of acres of vacant cut-over pine land, which settlers have refused for years, and it is a delusion to suppose that very much of this park land will be soon used for agriculture after the pine is cut.

"Northern Minnesota, Northern Dakota, Manitoba and a vast agricultural empire are largely tributary to Duluth, and to claim that the agricultural development of the proposed park is essential for Duluth's prosperity seems trivial. I believe the acquisition of the park depends on Duluth. If it receives her strong support it can be acquired. The benefit which Duluth would derive by the establishment of the park would be from the increase of travel and from the trade arising from the park being a popular resort of tourists. The splendid primeval pine forests and lake scenery would make the park exceedingly attractive. There are nowhere grander forests than on this site. A great many tourists who come from the East to Duluth by steamship would make the tour of this park. In the Adirondack park in New York, is a population of 32,000, and a number of prosperous villages. And the people claim that there is very much more money for them in having the forest stand and form with the lakes and streams the principal beauty of the park than to have it lumbered. The Black forest of Germany has 1,000,000 people, but it is none the less a noble park. So of other of the German forests, as many an American tourist will tell you.

"If the park be established the United States will protect and police it with troops and construct good roads through it as it has done and is doing in the Yellowstone park. The forest would be under the charge of the division of forestry and be managed on scientific forestry principles. Ripe timber would be cut from time to time and all the revenue possible be derived from the forest without impairment of the attractiveness of the park. I have heard able lumbermen say that if bought at a fair valuation and managed strictly on forestry principles the park would pay for itself in fifty years. In Saxony, which leads the world in scientific forestry, the average growth of forest per acre in the state forests, on mostly mountainous and sandy soil is 225 feet, board measure, per year. Owing to the dense population, abundance of good roads and cheap labor, Saxony derives from her state forests of 432,000 acres an average annual net revenue of $4.50 per acre or five times as much as could be expected in this country. You are amazed at such a result of forestry science. You were not so much amazed at Dewey's victory at Manilla for his ships had everything up to date in naval science. We have had a national naval academy these many years and our ships of war are marvels of skill and science. Make what sacrifice is due to the science of forestry and its triumphs too will reflect glory on the country.

"I demand the park for the health and recreation for all time of the great mass of people who cannot afford to journey away from the state. I demand it for a fish and game preserve, and for its influence in maintaining water supply. I demand it for the happiness of the Indians who and their ancestors have occupied it two centuries, who love it and who wish it preserved as a park; also, because it is the last chance for preserving some of our finest woodland and lake scenery. And finally and mainly I demand it for the good it will do the cause of forestry science and the benfit and credit it will thereby confer upon our state."

Seek not to steal the other fellow's light,
Rather put on steam and make your own,
Do whatever you do with all your might,
By taking Rocky Mountain Tea at night.
Ask your druggist.

$2500 Will buy a **$4,700** property, centrally located. House cost $3,700 to build and is in excellent condition. **$800** cash, balance $25 per month; 6 per cent interest.

This is a Bargain.

LITTLE & NOLTE,
Exclusive Agents.

BETA COUNCIL'S INSTALLATION.

West End Samaritans Have a Good Time---Membership Contest.

Last evening Columbia hall was filled with the members of Beta council, No. 2, of the Modern Samaritans and their lady friends. Inmperial Counsellor A. E. McManus occupied the chair and, assisted by Imperial Scribe John Christie and H. H. Martindale, acting as imperial messenger, the following officers were installed: Good samaritan, Dr. L. Q. Greely; vice good samaritan, Roy Hood; scribe and financial scribe, Oscar Anderson; treasurer, C. H. Glover; high priest, W. W. Allen; levite, J. W. Allen; chief messenger, W. O. Hoffman; junior messenger, Stephen Dennis; centurion, Thomas Ibrand; watchman, Napoleon Laurin.

During the past three months the members of Beta council have been contesting for a prize of an elegant solid gold watch, which was offered by John Christie and A. E. McManus to the member procuring the largest number of members up to the close of the year. After the installation ceremonies, Imperial Counsellor McManus made an eloquent address, and presented the watch, which was encased in a solid 18-carat case and suitably inscribed, to the successful neighbor, Thomas Strand, who expressed his thanks.

Addresses on the benefits and objects of the order were made by Good Samaritan Dr. Greely and Neighbor Shesgren, who acted as chairman during the entertainment.

An excellent musical program followed the exercises, many of the numbers being enthusiastically encored: Miss Blanch Zimmerman gave a delightful solo and was encored. Miss Milne was also encored for her solo "Queen of the Night." Albert Blewett gave a violin solo, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Haven, and received a well-deserved recall. The Misses Milne sang two duets, accompanied by Mrs. Milne. The Stevenson brothers brought down the house with their peformance on the harmonica, accompanied by Miss Stevenson on the piano. A bountiful supply of light refreshments was partaken of by the neighbors and their guests. There are a large number of applications on file, and a large class will be initiated at the next meeting. The council has more than doubled during the year, and is in a most flourishing condition.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

A NEW RULING.

Department Reverses Practice as to Use of Forest Reserve Scrip.

The department of the interior has made a new regulation in reference to forest reserve scrip, and it will be of much interest here because of the large amount of the scrip which has been used and is being used in this land district. It is sweeping in its character, covering any surveyed or unsurveyed land in the possession of the United States government that has not been located on. Any person who has relinquished land to the government for forest reserve purposes has the privilege of taking an equal amount of land under the forest reserve act.

Land attorneys in Duluth have secured a large amount of this scrip by lands from persons within the limits of a forest reserve and then relinquishing them to the government and getting the scrip. In accordance with a ruling of the general land office heretofore, an attorney or other person who is entering lands at frequent intervals deposited a considerable amount of this scrip at the land office, and as he made his selections they would be deducted from the amount of scrip he had to his credit. It was done much in the same way that a man keeps a bank account. The land office has reversed this practice, however, in a letter received by the land officers here a day or two ago. It is as fellows:

"In the matter of lien selections under the act of Jan. 4, 1897, (30 Stat. 36), and in accordance with the decision of the department in the case of F. A. Hyde et al, 28 L. D., 284, you are directed to decline to receive any relinquishment to the United States of lands within a forest reserve unless accompanied by an application (selection) for a tract or tracts equal in area to the tract or tracts so relinquished. Very respectfully,
"BINGER HERMANN, Commissioner."

This means that hereafter a man cannot keep a deposit, but must select the same amount of land that he relinquishes. The effect will not be to cut off the use of the forest reserve scrip, but will make more trouble and a little more expense to the persons using it. They will have to furnish more deeds and more abstracts. The party who has bought up a section of forest reserve land will, instead of relinquishing the whole thing at once and placing it to his credit, only relinquish it a piece at a time, or else will hold the forties he wishes to get until he has a number of them sufficient to make up a section.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema, or other torturing skin diseases. No need for it. Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin. At any drug store, 50 cents.

Hockey tonight, Union rink. Music.

FLAATEN'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA, Assisted by MR. CYRIL TYLER,
AT THE ARMORY,
Sunday, Jan. 21st, 3 p. m.
Admission, 25 Cents.

VERDICT FOR THE ROAD.

Jury Finds that Maria Aske Was Not Damaged.

Yesterday afternoon in the district court the jury in the case of Maria Aske against the Duluth & Iron Range railroad company returned a virdict for the company after being out only a short time. Judge Cant then took up the case of George C. Howe against D. R. Black, to recover for rent of the store room at the corner of Third avenue west and Superior street, in the Kitchi Gammi building. The case was still on trial at noon today.

In Judge Dibell's court the case of the estate of Archibald Finlayson against the Duluth Street Railway company went to the jury this afternoon, and the jury was still out at a late hour. It was generally conceeded, judging from past experience in these cases, that the jury is good for all night. Out of half a dozen trials only one verdict has been found in these cases, the juries disagreeing in all the rest except one case where the court directed a verdict.

Have I not bidden ye beware of something said to be the same as Rocky Mountain Tea, made by the Madison Medicine company? If ye are truly wise heed this warning. Ask your druggist.

Hockey tonight, Union rink. Music.

CARLTON RESIDENT DEAD.

Thomas Nelson, Sr., an Old Pioneer, Receives His Call.

Thomas Nelson, Sr., an old and respected citizen of Carlton, died this morning at his late residence at Carlton. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his loss. The children are: Mrs. A. J. Le Page, of Washington; Mrs. A. Norden, St. Paul; W. A. Nelson, engineer of the St. Paul & Duluth; Thomas B. Nelson, agent at Moose Lake, and A. Peel Nelson, also of the St. Paul & Duluth. The funeral will be held from his late residence at Carlton, where he has resided since 1879. Mr. Nelson was born near Six-Mile Cross county, in Tyrone, Ireland, and was 82 years old at the time of his death. Services will be held at McNair Memorial church, of which he was one of the original elders and a faithful member up to the time of his death.

Monarch over pain. Burns, cuts, sprains, stings. Instant relief. Dr. Thomes' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

Parlor Concert.

You are cordially invited to attend the parlor concert at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Billson tonight. Admission 25 cents.

Silberstein & Bondy Co. | *Silberstein & Bondy Co.* | *Silberstein & Bondy Co.*

January Clearing Prices on Ladies and Children's Wool Underwear.

"The Howard" Silk and Wool Underwear for Ladies, in white only, the vests are full fashioned and hand crochet trimmed and the pants French braids, regular price $2.00, each, each **$1.59**

"The Oxford" silk and wool Vests and Pants in natural only, a good, medium weight garment, well made and finished with wide satin facing, pants French band, regular price $1.75, now, each **$1.35**

Ladies' **all wool** Jersey ribbed Vests and Pants in white and natural, extra heavy weight, odds and ends, worth up to $2.50, now, each **89c**

Ladies' camel's hair Pants, extra heavy, all wool, full regular made with yoke band, a perfect fitting garment, worth $1.25, now, each **79c**

Odds and ends in Ladies' ribbed wool Pants, all sizes, worth up to $1.00, now, each **25c**

Children's natural wool and camel's hair Pants in **large sizes only,** odds and ends, worth up to 75c, now **25c**

Children's heavy fleeced lined cotton Vests and Pants, all sizes, worth up to 45c, now **25c**

Ladies' Union Suits.

The celebrated "Phyllis" Union Suits in natural only, an extra heavy steam shrunk, all wool garment, fashioned to fit the form, the regular $5.00 garment, for Saturday, each **$4.25**

Ladies' natural all wool Union Suits, the "Phryne" open across the breast, full fashioned, regular made, will not shrink in washing, worth $3.50, for Saturday **$2.75**

The "Oneita" Union Suits, seamless and close fitting, a good, weight garment, worth $2, for Saturday, each **$1.50**

Ladies' Combination Suits in natural mixed cotton and wool, "Oneita" style, worth $1.25, for Saturday, each **75c**

Ladies' Black Equestrienne Tights, fine ribbed, heavy weight, worth $2.50, for Saturday **$1.75**

Ladies' extra heavy Black Equestrienne Tights, a very elastic garment warranted not to shrink in washing, worth $2.25, for Saturday **$1.59**

Silk Waists! Silk Waists

One lot of fifteen Colored Silk Waists, some worth $5, $6 and $7, sale price **$3.75**

Extra Special.......

30 handsome Colored Silk Waists, beautifully tucked and corded, come in Royal Blue, Cerise, Red, Cardinal, Pink, Cream, Old Rose, American Beauty, Gray, Lavender, Helio and Black, our regular $6.75 Waists for

....$4.75

Hot Bouillon—Beef Tea—Tomato Soup and Lunches Served daily—11 to 5:30. FREE! Temporary Dining Room 2d Floor.
TAKE ELEVATOR.

In addition to Our Important Sales of Muslin Underwear, Linens, White Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Furs, Jackets, Silk Waists and Separate Skirts, we offer tomorrow Exceptional Buying Opportunities in Women's, Misses' and Children's Wool Underwear and Hosiery at less prices than they can be bought for at the mills today.

Tomorrow is the beginning of a final clean-up, and first comers will find best chosing.

January Specials--

Silks.

Lot 1 at 30c is entirely closed out but we have added more numbers to the $1.00, 85c and 75c Silks at—
50c

And to the $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00 Silks at—
70c

The $1.75, $1.50 and $1.25 Silks at—
90c

remain the same—with the exception of course of many numbers having been closed out.

The Special Dress Goods Values will all be ready for the heavy buying expected tomorrow at same.

January Closing Prices on Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hosiery.

At 50c we Have....

Ladies' heavy Black Cashmere Hose, with natural wool feet, spliced heels and double soles; a good 75c value.

Ladies' 1-1 Ribbed Cashmere Hose, double heels and toes, extra elastic tops; worth 65c.

Ladies' plain black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, spliced heels and toes; a regular 65c quality.

At 35c we Have....

A Ladies' extra heavy ribbed Wool Hose, with plain Cashmere foot and instep, high spliced heels and double soles; worth 45c.

At 25c we Have....

Ladies' plain Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, regular made, with double heels and soles; a regular 35c quality.

Children's Hose.

At 39c we Have....

An extra good quality of Children's Cashmere Hose, 2-1 ribbed, with double knees and soles, sizes 7½ to 10; worth up to 65c.

At 25c we Have....

A heavy Boys' All Wool Hose with extra double knee, spliced heel and double sole, an excellent school hose; worth 35c.

Also a Misses' Black Saxony Wool Hose, 1-1 ribbed, with double knee, spliced heel and toe; one of the best wearing hose on the market.

Jackets AT 60 CENTS ON ON THE DOLLAR.

All $15 Coats will be	$ 9.00
All $18 Coats will be	$10.80
All $20 Coats will be	$12.00
All $25 Coats will be	$15.00
All $30 Coats will be	$18.00
All $35 Coats will be	$21.00

Bran new spic and span Coats at less than wholesale cost—and from this stock, which means at once that you have the best. Our Mr. Silberstein, who went East the fore part of last week, hurried a lot on by express that were bought at 60c on the dollar. Although the maker wasn't particularly anxious to part with them at that—for as he said, "plenty of cold weather to come, and mighty few good jackets to supply the demand." But they were bought nevertheless, and are on sale, together with the balance of our own regular stock—at sixty cents on the dollar. Not half enough are here to supply the demand—but if you don't delay too long you can share in the saving.

As with all our advertising—you can depend upon finding exactly what we advertise here.

January Sale of FURS....

All of our Collarettes, Muffs, Boas, Etc.. reduced. Capes of Fur at January Sale prices.

24-inch Russia Coney Cape, heavy Black Satin, lined, full sweep, $14.50 quality for $9.50.

27-inch Electric Seal-Marten Collar and Marten edged down front, lined with heavy rich satin, $35 Cape for $20.

Handsome Electric Seal Cape, 30 inches long, made from the very finest skins, $47.50 quality for $35.00.

Handsome Coast Seal Cape, 36 inches long, trimmed all round with cub bear, lined with rich Brocade Silk, $115.00 original price, selling price, $75.00.

Only three left of our fine Coast Seal Jackets; regular price $55.00, at $45.00.

Separate Skirts at January Sale Prices

One lot of Scotch Tweed Skirts in Brown and Grey mixtures, worth $5.50, selling price, $2.50.

Fancy Novelty plaids, new designs, $10.00 value, sale price $6.50.

All-wool Black Serge, Percaline lined, pleated back, Corduroy bound, $5.00 quality selling for $3.75.

Black Wool Granite Cloth Skirts, new cut, inverted plait back, nearsilk lining, velvet bound, $7.50 quality selling for $5.50.

All-wool heavy double texture rainy day Skirts, in blue, brown and gray, $9.50 quality for $6.50.

Silberstein & Bondy Company.

WEST DULUTH

P. C. McConville died last night at St. Mary's hospital. Mr. McConville was working at the Stitt & Howe lumber camp on the Big Fork river, where he had two teams. His leg was crushed by a water tank on Saturday and he was brought to Duluth on Monday. The doctors thought for a time that the leg could be saved, but decided to take it off yesterday morning. Mr. McConville was a member of the K. O. T. M., in which order he carried a life insurance policy of $1000. The funeral arrangements have not as yet been completed, but will be held under the auspices of the West Duluth tent No. 2, K. O. T. M.

K. O. T. M. INSTALLATION.

West Duluth tent No. 2, K. O. T. M. will install officers next Monday at the Great Eastern hall. The new officers are: V. R. Method, commander; H. W. Lanners, lieutenant commander; A. W. Stewart, R. K. and F. K.; W. J. Smart, chaplain; S. C. Onsgord, sergeant; D. Larivee, first M. of G.; Oliver Buell, second M. of G.; J. Bethune, sergeant; J. C. Cook, picket; Drs. Graham and Keyes, physicians. After the installation there will be a musical and literary program, together with refreshments. The K. of P. orchestra will be in attendance.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

West Duluth will be represented by a sleigh load of young folks at the 1900 club dance to be given at Cloquet tonight.

T. W. Hugo, Thomas Olafson and Chairman Gifford, of the Republican committee, went to New Duluth this morning to look over the Republican prospects in that quarter of the city.

The carnival given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church will be held tonight. All arrangements have been completed. The grand march begins at 8:30 and is to be lead by Oscar Gifford and Miss Alice Glover.

L. A. Barnes and L. S. Neuman returned this morning from St. Paul, where they went to attend the Masonic grand lodge.

The young people of the Congregational church gave a skating party at the West Duluth rink Wednesday evening. There was a large party from the Pilgrim church, of Duluth, present. Refreshments were served.

The required number of piles for the beginning of the new ore dock have arrived and active operations have begun.

The Duluth chapter No. 59, R. A. M., will confer the M. M. degree on a class tomorrow evening.

Sale on sleds continues this week at Wieland & Wade's.

Mrs. M. G. Burns returned yesterday after spending a month in Durham and Walkerton, Ont.

Basket social on Monday night, Jan. 22, by the Anna Strong Hive. Good program and a social hop. Odd Fellows' hall.

Boys' barrel race at West Duluth rink Saturday afternoon.

An ordination council of Baptist churches will convene at Baptist hall, Central avenue, near Nicollet street, in West Duluth, on Tuesday next at 2 p. m., for the examination of Pastor Arthur Hoag with a view to ordination. All the pastors and members of other churches in West Duluth are invited to be present as visitors.

Largest line of sleds in town at Wieland & Wade's.

NOTICE.

News items, subscriptions, advertisements, etc., for The Herald, at West Duluth, may be left with H. A. Huntoon, at the Red Cross hospital.

A PENSION GRANTED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—(Special to The Herald.)—An increase of pension from $12 to $17 per month has been granted to Robert Sturgeon, of Brainerd.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Havre—Arrived: La Champagne from New York.

SUGAR ADVANCED.

New York, Jan. 18.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced in price today 10 points or 1-10 of a cent per pound.

Smoke Winecke & Doerr's Chancellor, everywhere the favorite 10 cent cigar.

FAMILY WIPED OUT.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 19.—Martin Bergin, a member of the Boston baseball team, shot and killed his wife and two children and then committed suicide at his home in North Brookfield today.

To really enjoy a 10-cent cigar, smoke "Chancellor," Winecke & Doerr's leader.

Hockey tonight, Union rink. Music.

Wedding Rings.

GEIST & ERD, JEWELERS, 121 West Superior Street.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.

SOLD IN DULUTH AT

The Ideal Beer Hall.

Extra Salesmen have been secured for tomorrow's big trade. Store open until 11 o'clock tomorrow night.

Special. We bought twice as many Mufflers this year as last and notwithstanding the biggest Christmas trade in our history we have too many left. Therefore your choice of our superb line tomorrow at ***Exactly Half Price.***

A Monstrous Clearance Sale of All Surplus Stocks in Every Dept.

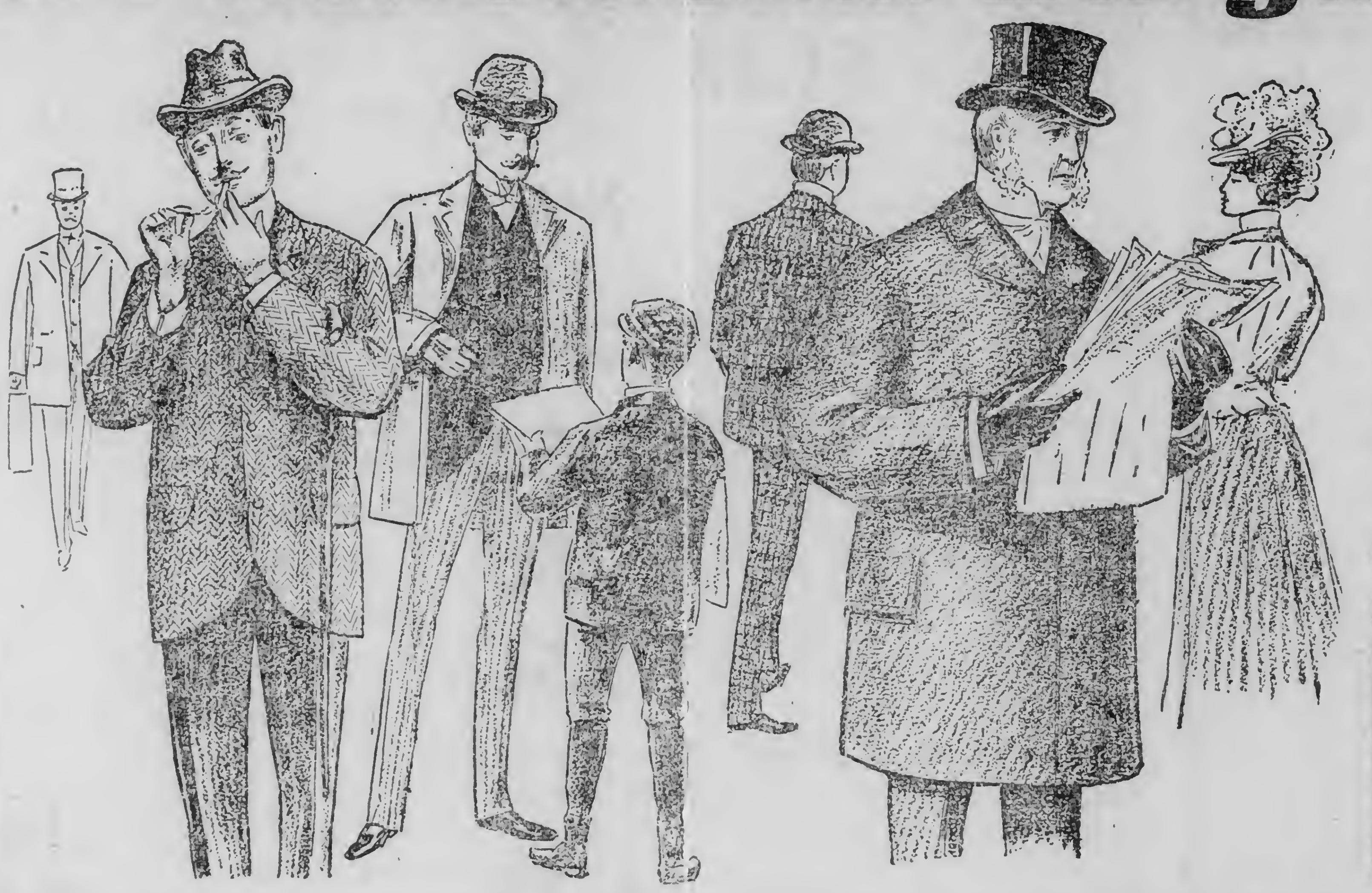
A store that lives up to its advertising—performs all its promises and never disappoints.

NOTICE!

I have on my books a number of outstanding accounts which individually are small, yet figure quite a large sum in the aggregate. As I am anxious to convert these accounts into cash as quickly as possible I would kindly ask all those indebted to call and settle.

Very Respectfully,
M. S. BURROWS.

Tomorrow, Saturday, Will Be Another Day of Phenomenal Bargains!



We have gone through every department in the house and picked out our choicest and newest goods to replace the bargains already sold out to strengthen and fortify the unparalleled bargains we are offering during the **Greatest Half Price Sale** that Duluth has ever known. Remember we are not looking for profits, simply trying to push the goods out at almost any price regardless of the cost and convert them into cash so that we shall not be compelled to carry them until next season. This marvelous, incredible price cutting is not a mere play of words, but sound, solid, truthful reductions — the kind that has filled our store for the past week with the brightest and keenest buyers at the head of the lakes. ***Buy where your money goes farthest.***

GREAT HALF ..PRICE SALE!..

GREAT HALF ..PRICE SALE!..

--500--
MEN'S FINEST SUITS
ADDED FOR TOMORROW.

With but one object in view, we offer an intelligent public upwards of 1000 Men's High Grade Tailor-made Suits as follows: Worsteds, Cheviots, Thibets, Vicunas, Scotch Mixtures, English Stripes, Clay Worsteds, Cashmeres, Serges and Homespuns.

In Single-breasted Sack, in Double-breasted Sack, in Walking Sack, In Three-button Cutaway Frock, in Blacks, Blues, Grays and Browns, in Checks, Stripes, Plaids or Mixtures. Every style of elegance assured. Every garment of this season's make. Every suit a positive saving of 50 per cent.

On a table by themselves—take them ***TOMORROW AT EXACTLY HALF PRICE.*** The balance of our unbroken line of Suits (Black Worsteds excepted) will be sold at positive reductions of from 25 to 35 per cent.

453 MEN'S
FINEST OVERCOATS
ADDED FOR TOMORROW.

We have selected from our Overcoat Stock 453 Men's Elegant, Fashionable Overcoats and Ulsters, properly cut and perfectly tailored, fashioned after the very latest designers of the day—

In Box Coats, Great Coats, in Bishops, in Ulsters (IN ALL SHAPES, IN ALL STYLES, LENGTHS AND SIZES.). In Kerseys, Fur Beavers, Gray Vicunas, Irish Friezes and Rough Oxfords, Meltons, Chinchillas, Coverts and Fancy Back Whipcords.

Some lined with Silk, some with Satin, some with finest Wool Suitings, some with fancy Worsted and Silk shoulders, some with imported Italian Cloth and some with Serge, which are to be sacrificed ***TOMORROW AT EXACTLY HALF PRICE.*** The balance of our unbroken lines of Overcoats will be sold at reductions of from 25 to 35 per cent.

FINE UNDERWEAR SALE---Half Price.

HALF OFF Elegant Underwear, silk and wool garments, fleece lined, natural wool, camel's hair, heavy merinos, cashmeres and balbriggans. Odd sizes in the finest production of this and other countries. The lots are broken, of course, couldn't touch them at this price if they weren't. If you don't need Underwear now you will next year. Buy ahead and save one-half. Worth thinking of, isn't it?

WITH US ONE-HALF OFF MEANS HALF PRICE.

If you are versed in fine Underwear you'll be familiar with these famous makes:

Allen, Solly & Co., London, England—
American Hosiery Company—
Peter Wright & Son, London—
Norfolk and New Brunswick—
James Holroyd's—
Wright's Fleece Lined—
Jaros Hygienic—
Winsted Hosiery Company—
Medlicott Manufacturing Company—
Glastenbury—

50c garments	25c
$1.00 garments	50c
$1.50 garments	75c
$2 00 garments	$1.00
$2.50 garments	$1.25
$3.00 garments	$1.50
$3.50 garments	$1.75
$4.00 garments	$2.00
$4.50 garments	$2.25
$5.00 garments	$2.50

**Every garment a prize.
Worth just twice the money.
ALL MUST GO.**

Original Prices Remain on the Goods.

Only Drawers in some styles, in others Shirts only. Perhaps your Drawers are worn out, but your Shirts too good to throw away, may be it's vice versa. Then here is a chance of a life time to "fill in."

25 Per Cent Discount **On all our regular full lines of Winter Underwear.** This is the sale you have been looking for. Come prepared to buy. The bargains offered are genuine.

Fur Coats, Robes, Rugs and Fur Lined Coats.

Our $12.00 Coats for	***$ 9.00***
Our $15.00 Coats for	***$10.00***
Our $20.00 Coats for	***$15.00***
Our $25.00 Coats for	***$20.00***

Men's Smoking Jackets and Bath Robes 25 per cent off.

Children's Novelty Suits,
Children's Novelty Reefers,
Children's Box Overcoats,
Children's Cape Overcoats,
Young Men's Overcoats,
Boys' School Ulsters,
Children's Pull-Down Band Tams,
Boys' Flannel Waists and Blouses
All Children's Middy Suits,
All Children's Vestee Suits,
All Children's Midshipman Suits.

SACRIFICES TO CROWD THE SECOND FLOOR.

Children's Clothing at Exactly Half Price.

Boys' and Young Men's Clothing at Exactly Half Price.

We have gone through our Boys' two and three-piece Knee Pant Suits, Boys' Long Pant Suits (ages 15 to 19), Boys' Storm Collar Reefers, Boys' Ulsters and Overcoats, and selected 890 garments where we found three, four and five of a kind left of this season's best sellers and have placed them on separate tables and they will be sold during this sacrifice sale at EXACTLY HALF PRICE.

Boys' and Children's Underwear, broken lines, Half Price. All full lines ONE-FOURTH OFF. Boys' Fine Caps Half Price. Boys' and Children's Shoes, broken lines, Half Price.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PRICE CUTTING EVENT IN THE HAT DEPARTMENT.....

The most important sale of Men's Soft Hats and Winter Caps in the history of the house commences tomorrow morning.

......FEDORA HATS......

75 dozen Men's Fedora Hats, black and three shades brown, silk trimmed; regular price $1.75 —This sale **$1.23**

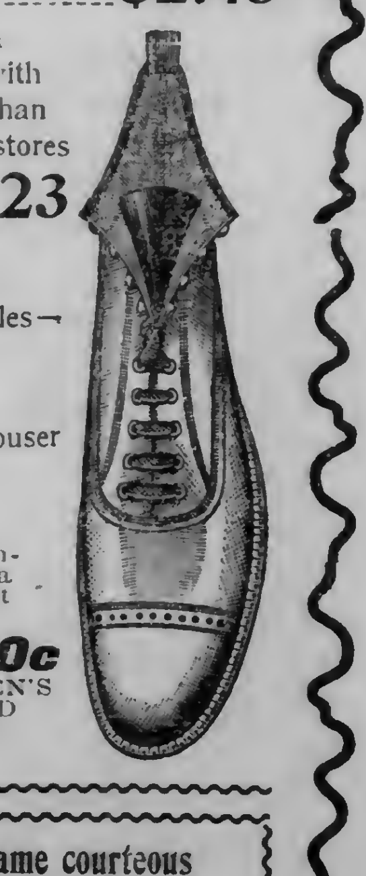
60 dozen Men's Fedora—in black, Seal brown, Cedar, Maples and Pearl colors: regular $2, $2.25. This sale **$1.47**

45 dozen Men's Fedora—in all colors; regular price $2.50. This sale **$1.85**

50 dozen Men's Fedora; price $3.00. This sale **$2.43**

30 dozen The Burrows Special Fedora Hats, new Fall and Mid-winter Blocks; in the latest shades for winter wear, regular price $3.50. This sale **$2.94**

25 dozen Burrows Ultra Fashionable Fedoras, with more style and quality than you'll find in exclusive stores for $5— This sale **$3.23**



Winter Caps Exactly Half Price!

100 dozen in Deweys, Hartfords and Kingston Golf, Golf Yacht Styles—in Blue and Black Kerseys, plain and fancy Cheviots.

Men's Trousers Half Price!

530 pairs of Men's Trousers selected from the Men's Suit and Trouser stocks will be sold at ***Exactly Half Price.***

Men's Shoes Half Price!

300 pairs Men's Shoes in broken lines. They consist of Enamel, Patent Leather, Box Calf, Cordovan and Winter Tans. One, two and three pairs of a kind left from this season's best sellers in Hanan's and Burrows' Regent Shoe makes at exactly HALF PRICE.

All leather-lined Shoes in Box Calf, Black Vici and Enamel, worth $5.00 and $6.00......... ***$4.00***

15 cases Men's Buckle Arctics, worth $1.75, at..... ***$1.19***

20 cases low warm-lined Alaskas, worth $1.00, for........ ***50c***

ALL FELT SHOES, LUMBERMEN'S RUBBERS, OVERSHOES AND GERMAN SOX AT ACTUAL WHOLESALE COST.

At Greatly Reduced Prices:

Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes and Dress Suit Cases for Ladies and Gentlemen.

M. S. BURROWS.

Mail Orders Filled at Prices Quoted Above.

The same courteous attention as though you paid full price ....

(2)

MINNESOTA
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

TWELVE PAGES--SECTION TWO--Pages 7 to 12

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.

Burial of Wauchope

Effective Description of the Funeral at Magersfontein---Thrilling Story of the Defeat of the Highland Brigade.

Scotchmen Ran After the Boers' First Volley.

British Soldiers Lose Heart After Repeated Defeats.

London, Jan. 19.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Some of the most brilliant work in the way of descriptive writing ever done by British war correspondents has been published by the London papers during the last few days. Bennett-Burleigh's splendid description of the battle of Colenso, which was cabled in part by the Associated Press, is not one bit finer than the account of Magersfontein by the correspondent of the Daily News. After tracing the terrible loss suffered by the Highland brigade at Magersfontein, the Daily News correspondent thus writes of the burial of Gen. Wauchope:

"Three hundred yards to the rear of the little township of Modder River, just as the sun was sinking in a blaze of African splendor, on the evening of Tuesday, Dec. 12, a long shallow grave lay exposed in the breast of veldt. To the west the groad river fringed with trees ran murmuringly; to the eastward the heights still held by the enemy, scowled menacingly; north and south the veldt undulated peacefully. A few paces to the northward of that grave fifty dead Highlanders lay, dressed as they had fallen on the field of battle. They had followed their chief to the field, and they were to follow him to the grave. How grim and stern those men looked as they lace face upward to the sky, with great hands clenched in the last death agony, and brows still knotted with the stern lust of the strife in which they had fallen. The plaids dear to every Highland clan were reported there, and as I looked out of the distance came the sound of the pipes; it was the general coming to join his men. There, right under the eyes of the enemy, moved with slow and solemn tread, all that remained of the Highland brigade. In front of them walked the chaplain, with bared head, dressed in his robes of office; then came the pipers with their pipes, sixteen in all, and behind them, with arms reversed, moved the Highlanders, dressed in all of the regalia of their regiments, and in their midst the dead general, borne by four of his comrades.

"Outswelled the pipes to the strains of the "Flowers of the Forest," now ringing proud and high until the soldiers' heads went back in haughty defiance, and eyes flashed through tears like sunlight on steel; now singing to a moaning wail, like a woman mourning her first born, until the proud heads dropped forward till they rested on heaving chests, and tears rolled down the wan and scarred faces, and the choking sobs broke through the solemn rhythm of the march of death. Right up to the grave they marched, then broke away in companies, until the general lay in the shallow grave with a Scottish square of armed men around him. Only the dead man's son and a small remnant of his officers stood with the chaplain and the pipers while the solemn services of the church were spoken.

THEY WANT VENGEANCE.

'Then once again the pipers pealed out. 'Lochaber no more' cut through the stillness like a cry of pain, until one could almost hear the widow in her Highland home moaning for the soldiers she would welcome back no more.

"Then, as if touched by the magic of one thought, the soldiers turned their tear-damp eyes from the still form in the shallow grave toward the heights where Cronje, the lion of Africa, and his soldiers stood. Then every cheek flushed crimson and the strong jaws set like steel and the veins on the hands that clasp the rifle handles swelled almost to bursting with the fervor of the grip, and that look from those silent, armed men spoke more eloquently than ever spoke the tongues of orators. For on each frowning face the spirit of vengeance sat and each sparkling eye asked silently for blood. God help the Boers when the next Highlander pibroch sounds. God rest the Boers' souls when the Highland bayonets charge, for neither death, nor hell, nor things above, nor things below will hold these back from their blood feud.

"At the head of the grave, at the point nearest the enemy, the general was laid to sleep, his officers grouped around him, while in line behind him his soldiers were laid in double row, wrapped in their blankets. No shots were fired over the dead men resting so peacefully. Only the salute was given, and then the men marched campward as the darkness of an African night rose over the far-stretching breadth of the veldt. To the gentle woman who bears the general's name, the Highland brigade sends their deepest sympathy. To the members and the wives, the sisters and the sweethearts in the cottage home by hillside and glen they send love and good wishes. Sad will their Christmas be. Sadder their New Year. Yet enshrined in every womanly heart, from queen empress to cottage girl, let their memory lie, the memory of the men of the Highland brigade who died at Magersfontein."

DEFEAT OF THE HIGHLANDERS.

The same writer thus depicts the way in which the disaster overtook these Highlanders:

"During the night it was considered expedient that the Highland brigade, about 4000 strong, under Gen. Wauchope, should get close enough to the lines of the foe to make it possible to charge the heights. At midnight the gallant general moved cautiously through the darkness toward the kopje where the Boers were most strongly entrenched. They were led by a guide who was supposed to know every inch of the country out in the darkness of an African night. The brigade marched in line of quarter column, each man stepping cautiously and slowly, for they knew that any sound meant death. Every order was given in a hoarse whisper and in whispers it was passed along the ranks from man to man; nothing was heard as they moved toward the gloomy, steel-fronted heights, but the brushing of their feet in the veldt grass and the deep-drawn breaths of the marching men.

"So onward until 3 o'clock in the morning of Monday. Then out of the clear darkness a rifle rang, sharp and clear as the noonday sun on the ranks of the doomed Highlanders, though it left the enemy concealed in the shadows of the frowning mass of hills behind them. For one brief moment the Scots seemed paralyzed by the suddenness of their discovery, for they knew they were huddled together like sheep within fifty yards of the trenches of the enemy. Then clear above the confusion rolled the voice of the general, 'Steady, men steady,' and like an echo to the veterans, out came the crash of nearly 1000 rifles not fifty paces from them. The Highlanders reeled before the spooklike trees before them. The best, the bravest, fell in that wild hail of lead. Gen. Wauchope was down, riddled with bullets, yet gasping, dying, bleeding from every vein, the Highland chieftain raised himself on his hands and knees and cheered his men forward. Men and officers fell in heaps together. The Black Watch charger, and the Gordons and the Seaforths, with a yell that stirred the British camp below, rushed onward—onward to death or disaster. The accursed wires caught them around the legs until they floundered like trapped wolves, and all the time the rifles of the foe sang the song of death in their ears. Then they fell back, broken and beaten, leaving nearly 1300 dead and wounded just where the broad breast of the grass veldt melts into the embrace of the rugged African hills, and an hour later the dawning came to the dreariest day that Scotland has known for a generation past. Of her officers, the flower of her chivalry, the pride of her breeding, but few remained to tell the tale, a sad tale truly, but one untainted with dishonor or smirched with disgrace, for up those heights under similar circumstances even a brigade of devils could scarce have hoped to pass. All that mortal men could do the Scots did; they tried, they failed, they fell, and there is nothing left now but to mourn for them and to avenge them.

BAYONET CHARGE OF GUARDS.

"All that fateful day our men lay close to the Boer lines under a blazing sun; over their heads the shots of friends and foes passed without ceasing. All day long the battle raged. Scarcely could we see the foe—all that met our eyes was the rocky heights that spoke with tongues of flame, when our troops drew near. Once our guards made a brilliant dash at the trenches and like a torrent their resistless valor bore all before them and for a few brief moments they go within hitting distance of the foe. Well did they avenge the slaughter of the Scots. The bayonet, like tongues of flame, passed above or below the rifles' guard and swept through brisket and breastbone. Out of their trenches the guardsmen tossed the Boers as men in English harvest fields toss the hay when the reapers' scythes have whitened the corn fields, and the human streams were plentiful where the British guardsmen stood. Then they fell back for the fire from the heights above them fell thick as the spume of the surf on an Australian rock-ribbed coast. But the guards had proved to the Boer that, man to man, the Briton was his master.

"In vain all that day Methuen tried by every rule he knew to draw the enemy; vainly the Lancers rode recklessly to induce those human rock limpets to come out and cut them off. Cronje knew the mettle of our men, and an ironic laugh played around his iron mouth and still he stayed within his native fastnesses; but death sat ever at his elbow, for our gunners dropped lyddite shells and the howling shrapnel all along his lines until the trenches ran with blood and many of his guns were silenced. Behind his outer line of hills his dead lay piled in hundreds and the slope of the hill was a charnel house where the wounded all writhed amidst the masses of the dead, a ghastly tribute to British gunnery. When, at 1:30 p. m. of Tuesday, we drew off to Modder river to report, we left nearly 3000 dead and wounded of grim old Cronje's men as a token that the lion of England had bared his teeth in earnest."

JULIAN RALPH'S ACCOUNT.

The last mails from the Cape brought numerous accounts of Magersfontein, but none so vivid as this. Julian Ralph, in the Dail Mail, very bluntly writes of the Highlanders after the first volley from the hidden trenches:

"They turned and ran, literally colliding and climbing over one another in their confusion. A chaplain forward in the ranks was knocked down and trampled; as brave a man as any, yet one who declared that there lived no man who would have behaved differently. It had been as if the earth had opened and from a cleft that ran so far as our men reached, fire had belched and shot swept the veldt. The fever of the fight lasted only while the men ran 200 yards, and then they regained some measure of order."

Says the Times correspondent of the same occurrence:

"Back they came in a wave that no officer could stop. From a point of vantage on the horse artillery hill one could see them swarming like bees over the veldt until they were almost out of range, and the guns were left out in the open with no one to support them. It was perhaps the most unpleasant sight that a British soldier of today ever beheld—it was certainly a sight never to be forgotten.

"It was difficult to say what would happen next, until Maj. Ewart, brigade major of the Highlanders, rode up with an order from the commanding officer, which was almost an entreaty, to the effect that all he asked of the Highland brigade was to hold the position until dark. So riddled and shattered was the brigade that Ewart had actually no other officer with him to help him to give orders to the scattered men, and he was glad to have the assistance of Col. Dawnay, who was there not as a soldier but as a civilian, surveying the battle from the horse artillery hill."

BOER OFFICER'S LETTER.

The Miru, a Russophile newspaper at Philiphopolis, published a letter from a Hungarian ex-officer now serving in the Transvaal army. It is dated Farmers' Kopje, Natal, Dec. 2, 1899, and is in these terms:

"Look at the heading of my letter—Natal. Can you imagine that I should write you from South Africa whereas you thought me to be in Chicago? I am now in the entrenchments of the Boer army before Ladysmith. As soon as war was declared I made up my mind to go as a volunteer, and at New York presented myself to the Dutch committee there, who paid my traveling expenses, and I embarked on the Sidonia Fitwe, bound for Madeira. On Nov. 4 we landed at Lourenzo Marques, on the 6th I was in Pretoria and on the 7th already here. I had a company of 110 soldiers entrusted to me, and as a pioneer officer my task is very important. Bearded, stalwart, hardy fellows are these Boers. I speak English, and that with the Boers is the universal language. Good people, but how terribly they hate the English. We never hated the Turks so much. All of them are good shots, good horsemen and good Christians. Those of them who have finished their tasks of digging sit down to rest with their Bibles in their hands; they know no other book. They believe in God and their rights. Our tactics here and everywhere along the fighting line are 'Keep in your trenches.' We get ourselves entrenched and wait for the enemy. The English make their attacks in the open, thinking that they can fight the Soudanese. We fire volleys at them and make havoc in their ranks. Hundreds are left on the battlefield and the others retire. As we are well mounted we do our moving quickly. The hardest things we have to endure are the terrible heat which keeps us in our shirt sleeves all day, and the Siberian cold of the night, the heavy downpours of rain and the dust storms."

A correspondent who was at the battle of Belmont writes:

"I dare say you have heard that David St. John, the heavyweight boxer of the Guards, was killed here at Belmont in the charge up the Kaffir kopje. He was face to face with a Boer as big as himself. They had a bit of a scuffle. The guardsman gave Mr. Boer a lunge with his bayonet so hard that he drove it right over the hilt and crossguard, and not being able to extract it he was practically unarmed, and while endeavoring to withdraw another Boer shot him clean through the temple. I saw them lying, one on top of the other, both quite dead."

BRITISH LOSING HEART.

The Globe's correspondent at Magersfontein, presumably the earl de La Warr, writes some plain home truths; in fact, part of his letter has been eliminated by the censor.

"It is not," he says, "the numerical loss of soldiers and men—ghastly and terrible enough in itself—which makes the position so serious; it is the effect which these reverses have on the morals of our troops and on the Boers, which constitutes the real danger. If we could point to one real victory, if our men could see that these hard-fought battles, with their bloody results, were clearing the road to Pretoria, they would know they were doing some good. Along the line from Cheveley to Modder river we are facing well nigh impregnable positions occupied by men determined to hold them with their last drop of blood, hurling forth one unanimous, defiant message—'Thus far and no farther.' It is useless to disguise the fact that a large percentage of our troops are beginning to lose heart in this campaign. Can you blame them? A close succession of frontal attacks on an invisible foe strongly entrenched, where retaliation is almost impossible, will break the nerve of the bravest. Our men have fought well; their conduct under most trying and adverse circumstances has been admirable; but they have been asked to perform miracles and, being human, they have failed. Do not blame them. Do not blame that gallant general who, on Monday last, was the first victim of the terrible disaster which overcame the Highland brigade."

A correspondent of Reuters Telegraph, writing from Cape Town under date of Dec. 20, says:

"It has been expected, certainly hoped, that the Boers may be compelled to assume the offensive, not from any desire to come into the open—quite the opposite is the case—but because it may become absolutely necessary for them to bring the war to an early conclusion if they can. Not only do the Boers find it difficult to keep up their supplies of food, but also of ammunition. Their transport arrangements are of a primitive kind. The ox wagons, even the mule wagon, is a very slow and cumbersome means of moving heavy goods, such as projectiles and foodstuffs, from one point to another, with the long distances between the base of supplies and the army in the field. Again, the extent to which ammunition of all sorts has been used must have made serious inroads upon the heavy stocks accumulated in the Transvaal and Free State capitals within the last two years. A failure in the food supply, or the supply of ammunition, is fatal to any army, and there are some signs that supplies are falling somewhat short, and that fact is having a demoralizing effect. This applies, of course, purely to the Boers. So far as the British forces in the field are concerned, excepting Kimberley, Ladysmith and Mafeking, which are cut off from communication, there is an illimitable supply of food and ammunition for the British army, and it is equally pleasing to the Britons that Mafeking is amply supplied. It is hoped that both Mafeking and Ladysmith have food enough to last them until they are relieved. The prospects of the Boers in the matter of fresh supplies are not cheering. No ammunition is likely to reach the republics through Delagoa bay, while the capture of the Biluwayo, with her cargo of flour consigned to the Transvaal indicates that Great Britain has an eye upon the food supply of the enemy as well."

HEATWOLE WON

He Defeated Hopkins, Morris and Merriam on the Census Printing.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The house yesterday passed the senate bill extending the powers of the director of the census, after striking out the committee's amendment to authorize the director to contract for extra printing with private contractors. The whole fight was upon the amendment. The influence of the public printer and the labor organizations of the country were employed against it, and after a debate of several hours it was overwhelmingly defeated. The publication of the bulletins of the census will be made by the public printer, as in the past.

The fight against the amendment was led in the house by Congressman Heatwole, chairman of the printing committee, while it was championed by Chairman Hopkins of the census committee, Congressman Morris, representing Census Director Merriam, and others. It was a great victory for Heatwole.

PROCEEDINGS ENJOINED.

Wisconsin Supreme Court Interferes In Milwaukee Officials' Case.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 19.—The supreme court yesterday afternoon in chambers granted an alternative writ of prohibition restraining Judge Ludwig of the superior court, Milwaukee, from going further in the contempt proceedings against Milwaukee city officials in the street railway case.

FLOUR MILLS CLOSED.

Minneapolis, Jan. 19.—The United States Milling company, sometimes known as the flour trust, has shut down three of its minor mills in this city indefinitely. At this season, it is explained, the demand will not warrant the runnnig of mills which have not the best equipment.

NATIONS PROTEST

England and Germany Opposed to a Fortified Canal Through Nicaragua.

THEY GIVE NOTICE

To the State Department That Such Action Would Be Displeasing.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Walter Wellman, Washington correspondent of the Times-Herald, telegraphs his paper as follows concerning the demands of Great Britain and Germany for a neutral Nicaraguan canal:

Both Great Britain and Germany have formally served notice that they will protest against the fortification of the Nicaragua canal if that waterway be constructed by the American government. These notices have been filed during the last three days orally by Ambassadors Pauncefote and Von Holleben. They will be followed later, if necessary, by formal or written protests.

It is believed that both France and Russia, and perhaps other maritime powers, will join in the protest if the United States persists in constructing a canal upon the basis provided in the bill reported from the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce last Friday.

As soon as it became known that the house committee had taken action with a view to an "all-American" or fortified canal, the ambassadors of Great Britain and Germany promptly appeared at the state department. Lord Pauncefote plainly informed Secretary Hay that his government had no intention of retreating from the attitude which it had assumed when the isthmian canal question came before the joint high commission. That attitude was favorable to the construction and ownership of a canal by the United States, but with the neutralization of the channel by a convention between the United States and Great Britain, this neutralization to be ratified later by other maritime powers.

If the United States did not accede to these conditions, said Lord Pauncefote, his government would insist upon its rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and protest against the construction of the canal.

The German ambassador, having no treaty rights in the premises, was without a basis upon which to plant a definite statement, but he intimated unmistakably the unwillingness of his government to see an isthmian canal made an adjunct to the military power of the United States.

It is an unwritten rule of diplomatic action that a government cannot be called to account for action by its parliament which is merely proposed, or for speeches made by the members of the parliamentary bodies. The European governments are, therefore, debarred from a formal protest at the present stage of the proceedings, but have the right informally to serve notice of their intention to protest at the proper time. Of this right they have availed themselves.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

Senate Committee Presents Opinion Holding Canal Indispensable.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Senator Morgan, as chairman of the committee on inter-oceanic canals, yesterday presented a written report on the Nicaragua canal bill. The following extracts from the report indicate its general import:

We have reached a stage where the necessity of debate upon the advantage of a canal across the isthmus is no longer required. The ship canal will open a line that is practically straight around the earth and along parallels of latitude within temperate zones where the seas are comparatively quiet and are refreshed with the ever prevailing trade winds.

As a provision for the naval and military defense of our country, whether insular or continental, this canal is indispensable and the closer its location is made to our states on the gulf of Mexico the more efficient will be its protection to our coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific.

Pearl harbor in Hawaii and the harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico are the true military defenses of the canal against attack by European or Asiatic powers and they give a more secure protection to its eastern and western outlets than any force, however strong, that can be located at or near its connection with the sea.

Measured by the income of the Suez canal at a corresponding cost the Nicaragua canal should yield with equivalent rates of tolls at least 12 per cent on $140,000,000.

It is too severe a tax upon credulity to ask the adoption of the precarious water supply at Panama in preference to the grand lakes of the Nicaraguan route, one of which is 100 miles long by forty-five miles broad, and affords nearly twelve miles of fresh water navigation for the largest ships as part of the canal route, and together they supply more than ten times the water needed to supply the canal line from Lake Nicaragua to both oceans.

We owe it to ourselves, to the whole world, that whatever canal we shall build and control or the isthmus of Darien shall be as open, free and neutral to all nations as its corresponding gateway, the Suez canal.

GRAND LODGE ELECTION.

Masons Choose and Install Officers For the Year.

St. Paul, Jan. 19.—Minnesota grand lodge A. F. and A. M. adjourned last night after the newly elected officers were installed by the retiring grand master, Alonzo T. Stebbins, of Rochester. The day was consumed with a business session concerning matters of interest only to lodge members. The election of officers was more in the nature of a promotion. The secretary and the treasurer remain the same. The following were chosen as permanent officers for the year: Most worshipful grand master, Alonzo Brandenburg, of Fergus Falls; right worshipful deputy grand master, Ambrose D. Countryman, of Appleton; right worshipful senior grand warden, Gid S. Ives, of St. Peter; right worshipful junior grand warden, Henry R. Adams, of Minneapolis; right worshipful grand treasurer, J. H. Thompson, of Minneapolis; right worshipful grand secretary, Thomas Montgomery, of St. Paul.

WARNER CONFIRMED.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of E. S. Warner, of St. Paul, as surveyor general of Minnesota.

FREIMUTH'S

Unusual Price Clippings for Saturday!

The whole store is alive with bargains--it is the medium for many savings to you--come and let us convince you that your dimes and dollars go farthest here.

Cloak Room Reductions.

Jackets Almost Given Away.

Ladies' $10 Jackets at $6.00

Ladies' and Misses' $12.50 Jackets at $7.50

Ladies' and Misses' $20 Jackets at $12.50

Ladies' $25 Jackets at $15.00

Dress Skirts.

Ladies' Black Mohair Crepon Dress Skirts, cut in newest shape, lined with good quality Percalines, nicely bound and worth fully $4.00; sell tomorrow at.......... $2.48

Rainy Day Skirts.

Choice of our $8.50, $10.50 and $11.50 Plaid Back Rainy Day or Walking Skirts; tomorrow at—each..................... $7.50

Wool Waist Specials.

Ladies' Black Brilliantine Waists, made very neatly and worth $2.50; sell tomorrow at... $1.69

Fancy striped Flannelette Waists, lined throughout—very pretty styles; good value at $1.00; sell tomorrow at....... 79c

Ladies' Polka dot Flannelette Waists, neatly made, have detachable collars, worth $1.25; sell tomorrow at.................. 95c

Wrappers.

Ladies' good quality Flannelette Wrappers, ruffle on shoulder, flounce on bottom, waist lined—real $1.25 qualities—tomorrow at............... 98c

$45.00 Astrakhan Jackets at $25.00===

Ladies' Astrakhan Jackets, made of close curl skins, satin lined, double breasted, have deep storm collars, are 26, 28 and 30 in. long, mind you they are worth up to $45, Saturday at—each—

$25

Undermuslins At special low prices.

Night Gowns.

Ladies' Muslin Night Gowns, lace-trimmed, liberally cut, worth fully 75c; our special price........................ 50c

Ladies' Muslin Gowns, yoke of tucks with Torchon Lace or Embroidery insertion, real 89c gowns at............ 58c

Ladies' Empire and Blouse Front Muslin Gowns, full tucked yoke, with new embroidery edges and insertion, real value $1.25; special price $1.00

Ladies' extra fine Muslin Gowns, well made, liberally cut and neatly trimmed with embroidery insertion and edges to match, equal to any at $1.39; our price........... $1.18

Drawers.

Ladies' Muslin Drawers, umbrella style, with tucked or hemstitched ruffle, worth fully 35c; tomorrow at.......... 25c

Ladies' very fine Muslin Drawers, ruffle of embroidery or Valenciennes Lace edging and insertion, perfectly made, actually worth 75c; our price.......................... 50c

Skirts.

Ladies' Muslin Skirts, with eight rows of tucks and 7-inch tucked ruffle, 75c Skirts, to be sold at.................... 58c

Ladies' fine Cambric Muslin Skirts, well made and ruffle trimmed with fine Torchon and 4 rows of tucks, would be cheap at 89c; here tomorrow at....... 69c

Kid Gloves.

Trefousse Pique Kid Gloves, in Black, Brown, Tan and Oxblood; none better in the world—the $1.85 kind tomorrow at..................... $1.50

Wool Mittens.

Ladies' fine double wool Mittens, with fancy Wristlets, would be cheap at 39c; sell tomorrow at.......................... 25c

Boys' heavy double wool Mittens, very durable, actually worth 30c; sell tomorrow at...................... 19c

The Sacrifice Sale of Shoes..........

Launched here yesterday, is attracting hosts of enthusiastic buyers,—and no wonder—we take our loss cheerfully—all odd lots and broken lines of Shoes must go—

If you are looking for Shoe Bargains here is your chance...........

Ladies' $4 and $5 Shoes at 73c a pair.

One lot of about 125 pairs Ladies' fine Shoes, made by Laird, Schober & Co., and Wright, Peters & Co., sizes 2½ to 4. Remember, they have sold at $4 and $5 a pair. If you find your size, take a pair at------ 73c

Your choice of any of our $4.00 and $3.50 vesting top Shoes, nearly a complete line of sizes to select from; take them at—per pair....... $2.69

250 pairs Ladies' $3.00 Shoes, in light turns and heavy extension soles; not old trash, but the remaining lots of last fall's new lines—nearly all sizes from 2½ to 7; all go tomorrow at—per pair..... $1.98

200 pairs Ladies' $2.50 and $2.00 Box Calf and Kid Shoes, in both light and heavy soles, all sizes; nearly all widths; your pick at—per pair... $1.48

25 pairs Boys' $2.00 and $1.50 Shoes, nearly all sizes, from 12 to 4; sell tomorrow at—per pair.................... 98c

Here is Another Snap!

75 pairs Misses' $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes, made by the well-known firms of Williams, Hoy & Co., P. Cox Shoe Co., and Shaft, Pierce Co. They are box calf and fine kid, lace or buttons, spring heel, all sizes, 11 to 2; good assortment of widths. Your choice tomorrow at—per pair----------- 98c

Child's $1.00 Kangaroo Calf and Kid Shoes, light and heavy soles, sizes 6 to 11—tomorrow at—per pair...... 79c

Baby Shoes, worth 75c—sell at......................... 50c

Baby Shoes, worth 50c—sell at......................... 29c

Misses' 90c Storm Alaskas, at—per pair........... 75c

Misses' $1.75 high button Overshoes, at—per pair...... $1.19

Ladies' $1.25 Storm Alaskas, at—per pair........ $1.00

Ladies' $2.25 3-buckle Overshoes, at—per pair...... $1.75

MILLINERY AT ½ PRICE!

We continue to sell

All our Ladies' Trimmed Hats at ½ Price.

All our Ladies' Untrimmed Hats at ½ Price.

All our Walking Hats at ½ Price.

All our Children's Untrimmed Hats at ½ Price.

Here are Underwear and Hosiery Values for Saturday.

WON'T THERE BE LIVELY BUYING AT THESE PRICES!

Ladies' double seam Balbriggan Vests and Pants, perfectly shaped garments, that would sell readily at 75c; sell here tomorrow at................. 50c

Ladies' Camel's Hair Vests and Pants, are well made, neatly finished; no better sold elsewhere at $1; sell here tomorrow at.................... 75c

Ladies' Wool Ribbed Vests and Pants, in silver gray or Camel's Hair, real high-grade garments that are worth fully $1.35, sell tomorrow at—each..................... $1.00

Union Suits—

Ladies' Balbriggan Union Suits, Florence style, are made to fit and will wash well, actually worth 75c; sell tomorrow at.............................. 50c

Hosiery—

Ladies' silk-fleeced, fast Black Hose, double sole, very elastic, considered cheap at 20c; tomorrow 2 pairs for... 25c

Ladies' fine Black Cashmere ribbed or plain top Hose; are very elastic, and have double sole, would be a bargain at 35c; here tomorrow at—per pair...................... 25c

Ladies' Black fleeced Hose, made of best combed maco yarn, high spliced heel; real value 50c; tomorrow—THREE PAIRS FOR.............. $1.00

Ladies' Black English Cashmere Hose, have natural heel and toe; high spliced heel and toe, either in light or heavy weight, worth 60c and 75c a pair—tomorrow on sale at—per pair.......................... 50c

Corsets—

Ladies' strongly boned, well made 5-hook Corsets, in White, Drab and Black—in medium and long—why pay 75c elsewhere when you buy just as good here at...................... 50c

Soap Bargains--

25 gross Toilet Soap, including Rose, Bell Rock, Castile, Agate, Palmetto and Honey Soaps, worth up to 10c a cake; tomorrow at—each..... 5c
Or six for 25c.

20 dozen Ladies' White Lawn Aprons, with wide strings, made of good quality lawn, worth 29c—sell tomorrow at 19c

Men's Furnishings—

How's This for a Bargain?

4-PLY LINEN COLLARS IN THE NEWEST SHAPES, WORTH FULLY 20c EACH—SATURDAY AT—EACH..... 10c

AND THIS—Men's all-wool Shirts and Drawers, nicely faced with sateen—have pearl buttons—considered cheap at 65c; take them Saturday at—each......................... 39c

Men's Hygienic wool-fleeced Shirts and Drawers, with a pure worsted surface, garments that never were known to be sold for less than $1.25; sell here tomorrow at—each $1.00

Men's $1.50 and $1.25 Winter Underwear, all odd lots, included—mostly drawers—if you find your size, take them at—each...................... 89c

Drugs and Sundries—

25c bottle of Kirk's Triple-strength Toilet Water, at...... 19c

25c bottle of Colgate's Tooth Powder at.................. 17c

25c bottle of Dental Foam at.................................. 15c

15c bottle of Superior Bay Rum, at............................ 10c

12½c bottle of concentrated extract of Witch Hazel at....... 8c

Your choice of one lot of Rubber, Aluminum and Wire Back Combs, worth 15c; tomorrow at.......................... 8c

Agent for Butterick Patterns and Publications.

FREIMUTH'S

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

CHANCES FOR TRADE

New Fields For American Goods Pointed Out By Our Consuls.

PROSPECT IS GOOD

For Sale of Furniture In Bavaria---Trade Openings In Syria.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 19.—(Special to The Herald.)—United States Consul James H. Worman furnishes the state department with the prospects for American furniture trade in South Germany. Mr. Worman says:

"Manufacturers of furniture should turn their attention to Bavaria, especially to Munich and its vicinity, as prices charged here, particularly for bird's-eye maple and mahogany veneered bedroom sets, are much higher than in the United States.

"The styles in vogue are so different from those at home that they should be carefully studied. No double beds are wanted, and each set of beds must be matched by a wardrobe (patterns likewise to be carefully studied) and by two night stands, as well as a washstand, which last as here used is about the width of our bureau or dressers and is supplied with a marble top. Night stands are also supplied.

"Such bedroom sets, without chairs, or with two chairs—usually cane bottomed and to match—retail for about $200 and higher. The bird's-eye maple sets manufactured in Michigan, Western New York and elsewhere in the United States, made to wholesale with chiffonier and bureau, each supplied with plate-glass mirror, at from $50 to $75, in good quality, could be put here at $100, and be beyond competition if the German taste were first considered by the manufacturers.

"Manufacturers of brass and iron beds (single), as well as cribs, should combine with manufacturers of other household goods, and open an exhibition here next year when the Oberammergau Passion Play and the Bayreuth festival will draw crowds to this section of Bavaria.

"Much furniture is brought here from Berlin and other Northern German towns. Considerable furniture is also imported from England, France and Italy, especially parlor furniture, in which the styles do not differ so radically. Undoubtedly, a beginning has already been made in exporting such goods from the United States, but it will pay to send competent men to look over the field for the combined trade, before or after its annual exhibition in New York.

"Makers of diningroom furniture cannot hope to succeed unless prepared to exhibit for some time, as the German style of sideboards and extension tables is altogether different, and the general way of fitting up a diningroom is dependent upon the use made of the apartment.

"An effort is apparent to push American cylinder desks for office and home use, but Germans prefer the open flat top desk, and manufacturers are losing golden opportunities while attempting to supply what is not wanted. A study of the desks most in use here will soon make this America's market for office furniture.

"One house in Berlin is advertising liberally in the papers of Munich and other South German towns and will be rewarded for its enterprise. It seems hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that Munich is the third largest city in Germany, with nearly 500,000 inhabitants, and growing about as fast as any American city. It is so situated as to be an excellent distributing point, and should be promptly looked after for present and future trade. Thousands of families are moving into this city, attracted hither even from the Rhenish and other northern provinces because of the artistic advantages, the excellence of the gymnasia and the university, as well as by the fact that Munich has the best water supply and sewerage system in Europe.

"Makers of brass lamps also have a good field here. American styles would quickly find favor. The best shops do not offer a lamp worth having for style or finish.

"Manufacturers exhibiting at Paris should remember that the middle class of Germans, who are the best buyers, do not go in large numbers far from home.

"It is well to consider also that a market made here is a market made elsewhere. Consul Monaghan, of Chemitz, last September reported an export of rough tables from Germany to the Transvaal amounting in 1897 to £635,140, and there can hardly be a question that if our makes of furniture were once well introduced on the continent and especially in South Germany, the other markets would soon be ours also."

* * *

The state department in a bulletin just issued has the following story regarding the American trade in Syria, from one of its representatives in that country:

"Although the imports direct from the United States are yet insignificant, I can at least report progress. A year ago absolutely nothing was being done in this line. There were brought hither some American manufactures from Hamburg and Liverpool, sewing machines forming the bulk of such imports; now the prospects are brighter. Mr. Wehner has sent a sample order for flour—some 300 bags—to ascertain what this market wants in the way of American flour. He expects four grades, has already tested the samples received, and is hopeful that he will be able to introduce this product in large quantities. Philippo Turkel & Co. have sent several orders for our glassware and hardware. This commission house has already introduced American beer, which sells well in Beirut. Mr. Turkel is at present on a tour along the coast, soliciting orders for various American products and manufacturers. Najil Letaif forwarded yesterday to New York an order for various kinds of canned provisions, prepared cereals, etc. He is also interesting himself in American oil and gas stoves.

"The firm of Fred Wehner will make a strong effort to introduce our cotton goods into the Levant, these being unknown outside of Alexandretta and Smyrna.

"Maurice Grunberg is again considering the question of importing American petroleum. The Russian oil now sells here at 40 piasters ($1.40) per case, having gone up in price 11 piasters (49 cents) per case during my eighteen months' stay in Syria. No American oil is sold here now, while as late as 1884 Beirut imported this article to the value of from $200,000 to $300,000 per annum. American oil has an excellent reputation in Syria, and it could be sold here at higher figures than those for which the Russian oil sells.

"By persistent efforts on the part of American manufacturers trade is both possible and practical, and the general market is worth fighting for, especially if we can introduce our cotton goods.

"As to transportation, freight, etc., efforts are being made to induce Barber & Co., of New York, to establish a regular service between that port and Alexandretta on the Syrian coast, as they have already done between New York, Smyrna and Constantinople. Even under present conditions, I believe that goods bound for Syria can be shipped most quickly and cheaply by the Barber & Co. Levant line.

"I am, at present, giving special attention to the question of opening wells and introducing pumps and windmills into this semi-arid land. An experiment will be made on the farm of Constantine Khouri, in the outskirts of Beirut. He is paying $60 a year for two meters of water per day, and yet the supply is entirely insufficient. If this kind of irrigation proves a success, it will be a great boon to this country and make Cyria a good market for American pumps and windmills."

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

Delightful Relief from Catarrh.—Here is one of a thousand such testimonies. The Rev. A. D. Buckley of Buffalo, says: "I wish all to know what a blessing Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is in a case of Catarrh. I was troubled with this disease for years, but the first time I used this remedy it gave most delightful relief. I now regard myself entirely cured after using it for two months." Sold by Max Wirth, 13 West Superior street, Smith & Smith's.—14.

HEARTY EXPRESSION.

Hundreds Tell of the Change Which They Have Felt.

The Time Comes for Duluth People To Tell What Has Been Done for Them.

The time has come when people in Duluth feel the change. Many people in this city have given voluntary endorsement of the great change they have felt after using Morrow's Kid-ne-oids.

Kid-ne-oids will cure a lame back, kidney backache, urinary and kidney disorders, sleeplessness, restlessness and nervousness. We always like to give reference as to the merits of Morrow's Kid-ne-oids, and this time refer you to

Mr. L. M. Spalding, jeweler and watchmaker, of 38½ Fourth avenue west, who says: "It is a pleasure for me to recommend a remedy which has relieved me after many years of suffering. I tried different kinds of kidney remedies, but none of them proved as effectual as Morrow's Kid-ne-oids. I suffered with severe pains across the small of my back, in the region of the kidneys, almost constantly, and was so sorely afflicted with rheumatism I could hardly get about. I was quite nervous and restless, and could not sleep well at night. Morrow's Kid-ne-oids is the only remedy that conquered the kidney backache and rheumatism, and quieted and strengthened my nerves and made me well. Kid-ne-oids is an honest remedy, therefore I will recommend it to my friends and others who are suffering from kidney backache."

Morrow's Kid-ne-oids are not pills, but Yellow Tablets, and sell at 50 cents a box at all drug stores and at S. F. Boyce's drug store.

Mailed on receipt of price. Manufactured by John Morrow & Co., chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

THE RAILROAD COMBINE.

The Plan Contemplates Discharging a Host of Employes.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—As a result of the recent consolidations and agreements among the owners of the great trunk railways east of Chicago the entire transportation system between the Mississippi river and the Atlantic seaboard is to be reorganized, involving the following changes:

The abandonment of the city ticket offices of all of the roads in the syndicate in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Peoria and St. Louis and the substitution of joint offices in each city.

The discharge of all city, general, traveling and district freight and passenger agents and solicitors of the Eastern roads in all parts of the United States and Canada and Europe. This will affect nearly 50,000 men.

The abolition of all forms of commissions heretofore paid, or for the sale of tickets over these roads. This will affect the incomes of 10,000 agents and eliminate the scalpers.

The establishment in Chicago and New York of joint auditing agencies that will apportion to each road an agreed percentage of the total competitive business.

The abandonment of a number of through fast passenger trains put in service during the past few years as the result of sharp competition.

The establishment of common schedule for passenger trains between Chicago and New York and between all the principal terminals of the combination roads in the territory east of this city and St. Louis.

The abandonment of all fast freight trains and the fixing of common time for these trains between competitive terminals.

When all details for the future management of the roads in the Eastern combine have been perfected the leaders in the consolidation deal will turn their attention to the territory west of Chicago and attempt to bottle up the Chicago-St. Louis-Rocky mountain country in like manner. The combining process may extend ultimately to the Pacific coast. All the big roads in the West are in with the combining movement, and stand ready to go into any deal that will maintain stable rates and reduce expenses. Several small, independent roads in the West and Northwest territory are to be purchased. The failure of congress to legalize pooling is given as the cause of the consolidation as the owners are determined to pool if the purchase of every road in the country is necessary to obtain that result.

RETAIL GROCERS ASSOCIATION.

Elects a Minnesota Man President ---Resolutions Adopted.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 19.—The Retail Grocers' National association yesterday laid on the table an appeal from Susan B. Anthony that it advoate woman suffrage in the new dependencies of this country. Resolutions were adopted advocating pure food laws and opposing gift and trading stamp schemes. The executive committee was instructed to select delegates to the international congress of grocers in Paris next June. Detroit was selected as the place for the next annual meeting of the association. President George F. Scherer, of Peoria, Ill., declined re-election and he was made honorary past president for life. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. G. Hansen, Minneapolis; secretary, W. E. Godfrey, Cleveland; treasurer, Col. R. M. Floyd, of Boston.

Last evening the Cleveland grocers gave a banquet at Gray's armory, plates being laid for 1000.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Milwaukee, Jan. 19.—The Northwestern Electrical association elected the following officers yesterday: President, Pliny Norcross, Janesville, Wis.; first vice president, H. W. Freund, Vincennes, Ind.; second vice president, H. J. Gillet, St. Paul; secretary and treasurer, Thomas R. Mernein, Milwaukee; directors, W. H. Schott, Chicago; W. P. Innes, Eagle Grove, Iowa; George Westover, Cadillac, Mich. The delegates were banqueted at the Hotel Pfister last night.

DOOR TO BE OPEN.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—Referring to a Washington dispatch concerning the "open door" in the Philippines, United States Ambassador White informed the correspondent of the Associated Press yesterday that in all conversations with Count Von Buelow regarding the "open door" in the East it had always been understood that such a policy would be reciprocated in the Philippines, although no formal request for a promise had been made.

THE LAKE CARRIERS

Grain Handling Matter Left With Committee With Power to Act.

MANAGERS ELECTED

And the Election of Officers Completed---Navigation Committee Named.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 19.—The committee which has been considering the granting of the contract by the Lake Carriers' association for handling grain at Buffalo the coming season reported yesterday afternoon that it could make no decision now, and asked to be continued in office with power to act, and with authority to go to Buffalo and consider the matter there before awarding the contract. This the convention agreed to without debate, and the committee will meet in Buffalo in the near future. Nearly a dozen men who wanted the grain contract had hearings before the committee.

Eleven bids are known to have been submitted to the committee of the Lake Carriers' association, which is considering the disposal of the Buffalo grain handling contract for this year. The following have bid: Cornelius Coughlan, G. W. Moore, James Kennedy, Grattan & Lattimer, A. J. Ellas, Rubel J. Getz, George Phillips, Thomas Cunningham and Frank Elder. There are two other bidders whose names are unknown.

A plan is being discussed informally among the carriers by which, if put into effect, the elevators will do the shoveling themselves, doing away entirely with the contract system. This would be agreeable to the 'longshoremen if carried out.

The convention yesterday endorsed the bill now before congress providing for the reorganization of the weather bureau; also the proposed improvements in the Erie canal, which were declared to be an immediate necessity. A committee was appointed to go to Washington and urge upon congress the necessity of projected improvements in the Soo river, Lake St. Clair channel and at the Lime Kiln crossing of the Detroit river.

Congress will also be asked for an additional revenue cutter for service in the Soo river.

The association re-elected Harvey Goulden, Cleveland, counsel; Capt. McKay, Cleveland, treasurer; C. H. Keep, Cleveland, secretary, and Albert H. Rumsey, Cleveland, shipping master for the ensuing year. The following were elected members of the board of managers: G. W. Maytham, Buffalo; T. F. Newman, Buffalo; L. H. VanAlen, Buffalo; E. S. Mills, Cleveland; J. A. McKean, Cleveland; Alex McVittie, Detroit; G. J. Harris, Chicago; Albert Gibbs, Milwaukee, and J. T. Rose, Duluth.

Resolutions of condolence and sympathy were adopted in reference to the death of R. F. Hebbard, Buffalo; John P. Eddy, Bay City; Robert Fitzgerald, Milwaukee, and James McKenzie, Buffalo. The carriers recorded themselves as favoring a division of the United States court, district of Western New York, and the establishing of an admiralty court in Buffalo, that marine suits can be heard there instead of at Utica, as at present. In accordance with a resolution adopted last year providing for it, the convention ended last night with a banquet at the Hotel Cadillac. It was an elaborate and enjoyable affair.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE.

It Holds Its Annual Meeting In New York.

New York, Jan. 19.—The American Protective Tariff league held its fifteenth annual meeting yesterday. Among those present were William L. Strong, Cornelius N. Bliss, Homer Laughlin, of California, and Charles Coffin, of Maryland. There was a proposition to discuss tariff policy for Porto Rico and the Philippine islands, but it was decided that the time was not ripe and the subject was laid on the table. Resolutions were adopted endorsing President McKinley's recommendations, in his last message, regarding the American merchant marine.

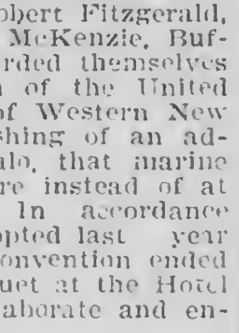
These officers were elected: Board of managers, Charles S. Landers, E. A. Hartshorn, A. D. Juliard, Theodore M. Ives and T. J. Thropp; president, W. L. Strong; vice presidents, LeGrande Canon and Joseph E. Thropp; treasurer, Chester Griswold.

Scrofula, a Vile Inheritance.

Scrofula is the most obstinate of blood troubles, and is often the result of an inherited taint in the blood. S. S. S. is the only remedy which goes deep enough to reach Scrofula; it forces out every trace of the disease, and cures the worst cases.

My son, Charlie, was afflicted from infancy with Scrofula, and he suffered so that it was impossible to dress him for three years. His head and body were a mass of sores, and his eyesight also became affected. No treatment was spared that we thought would relieve him, but he grew worse until his condition was indeed pitiable. I had almost despaired of his ever being cured, when by the advice of a friend we gave him S. S. S. (Swift's Specific). A decided improvement was the result, and after he had taken a dozen bottles, no one who knew of his former dreadful condition would have recognized him. All the sores on his body have healed, his skin is perfectly clear and smooth, and he has been restored to perfect health.

MRS. S. S. MABRY, 860 Elm St., Macon, Ga.



For real blood troubles it is a waste of time to expect a cure from the doctors. Blood diseases are beyond their skill. Swift's Specific,

S.S.S. For The Blood

reaches all deep-seated cases which other remedies have no effect upon. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed purely vegetable, and contains no potash, mercury, or other mineral.

Books mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

NATIONAL PASSENGER POOL.

Plan Contemplated By the Roads to Eliminate Commission.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—In order to carry out their anti-commission agreement, it is proposed now to combine all the railroads in the country in a big passenger pool and operate it in such a way that each road will get an agreed percentage of the earnings. By such action, no profit can accrue to any of the roads from ignoring the agreement. Each road is to be allowed to carry all the passengers it can secure, but any road that should manage to get more than its allotted proportion would have its labor for its pains as the profits would go to competing roads that have failed to carry their proportion of the business.

The Eastern roads have all voted in favor of this scheme and a committee of Western railroad officers is now at work to get all the Western lines into the combination.

The railroad magnates do not admit that the formation and maintenance of a passenger pool would constitute a violation of the law. It always has been the contention of the railroads that the section of the interstate commerce act forbidding pools relates only to freight traffic and does not affect passenger business in any way, and it now seems to be their determination to act and fight it out on this presumption. The fact that President Felton of the Alton is chairman of the committee, insures the co-operation of the Alton and Union Pacific railroads, which have been opposed to pools heretofore. The Great Northern which always has been a stumbling block in the way of pools and steadfastly refused to join combinations of this kind, is said to have been won over.

WAR AT WALKER

The Citizens Turn Out With Arms to Protect Standing Pine.

Walker, Minn., Jan. 19.—The effort to protect the standing pine in the environs of this village resulted in the display of firearms by the citizens who objected to its being cut off by the contractors to whom it was sold. There is about 10,000,000 feet involved, worth $50,000.

The owner, T. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, has for three years, offered to sell it to the state for a park or to the citizens here, or to the physicians of the state who wanted to establish a sanitarium here for pulmonary diseases. But thus far nothing definite having been done, Mr. Walker let a contract to cut it down. The citizens resisted and drove the cutters off. Mr. Walker's agents have granted more time and it is expected the town will buy the pine.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

As a result of a drunken carousal, Mrs. Ida Sible and Mrs. Mary Blizzard were so badly scalded by falling into a vat in the dye house of the South Chester Manufacturing company at Chester, Pa., that they died.

Perry McDonough Collins died yesterday in New York, aged 87 years. He was a "forty-niner" and spent many years in California and while living there was a member of the firm of Collins & Dent, dealers in gold dust and general bankers. Mr. Dent of this firm was the father-in-law of Gen. Grant.

Dr. Adam H. Witmer, first assistant physician at the government hospital for the insane, died of heart failure yesterday, aged 55 years. He leaves a widow and one child.

It is said that congress will be petitioned by the drainage board to complete the great artificial waterway from Lake Michigan to the Gulf of Mexico. The lowering of the Bear Trap dam at Lockport practically marked the completion of the great project to the limit of the jurisdiction of the sanitary district.

James Francis, a saloonkeeper, was arrested yesterday on the charge of having robbed a postoffice at Estelline, S. D., in 1893. Postoffice Inspector W. D. Sullivan, of St. Paul, claims that Francis is identical with James Burke, who was identified for the robbery of the postoffice and broke jail at Sioux Falls, S. D., the day before his trial was to begin. Francis denies the charge.

A reduction in the wages of sleeping car conductors is announced in Chicago. The amount of the cut is said to be in many cases as much as 20 per cent. It is claimed that this reduction will place the wages of many of the oldest conductors back to the schedule at which they started.

Edward Moore, an employe of the Hillsboro Coal company, at Hillsboro, Ill., mistook his wife, Rose C. Moore, for a burglar and killed her with a shot from a revolver.

The meeting between track teams of Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge in this country next summer seems now to be a settled thing. Representatives of Oxford and Cambridge have agreed to send a team to this country about the middle of May.

CANNOT INSPECT HERDS.

St. Paul, Jan. 19.—According to a decision handed down by the supreme court yesterday the city of St. Paul has no authority to inspect dairy herds. Health Officer O'Hage had undertaken such inspection in the interest of the public health, charging a fee for inspection under city ordinance. This had been sustained in the district court, but is reversed by the supreme court on the ground that such inspection is illegal.

HOLDING ON TO HIS SKULL.

"Probably the oddest case within my medical experience was that of Lapue, who made himself known to me through the use of a detached piece of his own skull," said a medical missionary on a furlough from his work among the heathens, relates the Louisville Commercial. "One morning I went to look over the specimens of real or fancied injury which were awaiting treatment. There was pretty nearly every kind of tropical disease in the outfit, from sore finger to dropsy. Most of the patients were well known to me, but among them was one man whose face was unfamiliar, and who seemed to belong to a different tribe. As I stopped at his place he leaped to his feet as actively as a cat, and from somewhere in his scanty apparel dug up an object which he promptly handed to me. It was a circular piece of human skull as big around as a dollar, and very nearly as thick. On the outer surface some one had carefully written the name Lapule. This must be, I think, the first case in which a man has used part of his skull instead of a visiting card.

"I looked the man over at once to find out what the trouble was. He had had some sort of a difference of opinion with his chiefs, and as the result of such presumption had received a stout clubbing. One of the blows had fractured the skull, and for the time had knocked him out. When the old women who look after the science of medicine among these particular heathen got hold of Lapule they found that part of his skull was loose. To save difficulty they pried the loose piece off with the blade of a knife, poulticed up the wound left and let nature do the rest. The patient kept the chip of his skull, and the inscription upon it was the work of some passing trader.

"When the case came under my notice there was scarcely more than the thickness of a piece of parchment left of the skull over the brain, and the wound had practically healed. It turned out that Lapule had made a long journey from his distant home to see me, because this degree of damage troubled him. He had the idea that the piece of the skull should be set back in place, and he seemed to have great confidence in my ability to do it. It was a great disappointment to him that his skull chip could not be stuck back. Although I did all that surgical science prescribes for the protection of the thin spot in the cranium, my patient kept harping on the fear that he might lose his fragment of bone, which might fall into improper hands and thus play the mischief with him. The only way to pacify him was to string the chip on a copper wire and solder it about his neck."

The Chancellor is reliable. Winecke & Doerr's leading 10-cent cigar.

The new Luxury—made of Palm and Olive Oils.
TRADE MARK
Palmolive
the proper thing
For the Bath
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PALMOLI
Made only by B.J.JOHNSON SOAP CO. MILWAUKEE WIS

FOES OF CHRISTIANS.

The Powerful Senoussi Sect May Need Serious Attention.

The past two years have witnessed the downfall in Africa of powerful enemies of the white races and the Christian faith. For more than ten years the Emir Samory opposed, inch by inch, the advance of the French on the Upper Niger. His power, once absolute over many tribes, is now entirely destroyed, and he is a helpless captive. The mahdi's successor and his chief emirs have been killed, and the entire Egyptian Soudan is again open to the world. None of the Mohammedan chiefs except Rabah at Lake Tchad, who made the French occupancy of the Western Soudan so costly and laborious, is now a stumbling block. There remains in Africa only one formidable center of Mohammedan influence with which the whites must yet reckon before their enterprises will cease to be endangered by religious fanaticism, says the New York Sun. The potent foe today of the European invasion of Africa is the Senoussi Brotherhood, whose central authority is established at Jarabub, in the oasis of Faredgha, on the border between Tripoli and Egypt, where neither sultan, khedive nor European power has ever interposed to prevent the spread of a sect that is hostile alike to Christian influence and to the political regime of every Mohammedan government.

Though the Senoussi propaganda has been disseminated all over North Africa to the equator, comparatively little is known of it, because it works very quietly, and is a secret order to which each member surrenders his will and life, yielding blind obedience to the commands of his superiors. The inner affairs of the brotherhood are not for the common people, but for the leaders who can sway them and make them do the will of the order while utterly ignorant of its organization and methods. It apparently has no political end except to subvert all political institutions. The law of Mohammed alone must govern the world. The aim is to fuse all the sects of Islam into one theocratic body, which shall be independent of every secular authority.

It is not strange that the humble Algerian, who based the brotherhood he founded over 100 years ago upon this revolutionary idea, was hated in Constantinople, Mecca and Cairo. Sidi Mohammed Ben Ali es Senoussi was long too insignificant to attract attention, but the days of persecution came at last; he was driven from pillar to post in Tripoli, and finally sought refuge, in 855, in the oasis of Faredgha, where, surrounded by desert sands, he and his successors have remained unmolested to the present time.

For a generation past the order has constantly tended to increase in numbers and in the geographical area occupied. A few years ago the explorer, Uveyrier, said that it controlled at least 1,500,000 Africans, and perhaps 3,000,000. Where its founder lived for some time in a cave hewn out of a rock, his son and successor, twenty years ago, had a personal guard of 4000 soldiers, and his residence was surrounded by many large buildings, including convents and arsenal, and the university, which is attended by a large number of students from Morocco and Algeria. The French authority, Martin, says that among the defences of the town are fifteen cannon, brought from Alexandria; that a large supply of arms and munitions is stowed at Jarabub, and there are besides a gunpowder manufactory and shop for the repair of firearms. It has also been reported that European vessels loaded with contraband of war for the brotherhood have from time to time landed their cargoes at the little port of Tobruk, on the coast of Tripoli. No white man has ever been able to make his way into the town, and the last who attempted to visit the head center of the Senoussis was turned back while still many days from the place.

When Sidi Mohammed died in 1859 he proclaimed his eldest son to be the mahdi, and the present head of the order is known everywhere among its adherents as Sidi Mohammed el Mahdi. It is well known that, according to an ancient Mohammedan prophecy, Allah will send, before the world comes to an end, a messiah (mahdi) charged with the subjection of the whole earth to the laws of Islam, which means the extermination of all Christians unless they accept the faith of the prophet. Father and son both declared that the latter fulfilled all the conditions named in the prophecy, and Sidi Mohammed II has been accepted as the true mahdi wherever the Senoussis have a foothold. The alleged mahdi at Khartoum was, of course, denounced as a fraud at Jarabub as well as at Constantinople and Cairo, and it was due to the Senoussis that he gained no adherents west of Darfur. The people of Wadai and other parts of the Central Soudan firmly believe that the mahdi now lives in the person of the head of the Senoussi brotherhood.

This revered person absolutely controls the operations and policy of the religious order his father founded. It is said on the best authority that he has his agents at Constantinople, Mecca and even at Paris. The geographer Martin says there is reason to believe that he has had agents also in other European capitals since the powers extended their possessions in Africa till they now embrace millions of Mohammedan peoples. In every province and district of the vast area where the brotherhood is maintained the members yield absolute obedience to the mandates of the apostolic authority who is in charge of them. Once a year these subordinate officials are convened at the capital in the desert to consider the temporal and spiritual position of the order and, subject to the will of the head of the order, to decide upon its policy for the ensuing year.

Though the Senoussis proclaim their mission to be one of peace, their hand has been plainly manifest in a number of political insurrections, in the murder of explorers in the Sahara and Soudan and in outbreaks of Mohammedan fanaticism against the Christians. They are a menace to more than one European enterprise, and the question how to hold them in check, particularly in regions controlled by France, will some day demand serious attention.

REV. DR. DIVEN DEAD.

St. Paul, Jan. 19.—Rev. C. L. Diven, D.D., pastor of Unity church in this city, and well known throughout the country, died yesterday of peritonitis after an illness of about a week. He was born in Kentucky, educated in Missouri and Boston and preached in Montana, New York and Massachusetts before coming here.

DR. PIERCE

Room 1, No. 5 W. Sup. St., Duluth, Minn.

Regular Graduate. Diploma In Office.

Leading Specialist for the cure of *Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases.*

Cancer, Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Hydrocele, Varicocele, Rupture and Tumors cured without the knife or ligature.

Sure cure guaranteed in 10 to 30 days. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores in the mouth or throat. Unhealthy discharges, Skin Affections, Falling of the Hair and Constitutional BLOOD POISONING speedily cured by remedies unknown to other physicians.

YOUNG MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or any trouble with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, can here find safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. Cure guaranteed.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakness of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear and the color be found of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark, torbid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

LADIES!—Married or single are guaranteed SAFE AND SURE RELIEF for all troubles peculiar to their sex, no matter from what cause. Office private; no exposure. Consultation free.

If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous. Medicine sent anywhere by mail or express. Write for question list. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 12 m.

BLOOD POISON

Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write **COOK REMEDY COMPANY**—1946 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

SUMMONS.—
State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis. —ss.
District Court Eleventh Judicial District.
Thomas W. Darke, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jenette Darke, Defendants.

The state of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer to the complaint in the above entitled action, which complaint is on file with the Clerk of said Court, and serve a copy of your answer upon the subscriber at his office, 909 Torrey building, Duluth, Minn., within thirty days, exclusive of the day of service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the said time, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded therein, and take judgment accordingly.

Dated November 4, 1899.

GEO. L. SPANGLER,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Room 909 Torrey Building,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-12-19-26-Feb-2-9-16-1900.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF St. Louis.—ss.
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.
Herman M. Biggs, Plaintiff,
vs.
J. J. Eklund, as administrator of the estate of Nels Hall, deceased, Charles H. Hall, Louise J. Hall, E. G. Chapman, Lydia J. Chapman, H. N. McHarg, Minna McHarg, Solomon H. Eckman and William J. Stevenson, co-partners as Eckman & Stevenson; Jennie I. Phelps, Andrew A. Warfield, Wells-Stone Mercantile Company, Benjamin B. Richards and Clark L. Poole, co-partners as Richards & Poole; Emily E. J. Reed, Angus R. Macfarlane, as receiver of the Security Bank of Duluth; C. E. Peaslee and C. W. Victor, co-partners as Peaslee & Victor; The Luther Mining Company, Ralph N. Marble, Notley S. Bruner, Mary A. Banning and Henry J. Horn, as trustees of and under the last will and testament of William L. Banning, deceased; William S. Woodbridge, Board of Education of the City of Duluth, American Exchange Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, John J. Wangenstein, William E. Lucas, as receiver of The Marine National Bank, of Duluth, Minnesota; also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, and their unknown heirs, Defendants.

The State of Minnesota to the Above Named Defendants:

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which complaint has been filed in the office of the clerk of said district court, at the city of Duluth, county of St. Louis, and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 207-8 First National Bank building, in the city of Duluth, in said county of St. Louis, within twenty days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Dated December 26th, 1899.

FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 207-8 First National Bank Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Notice is hereby given, that the purpose of the above action is to determine the adverse claim of the parties to the said action, to the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, all in section twenty-eight (28), in township forty-nine (49), north of range fifteen (15) west, according to the government survey thereof, and to obtain judgment of said court that plaintiff is the absolute owner in fee simple of said premises above described, and that said defendants have no estate or interest whatsoever therein, or lien thereon.

No personal judgment against any of said defendants is asked for in said action.

FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.—
State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis. —ss.
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.
Herman M. Biggs, Plaintiff,
vs.
J. J. Eklund, as administrator of the estate of Nels Hall, deceased, Charles H. Hall, Louise J. Hall, E. G. Chapman, Lydia J. Chapman, H. N. McHarg, Minna McHarg, Solomon H. Eckman and William J. Stevenson, co-partners as Eckman & Stevenson, Jennie I. Phelps, Andrew A. Warfield, Wells-Stone Mercantile Company, Benjamin B. Richards and Clark L. Poole, co-partners as Richards & Poole, Emily E. J. Reed, Angus R. Macfarlane as receiver of the Security Bank of Duluth; C. E. Peaslee and C. W. Victor, co-partners as Peaslee & Victor; The Luther Mining Company, Ralph N. Marble, Notley S. Bruner, Mary A. Banning and Henry J. Horn, as trustees of and under the last will and testament of William L. Banning, deceased; William S. Woodbridge, Board of Education of the City of Duluth, American Exchange Bank of Duluth, Minnesota, John J. Wangenstein, William E. Lucas, as receiver of The Marine National Bank of Duluth, Minnesota; also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the complaint herein, and their unknown heirs, Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, that an action has been begun in the above named court, by the plaintiff above named, against the above named defendants, which action is now pending in said court.

The object of said action is to obtain judgment of said court determining the adverse claim of the parties in the above entitled action in and to the premises hereinafter described, and decreeing that plaintiff is the absolute owner in fee simple of all of said premises, and that said defendants have no estate or interest in, or lien upon said premises.

The property above referred to and described in the complaint herein, and affected by this action is situate in St. Louis County, Minnesota, described as follows, to-wit: The northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter all in section twenty-eight (28), in township forty-nine (49), north of range fifteen (15) west, according to the government survey thereof.

FRANCIS W. SULLIVAN,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 207-8 First National Bank Bldg., Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-12-19-26-Feb-2-9-16—1900.

Wanamaker and Quay

Ex-Postmaster General to Announce Soon That He Will Not Be a Candidate For the Senatorship.

Milwaukee After the Democratic Convention.

Platt's Effort to Shelve Roosevelt.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 19.—(Special to The Herald.)—The report comes to Washington from Pennsylvania that Brother John Wanamaker will soon announce that he will not be a candidate for the senatorship when the legislature meets to elect a successor to Matthew Stanley Quay. The friends of Wanamaker say that by this is not meant a cessation of Mr. Wanamaker's fight against Col. Quay as United States senator, but simply the taking out of his own name from consideration as a candidate for a seat in the senate.

It is believed that the declaration will be made in the form of a letter which will be made public through the agency of the Business Men's league. Members of the legislature who are friendly to Mr. Wanamaker have stated it as a fact that he has already withdrawn his name. They understand that his decision will be made known generally as soon as the United States senate acts upon the question of Quay's admission on the strength of Governor Stone's appointment. It is said to be Mr. Wanamaker's purpose to enter upon the fight with zeal from the time of the announcement, and to lead an agitation which will be kept up without cessation until November for the election of legislators who will vote against Quay, for a constitutional convention and for ballot reform.

Many men opposed to Quayism hesitated to identify themselves with the battle against the Beaver senator because of their supposition that the Philadelphia merchant was the candidate against him. A public declaration on the part of Mr. Wanamaker that he would not accept the office, anti-Quay men believe, would give impetus to the movement against the Quay machine. It has been a recognized weakness of the attacking party against Quay, that some of its leaders were suspected of great personal ambition and the necessity of eliminating this suspicion was felt.

An inkling of the course to be pursued became public property soon after the first of the series of meetings of the "insurgents" in this city, when it was stated that part of the plan of campaign ought to be a public pledge from certain leaders that they were not candidates for the senatorship. How far this "pledging" may extend can only be surmised. It is not believed that it will be general, as this would defeat the purpose aimed at, which is to convince the people of the sincerity of the anti-Quay fight.

It would not do to shut out available men by tying them up so that their names could not be used. For instance, if Congressman Dalzell, of Pittsburg, should pledge himself, one of the hopeful ways out of the difficulty would be barred. The policy of the anti-Quay men is likely to be the same regarding candidates as at the recent session of the legislature. No one man is to be advanced as the choice of the insurgent element, and the field is to be left open. This is thought to be better policy than to select one man around whom the people could not rally. Preferably the anti-Quay men say the successor to Quay should be a Western man, as Senator Penrose is a Philadelphian. If the fight against Quay is successful an Eastern man could be chosen two years later, when a successor to Mr. Penrose will be named.

* * *

The Democrats of Milwaukee, aided by their Republican associates, have in Washington an advance guard to seek the Democratic national convention prize. The people of the Beer City seem confident, at least they so announce, that when the committee assembles in Washington in February, they will have little difficulty in winning out over all competitors. They will have a strong body of workers here to aid those already on the ground, within the next two weeks. The representatives of Milwaukee in the city at the present time have announced that they will open headquarters in every hotel in the city. This means, of course, that the city of breweries will send her people here with the expectation of spending any amount of money to get what they are after.

The Milwaukee people seem to think that all the competitive cities which will give them serious opposition are located in the West. They speak of St. Louis and Kansas City, Cincinnati and Chicago. They hope, by the way, that the people of Chicago, in view of the fact that Milwaukee is only a railroad ride of three hours away, will permit the northern city to entertain the Democratic convention, and, instead of entering the race for this honor, will throw its strength to the Wisconsin metropolis.

The Milwaukee people seem to have made one serious blunder regarding their competitors. The Democrats of New York city and state, as well, have determined that, in view of the fact that the Republican convention is to be held in Philadelphia, it would be a politic stroke on the part of the Democrats to have their presidential ticket nominated in New York city. The New York people have awakened to the fact that it takes money to get good things in this world, and it is stated on the inside that the metropolis of the East will be able to spend and contribute more money to the Democratic national committee than either Milwaukee or any other city in the race, and a vast amount more than Philadelphia paid to get the Republican convention. If this information proves to be correct, there is no doubt whatever that the Democratic national committee, which will assemble here in February, will select New York city for its national convention.

* * *

Col. Bryan, who will head the Democratic national ticket this year, is now said to favor the selection of some Eastern man for his running mate. In view of the fact that he is to be entertained in New York by no less a person than Oliver H. P. Belmont, who, as is well known, has vice presidential ambitions, it will not surprise shrewd politicians if Mr. Bryan decides upon Belmont for his associate on the national ticket. Should he do so, it goes without saying that his advice will be accepted by the delegates, and therefore the New York man will become the tail of the Bryan ticket in this campaign. It is believed by Democratic politicians that the contest for the vice presidency has now narrowed down to two men. The first, as was before stated, is Belmont, and the second, John R. McLean, who made the Democratic race for the governorship of Ohio last fall. Both of these gentlemen have plenty of money to contribute to the legitimate expenses in a campaign of this kind, and if Bryan's choice is not Belmont, it may be the Ohio candidate.

* * *

A good deal of comment has recently been printed in the metropolitan papers in the East to the effect that Senator Platt of New York is endeavoring to put Governor Roosevelt "on the shelf" by bringing about his nomination for vice president on the Republican ticket with Maj. McKinley. There seems to be little foundation for this rumor and, in the event that Platt should be anxious to kill off his rival in this way, it is doubtful if he could bring the fighting governor into line, even if the nomination was tendered to him unanimously by the Philadelphia convention. The New York governor realizes, as well as does his friends in the Empire state, that Senator Platt is endeavoring to keep his hold on the Republican machine in that state by politically killing off various rivals, by either having them forced aside, or give them places which will shelve them from a political standpoint. He has succeeded in doing this many times in the past, but it is doubtful now whether he will be successful in preventing Secretary Root from securing the New York nomination at such a convention. There is a possibility that the latter may decide to keep out of the contest, and if he does he will take this course in order to prevent a serious split in the Republican party in New York state. So far as Platt is concerned he cares little about him. The Platt opposition might endanger the Republican success in New York state, and therefore kill himself politically. Secretary Root is a very shrewd politician, and while he may not openly fight Platt, at the present time it is certain that if Platt does not follow what would be considered a wise course by the Root-Roosevelt wing of the party in New York state, he may be deposed as the Republican boss and retired from the senate at the end of his present term. It is impossible that Mr. Platt could force Governor Roosevelt to accept the second place on the McKinley ticket this year. The ambition of Mr. Roosevelt as is well known is to become president, and the only way for him to do so is to keep himself before the people in a "live" office until 1904. If he is re-elected governor of New York, as he is anxious to be, he will still be a national figure in politics, and a dangerous candidate for all other men who seek presidential honors four years hence. It would be folly upon his part, and no one realizes this better than himself, to consent to accept the Republican nomination for the vice presidency this year. It would shelve him politically, as Platt desires to have him shelved, and the governor's friends in Washington declare that he is too shrewd a man to allow Mr. Platt to force him to the fore in any other office than that of the New York governorship until 1904, when he will seek the Republican presidential nomination.

* * *

Representative Berry of Kentucky who, in addition to having the honor of representing the district which for so many years sent John G. Carlisle to congress, is the tallest member of the present house of representatives, has introduced a bill providing for the coinage of a new form of 3-cent piece.

Mr. Berry is an advocate of a 3-cent street car fare, and if a measure he has also introduced should bring about this boon to the people the 3-cent piece would be a very handy coin and have a very general circulation. Col. Berry also points to the fact that nearly all the leading daily newspapers of the country have reduced their retail price from 5 cents to 3, and many even lower, 2 and 1 cent papers. The leading morning and evening newspapers of the capital are sold along the streets at 3 cents a copy, and Congressman Berry thinks a coin of that denomination would prove most convenient in making small change in nearly every section of the United States.

The common complaint against the old 3-cent nickel piece, which was withdrawn from circulation in 1890, was that it so closely resembled the 10-cent silver coin as to be very frequently mistaken for a dime. Mr. Berry proposes to obviate this by having his new coin made with a round hole in the center, and thus it could never pass muster as a dime. If coined, it will be the only piece of money issued by the government which, with a hole in it, will pass for good and lawful money. The text of Col. Berry's bill thus describes the proposed piece of money:

"That the 3-cent nickel piece, provided in section 3515, revised statutes, shall in future weigh 40 grains troy, and be of the same diameter as the 1-cent bronze piece, but shall have a round hole in the center one-quarter of an inch in diameter, and upon it shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be thirteen stars and the year of the coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the inscription, 'United States of America,' and a designation of the value of the coin: Provided, that so much of the act of congress, approved Sept. 26, 1890, as prohibits the coinage of the 3-cent nickel piece be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

* * *

Evidence of the extreme negligence of congress to provide the treasury department against loss of priceless documents, and even negotiable bonds, by fire or theft, is shown in a letter recently written to the secretary of the treasury by Supervising Architect Taylor. The letter in question was transmitted to congress by Secretary Gage with the request that $75,000 be appropriated for placing additional vaults in the United States Treasury building. In his letter, Supervising Architect Taylor in part says: "The office of the comptroller of the currency has for the past seven years been unable to properly transact its business by reason of lack of sufficient vault room in the division of issues, and has annually called the attention of the secretary to the need for more space. As the volume of currency increases, the need of vault room for this bureau increases.

"In the office of the register of the treasury an amount as great as $8,000,000 at one time, in the course of proper record and count for destruction, has been placed upon wooden shelves and locked in an ordinary room without any vault protection whatever. No officer of this department should be required or permitted to take such a money responsibility without proper vault accommodation and protection.

"The accumulation of official bonds upon which the government may at any time desire to bring suit, and which must be safely stored in fireproof vaults, now requires an additional vault, as theer are more than 11,000 bonds of the state, war, navy and interior departments entirely unprotected against destruction or loss from the slightest local fire. These records and papers are of such a nature that should they be destroyed by fire the greatest inconvenience would be caused by their loss, and it would be obviously impossible to make duplicates of them which would be of any value. It is therefore absolutely necessary, in order that the files and records connected with the United States treasury department may be safely preserved, that additional fireproof vaults be supplied. Estimates have been prepared which indicate that $75,000 will be necessary to install the additional vaults required."

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

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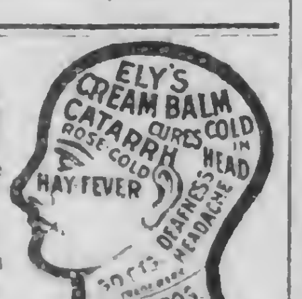

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ROYALTY BEFORE THE CAMERA.

The Prince of Wales Keeps His Photographer Busy.

The most photographed man in the world is the prince of Wales. Every new hat or necktie he puts on has to be photographed, for his majesty takes great pride in setting the fashions of the day, and is somewhat vain of the distinction. Hence the photographs, says the Berlin Tageblatt.

Next to him, in widely distributed pictures comes the princess of Wales, though it must be admitted that hers are purchased less for the modes they suggest than for the love which all the English bear her majesty. Those which sell the best and are most in demand show the princess in full court dress and wearing her costly diadem, brilliant with diamonds. Twenty thousands of these are sold yearly.

The pope is very peculiar about having his pictures taken. He had some photographs struck off some fifteen years ago which he favors. In most cases he refuses to have others taken. He gives as his reasons that his friends who took the pictures have been true to him and he wishes to be true to them. Although hundreds of thousands of these fifteen-year-old pictures have been distributed to loyal Catholics throughout the world, every year about 18,000 of them are sold at a considerable profit to the pope's friends.

Emperor William of Germany enjoys having his photograph taken. Like his uncle, the prince of Wales, there is a fascination about seeing his likeness in public which may possibly be explained by saying that it runs in the blood. There is a yearly demand for 15,000 of his likenesses.

Emperor Franz Josef has an idea that he can pose himself better than anyone else can. Hence he always chooses his own attitude. Once the photographer stooped down to press a crease into his majesty's trousers. "Oh, never mind," replied the emperor. "It would be far better if you would iron the wrinkles out of my cheeks." On another occasion the photographer said: "That is a most majestic attitude. Just hold yourself in that position for a moment until I can arrange my camera." "Wait!" exclaimed the emperor. "I must draw off my glove. The ungloved hand is an indication of one's character. I must show at least one of my hands; otherwise the picture would be spoiled." At this he withdrew the glove from his right hand, quickly and easily assuming his original attitude.

The sultan is very different about having his picture taken. When it is over he acts as if he had been through a very trying ordeal, and takes in long breaths, as if the strain had been intense. The last time his picture was taken was when the emperor visited the East on his trip to the Holy Land.

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ART OF BEGGING

Many Circumstances Are to Be Considered in Making an Appeal.

Time, Season and Character of the Community and Person Addressed.

Besides studying the persons of whom he begs and to whom he adapts his ghost stories as their different natures require, the tramp also has to keep in mind the time of the day, the state of the weather and the character of the community in which he is begging. That is, of course, the expert tramp. The amateur blunders on regardless of these important details, and asks for things which have no relation with the time of the day, the season or the locality.

It is bad form, for instance, to ask early in the morning for money to buy a glass of whisky, and it is equally inopportune to request a contribution toward the purchase of a railway ticket late at night. The tenderfoot is apt to make both these mistakes; the expert, never. The steady patrons of beggars, and all old hands at the business have such, seldom realize how completely adjusted to local conditions ghost stories are. They probably think that they have heard the story told to them time and again and in the same way, but if they observe carefully they will generally find that either in the modulation of the voice or the tone of expression, it is difficult on rainy days, for instance, from what it is when the sun shines. It takes a trained ear to discriminate, and expert beggars realize that much of their skill is lost even on persons who give to them, but they are artists in their way, and believe in art for art's sake. Then, too, it is possible that they will encounter somebody who will appreciate their talent, and this is also a gratification.

Speaking generally, there is more begging done in winter than in summer, and in the East and North than in the South and West, but some of the cleverest begging takes place in the warm months. It is comparatively easy to get something to eat and a bed in a lodging house when the thermometer stands 10 degrees below zero. A man feels mean in refusing an appeal to his generosity at this time of the year. "I may be cold and hungry some day myself," he thinks, and he gives the beggar a dime or two.

In summer, on the other hand, the tramp has no freezing weather to help him out, and has to invent excuses. Even the story of no work is of little use in the summer. This is the season, as a rule, when work is most plentiful, and when wages are highest, and the tramp knows it, and is aware that the public also understands this much of political economy. Nevertheless, he must live in summer as well as in winter, and he has to plan differently for both seasons.

The main difference between his summer and winter campaigns is that he generally travels in summer, taking in the small towns where people are less "on to him," and where there are all kinds of free "dosses" (places to sleep) in the shape of barns and empty homes. In November he returns to the cities again to get the benefit of the cold weather dodge or goes South to Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

Probably 1500 Eastern and Northern tramps winter in the South every year. Their luck there seems to be entirely individual; some do well and others barely live. They are all glad, however, to return North in April and go over the old routes again.

An amusing experience that I had not long ago illustrates the different kind of tactics necessary in the tramp's summer campaign. So far as I know, he has never made use of the story that did me such good service, and that was told in all truthfulness, but it has since occurred to me that he might find it useful and I relate it here so that the reader may not be taken unawares if some tramp should attempt to get the benefit of it, says a writer in the New York Sun.

In the spring of 1898 I had to make an inspection for a railroad company of the tramp situation on some railroads in the Middle West. During the first month of the investigation I lived like a veritable tramp, so far as traveling was concerned, but I paid for my meals out of funds sent to me in small installments by a friend in the East. Once the remittance from the East was delayed a little, and I found myself one day at dinner time down to my last nickel.

I was traveling in quite a company of rounders, and on the day in question we were beating our way on a freight train toward a town where there was a poorhouse night shelter. Noon time found us all hungry, and we got off the train at a small village to look for lunch. It was such a diminutive place that it was decided that each man should pick out his particular beat, and confine his search to the few houses it contained. If some failed to get anything, those who were more successful were to bring back handouts.

My beat was so sparsely settled that I hardly expected to get so much as a piece of bread, because the entire village was known to hate tramps, but an inspiration came to me as I was crossing the fields, and I got a set-down and a hand-out at the first house I visited.

The interview at the back door ran thus:

"Madam," she was rather a severe-looking woman, "I have exactly 5 cents in my pocket, and I am awfully hungry. I know that you don't keep a boarding house, but I have come to you thinking that you will give me more for my nickel than the storekeeper will over in the village. I shall be obliged to you if you will help me out."

A look of surprise came into the woman's face. I was a new species to her, and I knew it, and she knew it.

"Don't know whether we've got anything we want," she said, as if I were a guest rather than a wayfarer.

"Anything will do, madam, anything," I replied, throwing into my words all the sincerity of which a hungry man is capable. She invited me into the dining room and gave me a most satisfying meal. There were no conventional interruptions. I ate my meal in silence, and the woman watched me. The new species interested her.

Just as I was finishing she put some sandwiches, cake and pie into a newspaper. I had made good impressions.

"There," she said, as I was about to go. "You may need it."

I held out my nickel and thanked her. She blushed and put her hands behind her back.

"I don't keep a hotel," she said rather indignantly.

"But, madam, I want to pay you. I'm no beggar."

"You wouldn't have got it if you had been. Good-by."

The tramps' methods of begging, as has been said, are largely regulated by circumstances and experience, but even the amateurs among them have theories about the profession, and they are never more interesting than when sitting around some hang-out campfire, discussing their notions of the kind of ghost stories that go best with different sorts of people. Indeed, the bulk of their time is passed in conferences of this character. Each man, like the passionate gamblier, has a system, and he enjoys "chewing the rag" about its intricacies. The majority of the systems are founded on the tramp's knowledge of women. Taking the country by and large, he sees more of women on his begging tours than of men, and it is only natural that his theoretical calculations should be busied mainly with women. Some tramps believe that they can tell to a nicety what a blond woman will give in excess of a brunette, or vice versa, and the same of a large woman in contradistinction to a small one. Much of their theorizing on these matters is as futile as is the gambler's estimate of his chances of luck, but certain it is that after a long apprenticeship they become phenomenally accurate in sizing up people; and it is he who can correctly size up the greatest number of people at first glance and adapt himself to their peculiarities that comes out winner in the struggle.

Next in importance to the ability to appraise correctly the generous tendencies of his patrons, and to modulate his voice and to concoct stories according to their tastes, comes the tramp's clothes and the way he wears them. It probably seems to most persons that the tramp never changes his clothes, and that he always looks as tattered and torn as when they happen to see him, but the expert has always as many changes as the actor. Some days he dresses very poorly; this is generally the case in winter, and on other days he looks as neat and clean as the ordinary business man. It all depends on the weather and the beat he has chosen for the day's work. Every morning before he starts out on his tour, he takes a look at the weather and decides upon his beat. The beat selected, he puts on the "togs" which he thinks suit the weather, and away he goes for better or for worse. In New York city there are probably 100 scientific beggars of this character, and they live as well as does the man with a yearly income of $2000.

Sunday is the dismalest day in the week to the average tramp, the beggar who is content with his three meals a day and a place to lie down in at night. But few men who go on tramp for the first time expect that Sunday is going to be any different from any other day in the week. They usually reach the road on a week day after a debauch, and they find that their soiled clothes and general unkempt condition differentiate them in public thoroughfares very little from hundreds of workingmen. No policeman worries them with suspicious glances, and in large cities they pass unchallenged even in the dead of night. Indeed, they receive so little notice that they wonder how they had ever imagined that outcasts were such marked human beings.

Then comes their first Sunday. They get up out of their hay loft, or wherever it may be that they lay down the night before, prepared to look for their breakfast just as they did on the day before, and after brushing off their clothes and washing themselves at some pump or public faucet, they start out. In a small town they feel that something is wrong before they have gone a block, and by 9 o'clock in large towns they decide to go without their breakfast, if they have not yet got it. A change has come over the earth; they seem out of place even to themselves, and they return through back streets to their lodging houses or retreats on the outskirts of the town, sincerely regretting that they are travelers of the road.

A number of men in the world have to thank this Sunday nausea that they are today workers and not tramps. The latter feel the effects of it to the end of their days; it is as unescapable as death, but, like certain seafaring men who never get entirely free of sea sickness and yet continue as sailors, so old vagabonds learn to expect and endure the miserable sensations which they experience on the first day of the week. These sensations are due to the remnant of manhood which is to be found in nearly all tramps. The bulk of them are for all practical purposes outcasts, but at breakfast time, on Sunday morning, they have emotions which on week days no one would give them credit for.

It was my fate some years ago to be one of a collection of wanderers who had to while away a Sunday in a dugout on a bleak prairie in Western Kansas. We had nothing to eat or drink and practically nothing to talk about except our dismal lot. Toward nightfall we got to discussing in all earnestness the miserableness of our existence, and I have always remembered the remarks of a fellow-sufferer whom we called West Virginia Brown. He was supposed to be the degenerate scion of a noble English family, and was one of the best educated men I had met in Hoboland. He took little part in the general grumbling, but at last there was a lull in the conversation and he spoke up.

"I wonder," he said, "whether the good people who rest on Sunday, go to church and have their best dinner in the week, realize how life is turned upside down for us on that day. There have always been men like us in the world, and it is for us as much as for anyone, so far as I know, that religion exists, and yet the day in the week set apart for religion is the hardest of all for us to worry through. Was it or wasn't it the intention that outcast were to have religion? The way things are now we are made to look upon Sunday and all that it means with hatred, and yet I don't believe that there's anyone in the world who tries to be any squarer to his pals than we do, and that's what I call being good."

The last the road knew of Brown he was serving a five years' sentence in a Canadian limbo. His lot cannot be pleasant, but methinks that on Sundays, at least, he is glad that he is not outside.

IS YOUR CLOCK RIGHT.

"One of the things I have learned in the course of my experience," said the middle-aged man, relates the New York Sun, "is that people don't like to have you ask, "Is your clock right?" This is a question that we put to a great many people, and it is more or less annoying to most of them. I have seen men resist it with a stare, though that would be something unusual; but, as a rule, most men think well of their clocks, and they resent the question more or less in their heart if they don't in word or manner.

"Doesn't every man think his own watch is a good timekeeper? He does. It may be a cheap watch that cost $10, or $5 or $1, but he thinks it's a good one. All cheap watches are better nowadays than they used to be, but each man thinks he's got the still remarkable exceptional watch that really is a wonder. And the clock owner thinks the same of his clock. Whether it's in the jewelry store, the bakery or the butcher's, they all resent the question, 'Is your clock right?'

"The question implies in some vague indefinite way the idea of an assumption of superiority on the part of the questioner, for it does not suggest inferiority, at least on the part of the other man's clock, and no man likes it. My conclusion is that nobody should ask the question idly; not at all, in fact, unless something really depends upon it. But if it should be really a matter of importance for you to know, then you may ask and this time you'll find the question will not be resented."

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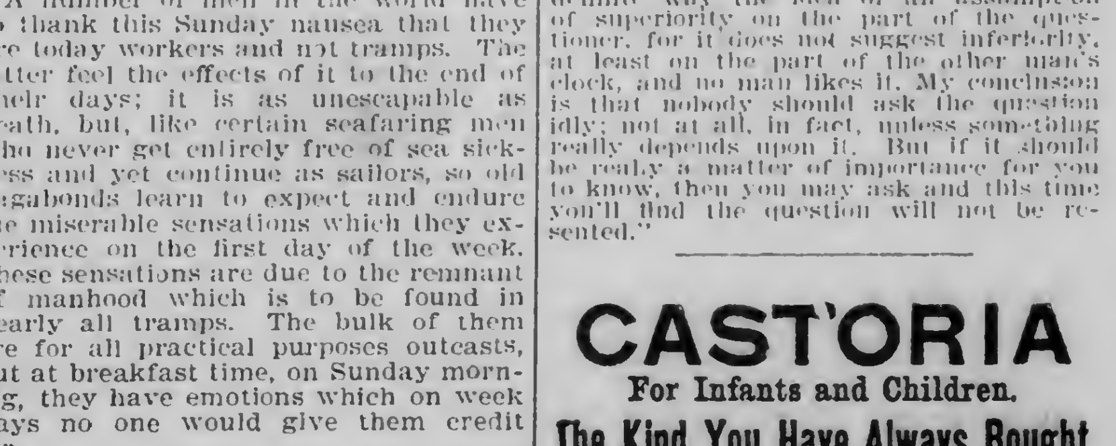

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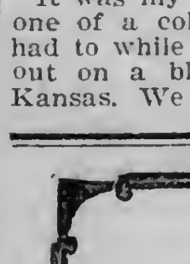

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THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), Jan. 19.—The low pressure area central yesterday morning over British Columbia has moved east to the province of Saskatchewan, but the area of high barometric pressure over Rocky Mountain districts remains nearly stationary. The barometer is falling in all districts lying between the Mississippi river and Rocky Mountains. Slightly colder weather prevails in Mississippi valley states and it is somewhat warmer in the Northwest. Temperatures continue mild in all districts, but there are indications of colder weather in the region north of Alberta. Rains have fallen over the lower half of the lake region and all of that portion of the Mississippi valley to the southward of Wisconsin.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Battleford	24	Memphis	40
Bismarck	26	Miles City	26
Calgary	32	Milwaukee	32
Chicago	34	Minnedosa	28
Davenport	34	Moorhead	24
Denver	28	North Platte	26
Detroit	36	Oklahoma	28
Dodge City	22	Omaha	26
Duluth	24	Port Arthur	20
Edmonton	34	Prince Albert	26
Escanaba	22	Qu'Appelle	38
Green Bay	20	Rapid City	34
Havre	38	Shreveport	40
Helena	34	St. Louis	34
Huron	12	St. Paul	16
Kamloops	40	Sault Ste. Marie	30
Kansas City	28	Swift Current	36
La Crosse	20	Williston	32
Lander	14	Winnipeg	14
Marquette	28		

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Generally fair weather tonight and Saturday; slightly warmer tonight. Fresh and possibly brisk southerly to westerly winds.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Forecasts: For Minnesota—Fair tonight and Saturday. Warmer in southeast portion tonight.

For Wisconsin—Fair tonight and Saturday; mild temperature.

"The Most Enterprising."

Albert Lea Standard: The Duluth Evening Herald is without exception the most enterprising, cosmopolitan and independent daily paper of the state. It is edited with refreshing ability and is faithfully representative of the interests of the people. It is a satisfaction to note its increasing success and prosperity.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Hepburn bill for the construction of a Nicaragua canal has received the approval of both house and senate committees and stands a good show of passing both branches of congress and receiving the president's signature. The bill has the merit of not appropriating any money for the purchase of any alleged "rights" possessed by any canal company or of guaranteeing the payment of the bonds of any company. In this respect it is vastly superior to any other measure on the subject that has been before congress.

The Hepburn bill proposes a canal to be built, owned and controlled by the government of the United States. It authorizes the president to buy the necessary right of way from Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It directs that the secretary of war construct the canal from Greytown to the Pacific and build all necessary fortifications to protect it. The sum of $140,000,000 is appropriated for the purpose.

The bill is not complete in every respect. For example, attention has been drawn to the fact that although the secretary of war is directed to build a canal capable of floating the largest ocean vessels, there is no authority for him to construct harbors at the entrances to such a canal that would accommodate large vessels. As there are no such harbors at either of the proposed entrances, this bill would give the United States a canal with both ends practically sealed so far as concerns the large vessels it was intended to accommodate. Of course, this omission in regard to the harbors could be rectified by later legislation and further appropriations. But provision for the harbors ought properly to be made in the original bill, since the harbors would be virtually a part of the canal. The public would then have a true conception of what the Nicaragua canal would cost.

But it is a question whether the provisions of the bill could be carried into effect, even if it should become a law. It is hardly likely that Nicaragua will look favorably upon the idea of ceding outright a strip of its territory to the United States. Nicaragua would be a peculiar looking little republic with a strip of the United States running through its middle. If it wanted to send troops from one end of its territory to the other it would have to ask the permission of the United States. If it undertook to keep up any customs taxation, it would need to build a trocha of customs houses along each side of the canal where the boundaries of the United States began. Its lake and principal river would be in the United States, and in short Nicaragua would hardly be able to recognize itself. The fact is, it might as well be recognized that if a canal is built through Nicaragua either by the United States government or by a private company, the whole of Nicaragua will have to be annexed to the United States, whether it is willling or not. If congress is going to pass any bill of this kind, it would better get directly to the point and authorize the president to ask the republic of Nicaragua what it will take for itself.

But would it not be better to wait a little while longer and see how the construction of the Panama canal is progressing. It is claimed that enterprise is well advanced and will be completed before a Nicaragua canal could be fairly started. If this be true, the construction of a Nicaragua canal will be unnecessary. One interoceanic canal will be sufficient. In the meantime there are canal enterprises within the present territory of the United States that should be given favorable consideration. The Herald believes that the construction of a deep waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic ocean should be given precedence of all other waterway projects, that it is of much more importance to this country than the construction of a Nicaragua canal, and that more people would be benefited by it.

WORKINGMEN AND TRUSTS.

An effort is being made in some quarters to persuade the workingmen that trusts are a good thing, that they are the cause of the present industrial activity and are responsible for the steady employment of skilled workmen at good wages. For these reasons the workingmen are urged not to join in the fight on the trusts. Of course, those who are working this game in the interests of the trusts take good care not to advance the theory in towns and cities where factories and mills are closed up and hundreds of men thrown out of employment thereby because the trusts desire to curtail production.

It is false to assume that in any one instance the formation of a trust has produced high wages and steady work. On the contrary, they are the result of increased consumption and greater demand for the product of the factory and mill. As the Omaha Bee points out, the baneful effect of the trusts upon wage-workers is exerted in two directions. First, in their ability to close their mills and factories in one locality while running mills or factories producing the same article in another locality. For example, if the tinplate trust should decide to reduce wages, it would not make the reduction in all its mills at the same time, but would make a beginning with one or two mills, and having closed these mills in case of resistance, would continue to operate its other mills in other localities until its rebellious workmen were frozen out or driven in.

In the next place the most serious blow to the interests of labor by trusts is the raising of prices, which always tends to reduce consumption, and consequently reduces the demand for labor, carrying with it a lowering of wages. The assumption that combinations which control production in any particular line will not attempt to increase their gains by arbitrarily raising prices is absurd. The raising of wages by the trust concerns has always been followed or preceded by a raise in prices of the trust-made goods, and in every instance that increase is very much greater than the increase of the wage fund. The consumer, of course, always pays the freight, and the workmen pay more than their share of the freight because they are more numerous than the employers and middlemen. The great mass of toilers on the farm and in the factory are the most injured by the existence of the trusts.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATIES.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, it is probable that all the reciprocity treaties negotiated by Mr. Kasson under the Dingley bill will be hung up by congress. It will be an illustration of human selfishness and the inconsistency of the Republican party. The platform adopted at St. Louis, as well as previous national platforms, demanded the application of the principle of reciprocity to our foreign commerce. The president's inaugural address and messages to congress advocated it. The speeches of the spellbinders throughout the last campaign described the beauty and advantages of reciprocity in trade, and they promised great results if the Republican party was allowed to negotiate treaties. The late Mr. Dingley and his colleagues of the committee of ways and means made a great demonstration to deceive the public, and inserted what they called a reciprocity clause in the last tariff law, which was framed so that it should be inoperative, but Mr. Kasson skillfully managed to make something out of it, and concluded arrangements with France and the British colonies in America, while Mr. Buchanan made an excellent treaty with the Argentine Republic, which gave sugar, wool, tobacco, fruit and some other things from those countries an advantage of 20 per cent less than the ordinary duties imposed upon such merchandise.

And now what do we find is the attitude of the Republican members of congress and of the Republicans outside of it who shouted so lustily for reciprocity previous to election and justly condemned the Democrats for incorporating in the Wilson tariff law a clause which wiped out the former reciprocity arrangements? Although the entire trade of all the nations mentioned is but a drop in the bucket when compared with the total imports of the articles mentioned, every interest that is affected remonstrates and demands that the treaties be rejected. The woolmen of Ohio are perfectly willing that we shall have reciprocity on fruit and tobacco, but they object to reciprocity on wool. The tobacco growers of Connecticut, like Artemus Ward, are willing to sacrifice all their first wife's relations for the benefit of their country, but their patriotism goes no farther. The fruit growers of California are strongly in favor of reciprocity on wool and tobacco, but object to having any in the treaty about fruit. The sugar-beet growers are afraid that "infant industry" will suffer by a reduction of 20 per cent in the duty imposed upon sugar imported from the British colonies.

The Record's correspondent says: "The Democrats are not doing this. The opposition comes chiefly from the Republicans, who are the most enthusiastic in favor of reciprocity, provided the duties on the articles produced in their states are not reduced. Nevertheless, the next Republican platform will again commend the reciprocity policy, and the Republican spellbinders will reburnish and repeat their arguments to show its advantages, while the Republican congress will continue to prevent its application, like the member of the Iowa legislature who favored the passage of a prohibition law, but objected to its enforcement."

And thus we again learn that Gen. Hancock was right when he said that the tariff is a local issue. Each state wants its own interests protected, but is quite willing that the products of neighboring states shall go on the free list.

INFLUENCE OF MORRIS.

The great influence which Judge Morris wields in the house of representatives at Washington has been again demonstrated. In the News Tribune of Wednesday the announcement was made that a warm struggle was impending at the national capital over a bill amending the census law, that had been favorably reported by the census committee. On the one side was Congressman Page Morris, who was supported by Census Director Merriam and Chairman Hopkins of the census committee. On the other side was Congressman Joel P. Heatwole, backed up by the public printer and the union labor organizations. It was a momentous event, and according to the morning paper the eyes of the whole country were concentrated upon the struggle, from which, of course, the Morris side was to emerge triumphant and with flying colors.

But alas for the predictions and for the hopes that had been inspired in the federal building in Duluth by this forecast of the situation. Instead of the great Morris victory that was to show the whole country the power which a great statesman possesses in the house of representatives, what do we find? A crushing defeat for Morris and Merriam—the boasted influence vanished into thin air, and the smiling countenance of Joel P. Heatwole, who does not claim to be a statesman, but only an indifferent politician, visible amid the smoke of battle. No wonder is it that deep gloom pervades the federal building and that no sound of laughter echoes throughout its winding corridors. The bubble has been pricked, the boasted Morris influence at the capital has disappeared, and the officeholders' trust refuses to be comforted.

The production of shoes the past year, according to the Shoe and Leather Reporter, has been prodigious. The shipments from Boston alone have scored the greatest increase ever recorded in the forwarding of shoes from this center of the industry. The output in other sections, notably in the West, has grown apace. New factories have been built, old ones enlarged and their product is sold in the East as well as in the West. The unparalleled growth of our export trade offsets this increase, however, to a considerable extent. Hundreds of firms are sending shoes abroad, where a few years ago houses, interested in exporting numbered by the dozens. They have representatives in nearly very land and rgular trips are made to several countries, notably England, Canada and Mexico. The exports of 1899 will probably reach a point not a great ways below 4,000,000, and this is an export shoe business which is as large as that of France and more than one-half that of England.

The Toronto Globe doesn't take the proposed Fenian invasion of Canada very seriously. "Arms," it says, "have been stored at Omaha ever since the Fenian raid of 1866. That is the bitterness of it—that we are to be the targets of guns thirty-three years old, while in South Africa the very latest and smartest things in guns are in common use. Nothing so mortifying to the national pride has happened since it was suggested that our flourishing lake ports were to be bombarded by that floating wood shed, the Yantic."

And now the Chicago Record takes a whack at the "great speech" of the Indiana senator. It says: "Senator Beveridge's oration was replete with fine language, but the spirit of commercialism which it breathed was repugnant to the sentiments of the great majority of the American people. The course which Senator Beveridge advocated must be defended on higher grounds than he assigned or it cannot be successfully defended."

Henry Irving has developed the Yankee trait of answering one question by asking another. He was recently asked: "Has the theater any other mission than to amuse?" Sir Henry Irving replied: "Has food any other misison than to please the palate?"

The pulpit and the ring are becoming closely connected. The fathers of Kid McCoy and Jim Jeffries are preachers, and a few weeks ago a Michigan preacher was one of the principals in a prize fight and fought a heavier man to a draw.

The Kansas City Star notes that "Habana" in place of Havana is not so new after all. Any smoker who has bought a hundred of those "smuggled Cuban cigars" for $1.25 will remember the label always said "Habana."

A great concession to the men is reported. Fathers are to be allowed to speak at the next mother's congress. If they will also give the mother's a chance and shove the spinsters to the rear the congress may be a success.

"We are willing," says a Rooks county, Kansas, paper, "to take on subscription account chickens, pork, corn, wheat, alfalfa, prairie hay, wood and anything else we can eat." What an appetite that paper must have!

Capt. Gordon Chesney Wilson, who was wounded in South Africa, had the pleasure of being reported by the war office on the wounded list as "Lady Wilson's husband"—that is, if he considered it a pleasure.

Mrak Hanna says the Republican national committee needs money. Evidently the large surplus left after the last presidential campaign was all used in the Ohio election last November.

A Chicago woman went to New Orleans recently and was robbed of $500. It seems peculiar that she left Chicago when the job could have been performed so expeditiously at home.

The request of the interstate commerce commission that congress give it power equivalent to its jurisdiction should be granted or the commission abolished.

The opinion is expressed by Jerry Simpson that what the country needs is a condition of things wherein jobs would be hunting men, instead of men jobs.

Vienna's great municipal street railway system is now in perfect running order. It cost $40,000,000, and it is estimated that it will pay for itself in ten years.

Oom Paul is said to have 250 dead lions to his credit, and he is now gunning for the British lion. But this hunt may result differently.

It will not make much difference to Roberts which report is adopted—he will be expelled at the end of it all.

BREEZY LINES.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Binskley reads well, doesn't he?"

"Yes. He's a retired elocutionist."

"Retired! Thank heaven!"

-:—:-

Somerville Journal: The poet says that home is where the heart is, but the law says that home is where the trunk is.

-:—:-

Chicago News: "Is that your offspring, madam," asked the Missouri judge.

"Naw," replied the elderly female, "he's me oldest young 'un."

-:—:-

Chicago Tribune: "Do people in your line of business ever send anybody out to solicit trade? asked the man who had dropped in to purchase a draft.

"Well, we've got one man on the road," replied the bank president, thinking gloomily of his absconding cashier.

-:—:-

Indianapolis Journal: "We are saving a little on fires now."

"How's that?"

"My wife is busy running around among our relatives to find out whether they liked what we gave them Christmas."

-:—:-

Philadelphia Press: Ten De Foote—How did he come to be killed?

Cactus Cal—Oh, he was careless about his gun.

Ten De Foote—Didn't know it was loaded, eh?

Cactus Cal—No. He thought it was when it wasn't, an' he drawed on Chapparal Charlie 'fore he seen his mistake.

-:—:-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The British camp on the Tugela:

First Tommy—'Eavens, man! The' ole side of your 'ead is mashed in! Was it a shell?

Second Tommy—Shell, nothin'! It's honly a chunk o' one of them plum puddin's as th' bloody Boers is a firin' at us:

-:—:-

Detroit Free Press: She—What! Are you going to dine at the club? I should think you would hate to take dinner there.

He—Why?

She—Because, my dear, you will miss all the pleasure of complaining about what you get to eat.

TREKKING.

(Song of the Boer Woman.)

I.

Trekking! trekking! trekking- will never the trekking be done?
Will never the rest, will never the home be won, and forever won?
Are we only as wild beasts of the jungle afoot for the fleeing prey—
With a lair in the bush at midnight—on the veldt, a trackless way?
Ever the word is "onward"—ever our white train goes
Deeper and deeper northward beyond the grasp of our foes—
Deeper and deeper northward our fathers went before—
But the door of the veldt is closed—is closed!—Where can we trekk to more!

II.

Trekking! trekking! trekking! think you we love not our home?
Think you my father prized not the farm of the yellow loam?
And mother—I see her weeping beside my brother tall,
Turning and gazing northward beyond the mountain wall.
The cattle—they seem to be standing dumb in a brute despair
With a longing look at the pastures—they feel the trekk in the air!
Even old Yok seems broken—he turns from the tempting bone—
I see him there in the corner, manlike, brooding alone!

III.

Trekking! trekking! trekking! through the Zululand we go,
The midnight tiger stalking us, and ever the savage foe,
Before—the savage foe to meet, the "redcoat foe behind—
What have we done to be blown about, like a leaf upon the wind?
Ah, over the Vaal we shall find our peace—over the rushing Vaal—
The Lord has led us to rest at last—blindly we followed His call;
The land He promised is ours to keep—is ours forever to keep—
Piet, what noise is that in the fold—think you a wolf at the sheep?

IV.

Trekking! trekking! trekking! we have trekked till our tall strong men
Have sworn an oath by our father's God, we shall never trekk again!
The doors of the northward veldt are closed—the doors or our heart are strong—
We shall ope their lock to a brother's knock—but not to the threat of wrong!
There is the gun your father bore when he climbed Majuba hill—
'Tis yours, Piet, to bear it now with your father's faith and will—
For the land is ours—the land is ours—if ever a land was won—
You go at the dawn, you say, my son?Yes—go at the dawn, my son!

—JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

Globe Sights.

Atchison Globe: An Englishman never thinks that he is old so long as he is younger than the queen.

It is the little things of life that are so annoying: it is easier to dodge an elephant than a microbe.

The best physicians say that hydrophobia is the result of worry; there is really no such disease as hydrophobia; it is imagination. Join the Don't Worry club.

There are a large number of women in Atchison who have realized on their husbands; women who have received life insurance sufficient to keep them in luxury. A great many other women have received smaller amounts of life insurance, and are in comfortable circumstances. Did an Atchison man ever realize anything on his wife? We once heard of an Atchison man who got several thousand dollars from his wife's estate, but the story was afterwards denied.

A Bachelor's Reflections.

New York Press: You can always tell a married man by the way he can tell that you're not.

There is only one thing worse to the average woman than to be talked about, and that is not to be.

When a man is a member of her church, a woman will never let her husband say he isn't a Christian.

Life to a man is a duel between him and his enemies; life to a woman is a duel between her and her friends.

Probably lots of men have been made liars by their parents teaching them to say they didn't want any more after they had had one piece of pie.

THE SUPREME QUESTION.

By Hon. Charles A. Towne, Chairman of Silver Republican Committee.

Behind every special complaint there is a general principle that is offended. There are in the United States today many concrete causes of social discontent, and these find expression in political movements aimed at mitigating or removing them. The important thing for the American people to realize is that these causes of discontent have a common origin; that these movements are directed against the same opponent, and that relief against any individual evil is possible only through the combined efforts of the opponents of each respectively. To some men the money question seems paramount; to some, unjust taxation; to others, the regulation and control of monopolies; to yet others, the danger of adopting an imperial colonial policy.

But back of each of these questions stands the organized greed of modern society. Its object is always the same—the acquisition of unjust power. The methods employed in each case are identical—force and fraud. All have combined in securing the same representative and champion—the present leadership of the Republican party.

This party stands today for the flat opposite of everything it formerly professed. It was once for bimetallism. It is now for the gold standard. It gave birth to the greenback, which it is about to destroy. It originated the national banks as a financial assistance to the government. It will perpetuate them as the financial autocrats of the government. Its first national platform appealed for the support of citizens in favor "of restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson." Forty-four years afterward it is engaged in an open and contemptuous violation of each and every one of those principles.

Washington warned us against the excess of party spirit. That organization today would have no possibility of power except for the fulminated terrors of party non-conformity. Washington solemnly advised us to avoid the "insidious wiles of foreign influence." The Republican party prides itself on its new "world diplomacy," which Lord Salisbury says means much for the advantage of England, but, he fears, little for the world's peace. Washington counseled us against the dangers of "overgrown military establishments." McKinley is exhausting every resource of ingenuity and influence to build up a great standing army.

The fundamental doctrine of Jefferson's political creed was "equal rights to all, special privileges to none." Today the Republican party's supremacy depends upon an elaborate system of special privileges to the few, who, by means of banking monopoly, trust combination and railway manipulation, wax rich and strong in exploiting the many. The most memorable expression of Jefferson's principles of general politics was in the immortal words of the Declaration of Independence, the most glorious state paper in the history of the world: "We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, LIBERTY and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, DERIVING THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED." The Republican party leaders have openly and insolently repudiated these inspiring sentiments, and today are marshaling the resources of this republic in a war of conquest against a weak people, strong enough only to die for the doctrines that justified and sanctified the American revolution. The Republican party came into being as a champion of liberty, and at the cost of vast treasure and priceless patriot blood wrote into the constitution the people's mandate that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude SHALL EXIST within the United States or ANY PLACE SUBJECT TO THEIR JURISDICTION." Today a Republican president purchases sovereignty over the islands of the Sulu archipelago and its piratical sultan, by solemn negotiation recognizes and perpetuates the institution of domestic slavery there, and desecrates the flag of Appomatox by raising it above the harem and the auction block. It is enough to make the angels weep. The blood of every battlefield of the civil war must cry from the ground "for justice and rough chastisement."

Emerson has wisely said that the real lesson of life is "to learn what the years and the centuries say in answer to the hours." We shall do well if from the hours that are with us, the hurried, crowded hours in which our little life is cast, we are able to read the significance of our part and lot in the grand sweep and purpose of the centuries. Hitherto we have thought ourselves a "peculiar people," to whom, in the providence of God, it is reserved to show mankind the way out of war into peace, out of oppression into liberty, out of the reign of force into the dominion of love. If this high ideal is to remain with us we must make haste to turn from the backward course we have lately entered on and set our faces once more toward the light. We must not now desert the high mission of the republic. We must not go stumbling back over the overthrown and broken monuments of more than a hundred years of glorious and beneficent history. There is still time to vindicate the hopes of our fathers and to preserve to those who shall come after us the holy ark of our national covenant. We must abjure our apostacy. We must resist the drift toward empire. We must restore the rule of the people. We must return to the ideals and first principles of Americanism. We can do this if we will. Will we do it? This is the sacred duty, the consecrated opportunity of the hour. This, when all is said, is the supreme question of the campaign of 1900.

CHARLES A. TOWNE.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News: As a man's head swells his heart contracts.

Sunshine is the golden butter on the bread of nature.

A slender girl sometimes gives a young man a plump refusal.

You can't tell by the bloom which of the apples will be wormy.

Railway tracks are often horrible examples of the deadly parallel.

Sometimes a man never makes a mistake until he begins to boast of it.

What a woman thinks is a sandwich with with a lot of words between.

The money a man conceals in his vest pocket is always invested.

If you would know how to manage a husband properly ask a spinster.

Charity should begin at home—but if it ends there it isn't charity.

When a man sings his own praise he usually pitches the key too high.

You are in luck if the lucky horseshoe over the door doesn't drop on your head.

The whistling wind and the whistling woman are seldom able to stop a street car.

Cupid is the instructor in the female seminary who teaches the young idea how to shoot.

Antiquated wise saws do not turn to sawdust, but it would be a good thing if some of them did.

ABOUT LAWTON AND WHEELER.

Gen. Lawton's orders are very explicit. He insists that there be no firing of any kind until we have been fired upon. Amigos are all around us, and they are in great danger from careless firing. The general is now riding a beautiful white horse, and in this connection a good story is told of him, how last week when a detachment of marines were ashore to assist in an assault they themselves were assaulted by the insurgents, and while the marines were hugging the ground and wishing every blade of grass were a stump, up rides Gen. Lawton, says a Philippine correspondent of the Indianapolis News.

The men say that it seemed he was on the largest white horse that ever was, and with a large white hat, too, and making a tremendous amount of noise. He was laughing as gayly as the Mausers that were singing about him, and nodded and chatted with his staff. It was a revelation, so the marines say, of what all absence of fear is, even when under the most dangerous conditions. Shortly afterward one of his staff was shot through both knees, but Lawton did not ride away until he completed his work. He has the headquarters of his division here in town in a modest house on a quiet side street. I found it so crowded that the clerks were compelled to do their work on the porches. He often takes his son out with him on his rides along the front, and it is an all-wise Providence that has spared them, for his bravery is splendid in its daring.

Gen. Wheeler expects to get fat now, as he is getting his fill of fighting. The fore part of this week he was sitting on top of one of the intrenchments enjoying the cool of the evening. While sitting there dangling his feet like a schoolboy and with his back to the front the insurgent rifles began their evening tune. The men around him were horrified to have him thus expose himself, but unwilling to stoop down themselves as long as he was sitting on top. On one side of him a bullet took out the seam from a man's trousers, on the other side a canteen strap was cut in two. The old general got excited, and yelled to the men to lie down at once, never thinking of his own safety until one of the officers pulled him down.

BRITISH LOSSES IN THIS WAR.

The English are not a military people; since the Crimean war they have lost touch with active service against a worthy foe, and their blunders are only natural. The astonishing feature of the South African campaign so far is the apparent discouragement of the British regular under comparatively meager losses, his capture in large bodies, and his repeated retreat from a field where he has met but partial disaster, and where as yet scarce half a bid has been made for victory, says the Army and Navy Journal. During our civil war and at intervals ever since the writings of the commander-in-chief of her majesty's forces have teemed with praise of the British regular and with innuendoes of depreciation of the American volunteer. And yet here is this regular, man and officer, for whose discipline and education Gen. Wolseley has for years been responsible, throwing up his work on the battlefield when he has suffered a loss of from 5 to 7 per cent in killed and wounded, and retiring, not to reform and renew the conflict, but to a place of safety far from the enemy.

Now, good troops should stand much heavier losses than this without blenching. Until forces of the size commanded by Gens. Gatacre, Methuen and Buller have lost a far higher percentage they can scarcely be said to have fought the thing out to a conclusion. This is not estimate; it is historical average. In fifty battles during our civil war the average losses were about 16 per cent, on the Federal, 18 per cent on the Confederate side; or, in bodies corresponding in size to the British during the past two weeks, not far from 20 per cent. Even at Bull Run, before the defeat, the loss was 12 per cent; and had there been a Dr. Russell present at some of the late battles against the Boers we, too, might have read the story of a stampede. These figures indeed only partially tell the truth, for at Balaklava the Light Brigade lost nearly 37 per cent; at Metz the Gardeschutzen lost 46 per cent; at Mars la Tour the Sixteenth (Westphalian) infantry lost 49 per cent; Longstreet at Gaines Mill lost 50 per cent; Hancock lost the same percentage at Fredericksburg; and there are abundant similar examples elsewhere.

Before troops can consider that they have been defeated in a stand-up fight, they should, on historical averages, lose:

	Killed, per cent.	Killed and Wounded. per cent.
In a body of 50,000 or upward	About 4	About 16
In a body of 20,000 to 50,000	About 4½	About 18
In a body of 10,000 to 20,000	About 5	About 20
In a body of 2000 to 5000	About 7½	About 28

Judging from the as yet insufficient reports of numbers engaged Gens. Gatacre, Methuen and Buller, in their several engagements, lost less than 1 per cent in killed and less than 8 per cent in killed and wounded.

The fact is that the British have so long been fighting savages whom they could "rush" that they are ignorant of what war against a staunch and civilized opponent means; and not only has the first element of preparation for battle—a thorough reconnoissance—been neglected, but upon the lost "rush" have followed surprise and discouragement.

Now, why all this cry of "gloom in London" and "fearful scenes" at the war office? Why these reports from generals of the "bloodiest fighting of the century" and "fire so hellish that no troops could withstand it?" Ability in manoeuvering or fighting is not measured by casualties, but discipline, steadiness and soldierly bearing are largely so; and as yet there has been nothing in South Africa worthy the name of heavy fighting by an army as a whole. The total losses, excluding missing, have been small as compared with what our volunteers cheerfully stood during the campaigning months for four long years! And the good folk at home never ceased to pour out men and money.

Now, we all know the Briton. He is of the same blood as we are; he is capable of and will soon do the same work. No more gallant man lives than the British officer—he is indeed unwisely rash, as a seasoned soldier should not be. But it would furnish a rather mauvais quart d'heure, in the light of recent events, for Gen. Wolseley to assemble some of his comments on the American volunteer and then to compare this volunteer's ability to face decimation with that of his own pet regulars.

The London Times gives this interesting comparison between the losses sustained at Modder river and those at battles in former campaigns in which British troops have been engaged. It will be noted that in spite of the increased precision of small arms the percentage of casualties at Modder river is considerably less than in any other battle given in the list:

	Strength.	Killed and Wounded.	Percentage.
Talavera, 1809	20,800	6,250	30
Albuera, 1811	8,200	3,900	48
Barossa, 1811	4,400	1,210	27
Salamanca, 1812	26,600	3,386	13
Quatra Bras, 1815	12,000	2,504	20
Waterloo, 1815	23,991	6,932	29
Firozshah, 1845	16,000	2,415	15
Sobraon, 1846	15,500	2,063	13
Chillianwallah, 1849	15,000	2,388	15
Alma, 1854	21,500	2,002	9
Inkerman, 1854	7,461	2,357	31
Modder River 1899	6,500	475	7¼

Lord Methuen's loss in officers was: Killed, 4; wounded, 19; total, 23. One battalion of British infantry entered the action at Salamanca with 27 officers and 420 rank and file; it had 24 officers and 342 rank and file killed and wounded.

To Become Rich.......

Is not so much dependent upon making money as upon saving it. If we are able to drop you ahint that will save you money, we'll be doing you a good turn. Don't you think so?

During Our Clearance Sale.....

We are offering the best merchandise obtainable. Everything new and up-to-date at a genuine reduction ranging from 15 to 25 per cent. The biggest bargains are not necessarily the biggest reductions—and the best proof is a comparison of our reduced prices with the "advertised specials" of any house in the city.

Men's Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters.

Former Price $10.00, $13, $15, $16.50, $22.50, $26.50

Clearance Price $7.50, $10, $11.75, $12.50, $18.00, $22.50

Some Genuine Bargains in Underwear!

$1 and $1.25 kind, we are closing at **89c per garment**—Other lines at greatly reduced prices. Fancy Shirts—We are closing out the best $1.50 Shirt on the market for **98c.** An excellent line of Neckwear at 39c.

Floan, Leveroos and Co.
225-227 W. SUPERIOR ST.
Clothiers, Hatters and Furnishers.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATER.
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
Saturday, January 20.
First time in the city—William Gillette's latest successful Comedy
BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO!
The Little Minister of Farce. Uproariously Funny and Tenderly Sympathetic.
PRICES—Dress Circle $1; Parquette, 75c; Family Circle and Balcony, 50c.

LYCEUM THEATER.
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Owner and Manager.
ONE NIGHT ONLY, MONDAY, JAN. 22.
A Twentieth Century Event.
Broadhurst's Gleeful Plenitude—
THE ? OF THE HOUR
WHY SMITH LEFT HOME
Prices—Dress Circle, $1.00; Parquette, 75c, Family Circle and Balcony, 50c,

PARLOR THEATER.
Wm. J. Wells, Manager.
19 Second Avenue West. Open Every Night.
Brady's Troubadours
FINE SPECIALTY SHOW.
Matinee every Saturday 2:30 p. m.

AFFECTS DULUTH

Railroad Agents Have Felt Effect of the Gigantic Pool.

CUTS THEIR INCOME

Will Get No More Commissions---Greatest of All the Trusts.

The Associated Press dispatches today announce the largest pool of Eastern railroads ever made, by which it is proposed to eliminate city ticket offices of all the roads in a number of cities, to be replaced with joint offices, the discharge of all the freight and passenger agents made necessary by a condition of competition, the abolition of all forms of commissions for the sale of tickets, and other changes. The one referring to commissions has a local application. One of the principal sources of income of all ticket agents is their commissions. For the sale of tickets over other roads than their own they have been accustomed to receive liberal commissions, which were paid by the different roads with the idea of inducing agents to throw business their way.

Now that the Eastern railroads have resolved to abandon the payment of commissions and to try to get along without competition, this source of emolument will be removed, and agents will be reduced to regular salaries. The roads will make an effort to divide the business equally, and will no longer indulge in active hustling for business, as they have done in the past. All the host of traveling passenger agents of these roads that have visited Duluth in the past to see that their roads were getting a fair shake and to jolly up the local passenger agents in order that they might not forget them, will go the way of the drummers that have been let out by the centralizating process in wholesale and manufacturing interests, and Duluth will know them no more.

The change will be radical in the East, and it will be felt strongly even in Duluth where none of the roads involved reach except through traffic relations with other roads. Not only will the ticket agents all over town have to give up their commissions, but there will no longer be competition between the roads for business, and with the jolly crowd of passenger agents missing the old town will not seem like it used to, and the nights will be quieter than ever before in the history of the community.

"It will be pretty binding for awhile," said a railroad man who is not affected by the change, but whose position gives him a general view of the condition of his brethren who are affected, "but it is a question whether it will last or not. It is the biggest pool ever made, and it is hard to tell just where it will lead, but it is a hard thing to maintain, especially on account of its immensity. For one thing, the Canadian Pacific system is not in the deal and it is always a disturbing element. It will probably continue its old system, and this will have a tendency to shake the combine somewhat. Besides, the roads are very suspicious of each other's faith, and if one road should happen to get a little the best of it you could never get the others to believe that it was not offering inducements on the quiet."

"Talk about trusts and combines," said another railroad man, "if this isn't the worst ever, I don't know one when I see it. Every Eastern road has agreed to do away with the competition and all expenses contingent on legitimate struggle for business, and they have all got together to keep rates up and prevent the people from getting any advantage from the competitive system. Even our friend the scalper will find his business cut away tremendously, if it is not abolished altogether, for it was the commissions that gave him a large part of his business. With the wholesalers and manufacturers combining and cutting down expenses by letting men out, and the railroads doing the same thing, it strikes me that they are going to suffer by putting a lot of fellows in a position where they can neither buy their products or ride on their lines, because of the diminution of their salaries. This is a period of great prosperity, but I'll bet a cookie you can't get the fellows that are let out to believe it."

So far this only affects the Eastern roads, but a movement is now on foot to include in the pool the Western roads as well, and if it is successful, and the government does not interfere with it, it will include all of the roads in the West, and in that event Duluth will feel it still more.

HONOR FOR JONES' BONES.

Admiral's Remains to Rest in Arlington, If Identified.

Washington, Jan. 19.—The proposition to remove the bones of Commodore John Paul Jones from Paris and bury them in Arlington cemetery will probably receive the sanction of congress, if all doubt can be removed as to the complete identification of the grave of the naval hero, which has been so long neglected that it had been really forgotten.

Today the secretary of the navy will send to congress the latest information in the possession of the naval intelligence bureau. The naval attache at Paris is still prosecuting investigations, and expresses confidence that he will be successful.

AMERICAN-IRISH SOCIETY.

New York, Jan. 19.—The annual meeting and dinner of the American-Irish Historical society, which had a membership of over 1000 in the United States, was held last night at Sherry's, and was largely attended. These officers were elected: President, Thomas J. Gargan, Boston; vice president, Gen. John D. Crimmins, New York; secretary, Gen. Thomas H. Murray, Woonsocket, R. I.; treasurer, Gen. John C. Line, Concord, N. H.; librarian, Thomas B. Lawler, New York. Among the state vice presidents are: Minnesota, John D. O'Brien, St. Paul; Michigan, T. A. E. Weadock, Detroit.

Hu-man-ic Shoes for Father and Son

"Hu-man-ic" Shoes fit perfectly all ages of men.

They are the acme of style, comfort and durability. The lasts never change but follow the lines of Nature. PRICE $4.

We are Sole Agents.

A. WIELAND,
123 West Superior St.

EXPENSIVE FOR STRATHCONA.

His Troop Will Cost Him One Million Dollars.

Montreal, Jan. 19.—The new body of mounted rifles to be raised in Canada at the expense of Lord Strathcona, the Canadian high commissioner at London, will be known as Strathcona's Horse. It will be got together by the militia department and will be forwarded to South Africa from Halifax, but Lord Strathcona will meet the entire expense, and will, furthermore, maintain the troop in South Africa during the continuance of the war. It will cost Lord Strathcona not less than $1,000,000. The troops will consist of three units of 125 men each, and will be drawn from the mounted police force and the cowboys of the Northwest.

BISHOPS GETS DEGREES.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The trustees of the Western Theological seminary of Chicago have conferred the degree of doctor of theology upon Rt. Rev. Samuel Edsall, bishop of North Dakota, and Rt. Rev. Arthur L. Williams, bishop coadjutor of Nebraska. These are the first degrees the institution has conferred.

A BIT OF POLICY.

One of Detroit's old and staid citizens is a man who once tried his fortunes in the far West, and, among other adventures, ran for congress. In the least populous county of the district there were a lot of sturdy farmers who dressed as cheaply as was consistent with protecting their bodies, and who thought that "store clothes" were the mark of a plutocrat, says the Detroit Free Press.

"My opponent," shouted the other fellow, while addressing these yeomen, "is a dude. He comes from the aristocratic city of Detroit. He wears a silk hat, a frock coat, a collar and a silk ribbon around his neck." The doughty voters groaned and hissed.

The Detroiter heard and went prepared. He was dressed as pictured, but looked like a seedy relic of the last century.

"Gentlemen," he said, with a look of virtuous indignation, "I have been presented to you as a dandy and a plutocrat. Look at me. This bell-shaped tile was once a silk hat, but it has lost the last remainder of its luster and is absolutely bald on top. My great-grandfather bought it after he helped win the battle of Bunker hill. This is a frock coat, but it was made before the sewing machine was invented. It is linked at the elbows, the collar is four inches broad and my great-grandfather was married in it. My pants were my father's and these shoes cost me 6 cents. Why do I masquerade in these ancient garments? Gentlemen, I have no false pride. I pay my debts and should I lose this return ticket I'd have to walk home."

The Detroiter was not elected, but the vote he had in that rural county surprised the state.

"Cure the cough and save the life." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cures coughs and colds, down to the very verge of consumption.

JAP ROSE
TRADE-MARK
SOAP.

A superb, pure, transparent Glycerin Soap.

A most satisfactory and economical adjunct to the Toilet and Bath.

A large cake, Ten Cents.

Jas. S. Kirk & Co.,
Chicago.

TO SETTLE QUESTION

Of Time and Place of Democratic Convention While Bryan Is East.

NEW YORK FAVORED

The Choice of Southern Leaders---Bryan's Wishes Will Be Law.

New York, Jan. 19.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: When Mr. Bryan reaches Washington Saturday, the time and place of holding the Democratic national convention will probably be determined. While the determination of these questions is in the hands of the committee, and it will not, therefore, be formally settled until the meeting of that body in February, there is a disposition on the part of the party managers to take whatever action may accord with the wishes and the judgment of the man who, it is believed, is sure to be the party's nominee for the presidency.

Active work is being done by representatives of Kansas City and Milwaukee, and the committees of both of these cities are bringing every possible pressure to bear, but these efforts are bringing no definite results and a majority of the members will be influenced by what Mr. Bryan says.

Most of the Southern Democrats are inclined to the belief that it would be best politics to hold the convention in New York city. One of them, a member of the national committee, said today:

"I am strongly in favor of the selection of New York as the place to hold the convention for two reasons. The first is, that in going to New York we would silence all talk of the Democratic party being a sectional party. The other reason is that we realize we cannot hope to win unless we carry New York state."

This view has been strongly presented to Mr. Bryan, but he has withheld any expression. He has made a careful study of the situation in all its bearings and the decision of leaders here is to be guided by his judgment and wishes.

Of the cities mentioned, Milwaukee is making the most active campaign with its agents on the ground. The opinion among Democratic leaders in congress is that, unless Mr. Bryan is strongly opposed to New York, the chances of the Empire City obtaining the convention are excellent."

CABLE FLASHES.

The court of first instance, Chili, has acceded to the proposal to deliver to the United States authorities Frederick T. Moore, accused of embezzling $56,000 from the National Bank of Commerce in Boston, Mass. Moore has appealed to the supreme court, which will render a decision next Monday. The press condemns the Chilian authorities and hopes that the supreme court will not confirm the decision to surrender the accused.

Tidal waves, higher than have been known for long time, swept along the Chilian coast, doing considerable damage.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Washington, Jan. 19.—It has been decided by the postoffice department to permit the star route system in a measure to supplement the system of rural free delivery. Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger has found that it is feasible to permit carriers on star routes to deposit mail in proper receptacles placed along their line of travel. This plan will be started in South Carolina, beginning July 1, and will be extended to other parts of the country as rapidly as possible.

MACRUM BRINGS A NOTE.

Naples, Jan. 19.—Charles E. Macrum, formerly United States consul at Pretoria, who left Lourenzo Marques on Dec. 18, bound for New York, landed here yesterday. It is reported that he bears a letter from President Kruger to President McKinley, asking the latter to mediate between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

HAY AT CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, Jan. 19.—Adelbert Hay, the new United States consul at Pretoria, arrived yesterday and will start for his post Saturday.

NELS YELLOW.

Many of the traveling public are not informed as to how the engineer of a train is signaled at night, fully knowing whether to proceed, to stop or to proceed with caution. Under the old code red signalled danger, an engineer should bring his train to a full stop; white signaled safety, or all clear, and the engineer felt that he could proceed with all the speed under which his train was ordered to move; a green light shown against him indicated caution, and the engineer should have his train under perfect control until satisfied that no obstacles were in his path.

About a year ago the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad commenced a series of experiments in order to find a third color for signals, this search having been going on for twenty years without success. John C. Baird, of Boston, was called into their service, and, after months of experiment and study, he developed and produced a nels yellow, which under the worst conditions of fog or smoke gave a distinct signal 2100 feet; which was fully double what was actually necessary, says the Boston Herald. The New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad immediately changed their methods of signaling, retaining red for the danger signal, adopting the new nels yellow for caution and substituting green for safety or all clear signal. This method of signaling has been in operation on this road for very nearly a year with great success.

The managers of the Canadian Pacific railway have recently adopted it, and all their interlocking plants are equipped with Baird's signal colors. These signals have also been sent to the Colonial Railway of Australia, the Chemins de fer de l'Tat Neerlandals at Utrecht, which is one of the old Rhine; the Lancashire and Yorkshire and the Great Western railways of England.

Good railway authorities do not hesitate to state that green will become the safety or all clear signal all over the world. The prevalent use of electric lights makes this change almost a necessity for good railroading. Under the old code, if a signal became broken it exposed a white light, which falsely indicated to the engineer a clear track, and numerous accidents can be attributed to this. Under the new code, the presence of a white light indicates danger, whether the red, green or yellow becomes broken so that the lives of passengers and the property of the corporation are trebly guarded by the new code.

THE SIZE OF CANADA.

Canada lacks only 237,000 square miles to be as large as the whole continent of Europe. It is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland and 200,000 square miles larger than the United States.

"It was almost a miracle. Burdock Blood Bitters cured me of a terrible breaking out all over the body. I am very grateful." Miss Julia Filbridge, West Cornwell, Conn.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS, THE
Famous Shoe Store,
111 West Superior Street.

Every pair of Shoes and Rubbers in the store at less than cost. The goods are going fast, but some of the best values are left. DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

Boys' Shoes.
All our $2 Boys' School Shoes on sale at $1.48
All $1.50 Boys' Shoes on sale at $1.19
Boys' $1.25 Shoes, all sizes, on sale at 89c
Boys' Shoe Pacs, worth $1.25 a few pairs, at 75c
Boys' long black German Sox, worth 60c, on sale at 49c
Ladies' Small Size Rubbers 15c

Little Gent's Shoes.
Little Gent's $1 School Shoes, sizes 9 to 13½ 79c
Little Gent's Satin Calf School Shoes, sale price 98c
Men's Gold Seal Alaskas, sizes 6 and 6 1-2, worth $1 21c
Ladies' small size $1.25 Storm Alaskas sale price 59c
Ladies' Storm Alaskas, worth $1.25, sale price 98c
Men's Gold Seal Rubbers $1.50

Men's $3.50 thick soled—leather lined Box Calf Shoes, at $2.69
Men's small size patent leather Congress, worth $5 and $6 a pair, old style, at 98c

½ Price
Ladies' Shoes.
200 pairs Ladies' $4 Shoes, all sizes, new styles, all go at $2

All our Men's and Women's $5.00 Shoes, at $3.48
All our Men's and Women's $4 Shoes, at $2.98

Men's Shoes
200 pairs Men's wet weather Shoes, leather lined; worth $3, sale price $1.98
All our $2 and $2.50 Shoes—heavy soles, go at $1.69
150 pairs Ladies' Box Calf Shoes, narrow toes, worth $3 to $4 a pair, sale price—$1.39 a pair.
Hand Welt Shoes, worth $3.50—newest styles, just received, at $2.69

50 pairs Ladies' Slippers and Oxfords, worth $1.50 and $2.00, small sizes 49c
150 pairs small size Ladies' Shoes, worth $3.00 to $5.00 a pair 69c

Skating Shoes.
Ladies' $3 high cut skating shoes, made of box calf, sale price $2.29
All our $1.25 and $1.40 Misses' Shoes on sale at 98c
All our $1.75 kid Box Calf School and Dress Shoes, on sale at $1.39
All our $2 and $2.50 Shaft—Pierce Shoes, on sale at $1.69
Child's $1.25 Kid Shoes, sizes 8 1-2 to 11, go at 89c
Child's 90c Lace Shoes, sizes 8 to 11, sale price 69c
Child's 85c Lace Shoes, sizes 6 to 8, sale price 59c
Infants' 35c Tan Shoes, sale price 15c
Child's Shoes, sizes 6 to 8 49c
100 pairs Misses' $2.00 Shoes all A, B and C widths, sale price 98c

TIRED OF LIFE

At Thirteen, Was Winfield Spalter, Drudge on a Connecticut Farm.

Lonely and Unloved, He Became Discouraged and Hanged Himself.

Just what were the mental processes by which Winfield Willis Spalter reached the decision, at the age of 13 years and 10 months, that the best thing he could do was to kill himself, will never be known. Winfield himself left no message behind him as to why he did the deed. Barring the fact that for a few weeks before he hanged himself in the barn and on the farm near here, where he worked, he had been a shade graver and more thoughtful than usual, he gave no hint of weariness of life.

All that is known positively is that the child did not kill himself as the result of a hasty impulse. Everything goes to show that the act was the result of long and careful deliberation. He had received no recent punishment. Nothing had occurred to grieve him particularly or anger him. He was not ill fed or ill clad. He was in every way by nature a normal sort of boy, manly in character and rather above the average in intelligence.

It all seems very puzzling until you know something of the boy's life. It is not quite so unaccountable with that light to guide you, notwithstanding the fact that Winfield made no complaints while living and left no rebuke behind him when he died. He seems to have accepted patiently and meekly the sorry cards the Fates dealt him, to have looked them over carefully and then to have thrown up his hand.

And the cards the poor boy got to begin the game of life with certainly were not calculated to inspire him with confidence and hope. When he was 6 years old his father died and left his mother penniless. The family were living in Salem at the time and the selectmen of Salem took the case in hand. Winfield, aged 6, was "bound out" to a farmer, O. S. Remington by name. What it is for aboy to be bound out in this state those who know Connecticut thrift will be able to judge. Winfield tried it from the time he was 6 years old until he was getting on toward fourteen, and decided that the best thing he could do was to kill himself, says a Williamantic, Conn., correspondent of the New York Sun.

The Remingtons moved to Quantville, about two miles from here, soon after Winfield was bound to them and there began the routine of cheerless drudging farm grind which he kept up until the very day and hour when he ended his dismal little life by hanging himself in a manger in Mr. Meeks's barn.

The Remingtons had five cows, a horse, a number of hogs and a large stock of poultry. Milking the cows and taking care of all these animals all through the bitter depths of New England winters were among the odd jobs and chores which fell to Winfield's lot. The laws compel the sending of children to school, so Winfield went to school during a few months in the year. But the chores had to be done just the same. Of course it is not to be understood that this kind of work was put upon Winfield when he was six, seven or eight years old. It was not until he had reached the age of ten and eleven that these greater responsibilities came.

When he was about eleven and a half years old a woman who lived near the Remingtons mentioned Winfield's case to P. A. Weeks of the Humane society here in Willimantic. She thought the Remingtons were dissatisfied with the boy, and that he was not happy there. Mr. Weeks went to see the Remingtons—a family by the way, which stands high in the community, and for the members of which you hear only words of respect and approbation. But Mr. Remington had recently died and the management of the bound boy may have been more difficult for Mrs. Remington and the others of the household.

At all events Mr. Weeks found that the report that Mrs. Remington was dissatisfied was rather more than true. She was so dissatisfied, in fact, that she wished the boy sent to the reform school. Mr. Weeks looked Winfield over and talked with him. He found him a handsome enough boy, with grave, dark eyes and a world-weary expression of face grotesquely beyond his years. He was gentle in manner and markedly intelligent. Mr. Weeks took him to his own home to study him more closely. He could see nothing about the little fellow to warrant the belief that he was a proper reform school candidate. The boy was different from the ordinary run of children, but this was not remarkable, for his life had had nothing in common with the lives of the ordinary run of children.

Mr. Weeks does business here in Willimantic, but out of town a little way he has a farm. It is in charge of a Mr. Potter. Mr. Weeks decided to send Winfield to his own farm instead of the reform school. So to Mr. Weeks' farm the boy went, and there he remained until this week he solved the question of further disposition of him by hanging himself.

All who know Mr. Weeks and Mr. Potter, and who know most of the boy's life during the year and a half that he has been with them, agree that Winfield was not unkindly used while he was at his last home. He had his work to do, of course, and it was hard work. There were two cows, a number of hogs and chickens and a horse to take care of. Then there were the inevitable other chores. He got up at 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning and did what many would call a man's work before the odd-job business of the day began.

It was not a cheerful place. The Catholic cemetery was just across the way. The nearest neighbors were a long distance off and they had no children. So far as solitude and isolation from those of his age was concerned, the boy's life was as bleak and dreary as when he was with the Remingtons.

But he was well fed and well clothed. Dr. White, of Willimantic, who acted for the coroner in the case, says there was every indication of good nourishment and not a mark or a bruise to indicate ill usage. His splendidly developed head justified all that had been said of his unusual intelligence. His health had been perfect. The doctor calls his case one of melancholia.

He did have strange, thoughtful moments. Mr. Weeks noticed that early in his acquaintance with him. At these times there came a sad, old look into his child's face that was most disconcerting to those who talked to him and talked to him as the child he was. His cheerless, lonely life, without a playmate or any of the elements of fun which go to make up boy life, seemed to have turned his mind inward upon himself, and to have revealed to him how different was his lot from that of other children of his age, and how forlorn might be the years that yet lay before him.

It was on Tuesday evening last that he killed himself. For several weeks back one of his queer, thoughtful moods had been upon him. The preparations for the Christmas festivities seemed to impress upon him a sense of his own lonely isolation from the happiness about him. A week before Christmas he spoke longingly of his mother. He remembered her, although he had neither seen her nor heard from her since he was 6 years old. He did not even know if she were living. Yet, for the first time in his life he wrote her a long Christmas letter and sent it to Salem. For a time when he was hoping that an answer might come he seemed brighter and more cheerful. But as the days went by and he got no letter, his old sadness came upon him deeper than ever. He said little and smiled in his grave way when Mrs. Potter spoke to him about moping. She tolled him to quit wearing his hat pulled down over his eyes. He dashed it back from his forehead and looked up brightly at her. That was on the very day he died.

It was about 6 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Potter and he were in the barn. Mr. Potter left him there at work and went to the house to get ready for supper. Half an hour later he called to Winfield and told him they were waiting for him. No answer came. They feared the horse might have hurt him. Mr. and Mrs. Potter both went to the barn. There, by the light of the lantern they carried, they saw him hanging in one of the mangers. There was a stout two-by-four beam overhead. To this he had attached a length of clothes line. At the other end of the rope he had made a peculiar knot, so boyish and ill-constructed that it was only by the merest chance that it made the running noose he intended it should. There is no doubt that he had worked some time at it, and had his rope and his plans all perfected long in advance. On some hay in the feed trough there were the marks of his shoes. He had swung himself off from that elevation. The body, when Mr. Potter first saw it, was still swaying to and fro under the impulse given when the boy took his leap into eternity.

The time was so short since Mr. Potter saw the boy alive and well that he could not believe him dead. He cut him down and tried to resuscitate him. But the lad was quite beyond recall. So they laid him on a blanket on the bare floor and Mr. Potter drove to Willimantic to tell Mr. Weeks and the authorities.

The next day the Rev. Dr. Macbeth, of St. Paul's Episcopal church here, read the funeral service at the house, and the body was placed in the Willimantic cemetery vault. A telegram was sent to the selectmen of Salem but no answer has come. The Potter's Field is the next and last chapter in the story of this forlorn little life.

And now people here are asking: Is being bound out to Connecticut farmers conducive to melancholia? And they cite an additional case in point. Only a few years ago another boy hanged himself in Farmer Crandall's barn, a mile or so from town. He, too, was bound out, and, curiously enough, he, too, was melancholy.

LIFE AMONG CAPTIVE FISHES.

Some Got Tank Weary and Die of Ennui.

Sometimes fishes that have been for a considerable time in activity in aquariums get tank weary, and die without, apparently, suffering from any disease. It might be supposed that fishes that had been long in captivity would become quite inured to confinement, and indifferent to it. As a matter of fact, however, though fishes may not become tank weary, yet, comfortable as they are, always carefully looked after and well fed; their comfort in fact, sought for in every way, there is never a minute when they would not all seek broader waters if they could find their way to them.

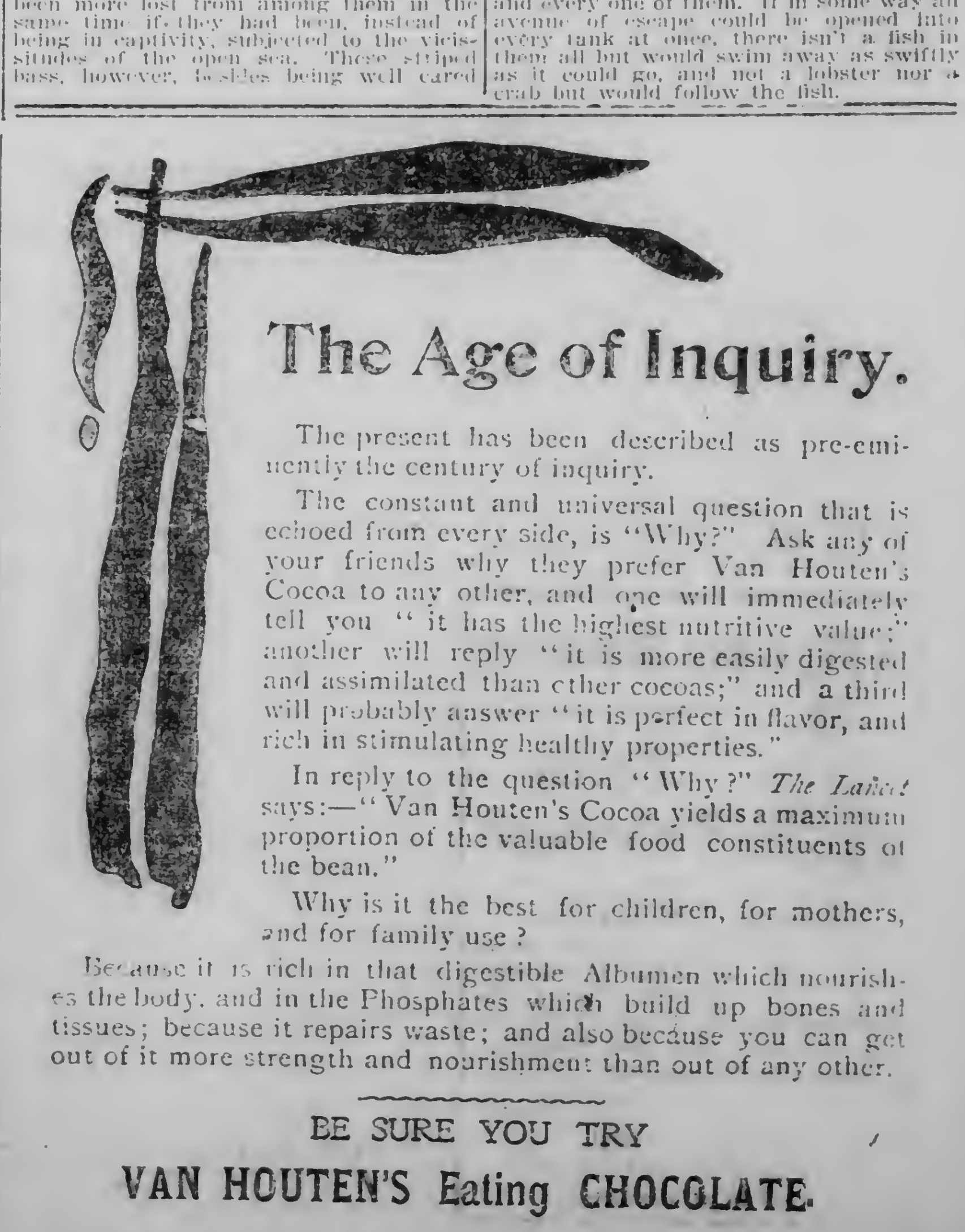
Some fishes are far more sensitive and susceptible to shock than others, and so are least likely long to survive; but as a general thing the larger the enclosure in which the captive fishes are held, the more comfortable they are and the better they stand captivity. In one of the pools on the floor of the Aquarium in this city there is a handsome lot of striped bass that have been there now more than five years, in the course of which time they have more than doubled in size and weight, says the New York Sun. Occasionally, out of this lot, a fish has died; just as creatures of any kind anywhere might die, but the deaths among them have been very few; it is probable, indeed, that in one way and another there would have been more lost from among them in the same time if they had been, instead of being in captivity, subjected to the vicissitudes of the open sea. These striped bass, however, besides being well cared for and well fed, have a considerable body of water in which to swim about, their pool is 28 feet in length by about 10 feet in width, with a depth of 4 feet. There is really some scope for them here, and in such a pool they could scarcely become tank weary; that is an affliction that falls to the fishes confined to the more limited space of the tanks along the walls.

A fish that has nothing the matter with it so far as can be seen; no wounds, no fungus growths upon it to indicate that it is anything but a well fish, may lie down listlessly upon the bottom of the tank, being apparently helpless or having given up. Such fishes are taken out of the exhibit tank, and put into reserve or a hospital tank at the rear of the corridor that runs around the Acquarium, between the outer and the inner walls, back of the exhibition tanks, and cared for there. As an example, there was taken from one of the exhibition tanks at the Aquarium not long since a sea bass weighing about 3 pounds, that had practically given up there; it had been in the Aquarium about four years, and in that time had come to have an individuality; to be, as might indeed be said of many another fish there, known to the man having him in charge.

The sea bass, after spending all those years in the tank, and growing up there, always well and apparently comfortable, suddenly one day, without any previous indication, lay down. It was taken out and put into a reserve tank and nursed along as well as it could be. Sometimes it would be up in its natural position in the water, with its body vertical, but commonly it would be lying down, the movement of its gill covers barely perceptible, with its faint respiration. After about a week the sea bass finally died, and apparently there was nothing the matter with it, no ailment; it was simply tank weary. More often the tank-weary fish ends like this, but sometimes fishes thus affected and thus treated recover their spirits and go back to the exhibit tanks.

But while fishes are thus susceptible to tank weariness, still the majority of them are not thus affected, and settle down after they have become accustomed to their quarters to a humdrum existence. It may take the nobler kinds of fishes some time to do this, and a fish, very likely, without knowing what it is doing except that it wants to get out, may, when first put into the tank, try to jump out, and jump, head on up against the screen across the top of the tank with a force that would knock the screen endways if it were not weighted down, with a smash that would make anybody who saw it uncomfortable for the fish's sake, for all fishes are very sensitive about the nose, and sometimes fishes die of the shock from plunging head-on into the wall of the tank.

But after a time, as a rule, the majority of the fishes settle down and lead a routine life, subject to the ills that fishes have, but on the whole, having a comfortable time of it even in captivity. But, though comparatively few may get tank-weary, the instinctive love of freedom, while it may be dormant, is alive in each and every one of them. If in some way an avenue of escape could be opened into every tank at once, there isn't a fish in them all but would swim away as swiftly as it could go, and not a lobster nor a crab but would follow the fish.


The Age of Inquiry.

The present has been described as pre-eminently the century of inquiry.

The constant and universal question that is echoed from every side, is "Why?" Ask any of your friends why they prefer Van Houten's Cocoa to any other, and one will immediately tell you "it has the highest nutritive value;" another will reply "it is more easily digested and assimilated than other cocoas;" and a third will probably answer "it is perfect in flavor, and rich in stimulating healthy properties."

In reply to the question "Why?" *The Lancet* says:—"Van Houten's Cocoa yields a maximum proportion of the valuable food constituents of the bean."

Why is it the best for children, for mothers, and for family use?

Because it is rich in that digestible Albumen which nourishes the body, and in the Phosphates which build up bones and tissues; because it repairs waste; and also because you can get out of it more strength and nourishment than out of any other.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

H. G. Gross,
MANUFACTURING FUR MERCHANT.

You can buy Furs cheap now.

Astrakhan Sacques at ¼ off FOR SATURDAY.

Also discount on Collarettes and Electric Seal Sacques.

Children's Fur Jackets,
Former price $16 and $21, your choice now for........ **$10.75**

H. G. Gross,
EXCLUSIVE FUR HOUSE,
106 West Superior St., New Jersey Block.

DOUBLE EVENTS

Hockey at Union Rink and Indoor Ball at the Armory.

Hockey and indoor baseball will furnish any amount of excitement in athletic circles this evening. The St. Paul Hockey team and the Great Eastern team of this city, will come together in the Union rink in the first game of the season. For the enthusiasts that enjoy a brilliant individual play and perfect team work set off with rapidity and great variety of action, no better evening's entertainment has been offered this winter. The same teams will play again tomorrow night.

At the Armory on a gas-lit diamond, the famous Company I baseball team, of Philippine fame, will meet a picked nine representing Company G. This game too has every indication of being a chain-lightning affair with more excitement than a 3-ring circus. Nearly all of Duluth's crack baseball team will play. The game will be followed by a dance.

On paper it looks as if Duluth would win both contests. The Great Eastern hockey team is one of the best ever gotten together in this city and includes the best players of last year's Zenith and Gopher teams. Fairweather and Sutherland are new men to the Duluth followers of this great winter sport, but have had years of experience in Winnipeg and Montreal teams. The St. Paul team is said to be one of the best that ever wore the St. Paul uniform, but only a few of the men have ever played here. The line-up will be:

Great Eastern—		St. Paul—
Brunet	goal	Staughton
Wilson	point	Brennan
Lloyd	cover point	Routh
Sutherland	left end	Peabody
Fairweather	left center	Manley
Di Marco, or Barini,	right center	Craig
Winters	right end	Smith

The baseball fans say that Duluth never presented a stronger indoor team than that which will play the champions of the Thirteenth. The line-up will be:

Duluth—		St. Paul—
Goldie	pitcher	Rogers
Kline	catcher	Jayne
Lambert	first base	Kennedy
Hansell	second base	Walsh
Featherstone	third base	Fryberg
Sheppard	left short	Currier
Meining	ight short	Gilligham
Wachtel	left field	Goldbloom
Reid	right field	Corriston

AMUSEMENTS.

"BECAUSE SHE LOVED HIM SO."

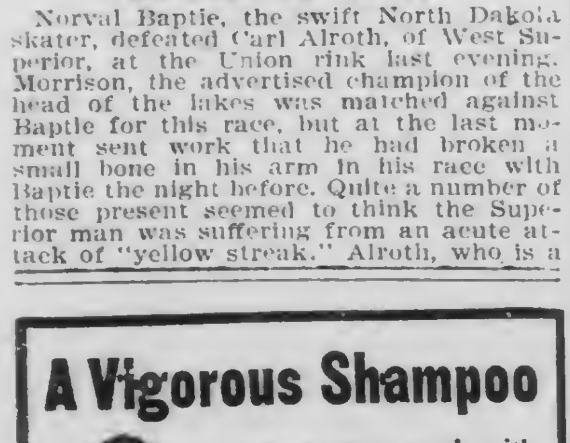
William Gillette, author of "Because She Loved Him So," the new comedy which will be seen at the Lyceum tomorrow evening, as a playwright stands today pre-eminent among American authors. He has won international fame. During the two past seasons his plays were presented in London, England. The success achieved in the English metropolis for "Secret Service" and "Too Much Johnson" is too well known to need mention here. In "Because She Loved Him So," Mr. Gillette has fairly outdone himself, and if reports that have reached here are true, one can safely expect to witness the most brilliant comedy of the century. It is written in Mr. Gillette's happiest mood, and one can expect much from the author's facile pen.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

Among the many good things in the list of the Lyceum attractions this season is Broadhurst's newest comedy, "Why Smith Left Home," which will be here Monday. In the company are many artists of more than passing note, including Frank Tannenill, Jr., Eugene Redding, C. Jay Williams, Frederick Roberts, Gilbert Gardner, Carina Jordan, Nellie Maskell, Jennie Engle, Lottie Williams Salter, Rose Hubbard, Belle Chamberlin and Lizzie May Ulner. Mr. Broadhurst has done much clever work in the line of farce, and his latest, "Why Smith Left Home," contains some well defined and nicely designed character studies.

Morrison Not There.

Norval Baptie, the swift North Dakota skater, defeated Carl Alroth, of West Superior, at the Union rink last evening. Morrison, the advertised champion of the head of the lakes was matched against Baptie for this race, but at the last moment sent work that he had broken a small bone in his arm in his race with Baptie the night before. Quite a number of those present seemed to think the Superior man was suffering from an acute attack of "yellow streak." Alroth, who is a youngster with considerable speed put up a game race but was outclassed. Baptie took the first two heats in 3:03 and 3:13.



A Vigorous Shampoo once every week with Seven Sutherland Sisters' Scalp Cleaner, when immediately followed with a thorough application of the Hair Grower, will make the hair soft, silky and luxuriant. Unlovely hair means unhealthy hair. These preparations strengthen as well as cleanse and purify. They make and keep the hair beautiful.

For men, women and childrer

Sold by all druggists.

M'CORD MILL.

Governor Scofield Buys It and Takes a Large Sawing Contract.

A dispatch from Marinette, Wis., yesterday said: Governor Scofield has formally closed his big contract for sawing over 300,000,000 feet of pine for the Edward Hines Lumber company, of Chicago. The McCord mill at Superior has been purchased and George Scofield, the governor's son, announced yesterday that he would leave Marinette this week to reside at Superior and look after the governor's interests there. The mill will start about April 1 and will run night and day. The intention is to cut about 40,000,000 a year and the contract is expected to last about ten years. A crew from here will be taken up to put the mill in shape for operation. The deal is a very large one, but the governor and his son decline to say what the consideration was.

REPORT FROM CARROLL.

Government Commissioner Recommends Legislation for Porto Rico.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Henry K. Carroll, special commissioner for the United States to Porto Rico, under appointment by the president to investigate the industrial, financial and social conditions of the island, has made his report. Commissioner Carroll recommends that the constitution and laws of the United States be extended to Porto Rico, and that a territorial form of government similar to that established in Oklahoma be provided: that the legislative power shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, including regulations for the exercise of the elective franchise; that the legal voters for the exercise of the island be permitted to elect a delegate to congress; that a commission, consisting of three persons, who shall be natives of the island, and two of the United States, be appointed by the president to revise the codes; that the jury system be adopted; that the banking and patent laws of the United States be extended to the island; that a court of claims be established to adjudicate all claims to property, secular and ecclesiastical arising under the treaty of Paris; that the rule adopted by the military government as to civil marriages be continued in force; that the Spanish silver coins be retired and the coins of the United States be substituted; that the lottery be prohibited, and that the governor general and the legislature be requested to provide for universal and obligatory education in a system of free schools, where English shall be taught, and that an agricultural experiment station be established for the island.

LUMBERMEN ELECT OFFICERS.

Minneapolis, Jan. 19.—The Northwestern Lumbermen's association closed its tenth annual session yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, John Foley, New Hampton, Iowa; vice president, W. E. Blodgett, Faribault, Minn. Directors (three years), Maynard Crane, Cooperstown, N. D.; Ralph H. Burnside, Oskaloosa, Iowa; (one year), J. F. Anderson, Chamberlain, S. D., to fill unexpired term; E. J. Skervis, Inwood, Iowa.

SNAKES IN DEADLY COMBAT.

Duel Between a Rattler and a King Snake.

If the rattlesnake is justly called the king of America's woods and rocks, yet his crown is not held without danger, since he is hunted diligently and successfully. His fangs are, indeed, deadly, and he wears a fine suit of armor, but the deer and the wild hog never fail to attack him, and he has an enemy of his own kind still more dangerous to him.

Snakes may be divided into three classes. Those which are venomous, the constrictors and those which are neither. Unless the second of these are wonderful for their size, they secure little of our attention, and yet they are generally beautiful in colors, most graceful in action, and often among our best friends.

In Florida we have two consirictors especially noticeable—the black racer, which grows to the length of twelve feet and makes a business of warring on rats and other small deer the farmer hates; and the king snake, whose mission seems to be the extermination of the rattler, says a writer in the Youth's Companion.

One day I was returning from a day's hunt, at peace with the world and myself, when I heard a squirrel scolding as if he were a ward politician the night before election. The noise he made was so loud and insistent that I turned out of my way to see what could be the matter.

I found the little fellow on the trunk of a pine about ten feet from the ground, jumping about as if in convulsions. He would flourish his tail wildly, scold in anger, threaten to assault, run back a little way up the trunk, and then return and scold again.

I looked carefully and saw that his anger was directed to a rattlesnake that lay coiled at the foot of the tree. The snake was compressed into a ball, from the middle of which its rattle sounded continuously; its blazing little eyes were fixed unchangingly upon those of the squirrel.

The buzz, buzz, droned on the summer air with a sleepy effect but the squirrel scolded in an ever ascending key. But for the hint of the squirrel's eyes I could not have located the rattler. His color and his varigated markings offered but little contrast to his surroundings. His monotone of noise was indefinite, and to sight as well as in sound, he seemed only a blur on the background of dark sand on which he lay.

Was the squirrel only curious to satisfy himself as to the character of that strange object, or was he hypnotized? I have often amused myself by exciting the violent curiosity of the little animal, but never did a waving or jumping object awaken such intense and painful emotion as the rattler always demands.

I knew what must follow soon; that the squirrel's cries would grow weak, that he would grow dizzy, and finally tumble from the tree, hang a moment by one claw, and then drop into the jaws of the living death that lay in wait. I had raised my rifle to save the little fellow, when the tragedy was interrupted from another quarter.

Swift as light a form raced on the stage It was clothed in a gleaming coat of beautiful white and black spots; it shifted and shone like a necklace of precious stones, and I knew the king snake claimed a victim.

The newcomer was smaller than the rattler, its ground color was a greenish gray, and the spots scintillated in the sunlight which sifted down upon the scene from the tangled branches overhead.

At the first rustle of its approach the rattler lost all interest in the squirrel, which ran back into the tree.

The king snake held its head high and raced round the rattler in a wide circle while the rattler tried to slink away. The king darted forward as if to attack, and the rattler threw himself into a coil. The king was away again and racing around, with a swiftness the rattler seemed unable to follow with his eye. The rattler was cowed already; his crest was lowered, his buzz, buzz was jerky and uneven, and although he presented a very different appearance from the self-confident arbiter of the woods which he had seemed when I first saw him, I could think of nothing but some human bully surprised in the act of torturing his helpless victim, and suddenly compelled to face an adversary worthy of his strength. The king snake seemed to enjoy the situation as a cat does her cruel dallying with a mouse.

Round and round went the king snake, and the rattler followed the movement till its neck was twisted. Whenever it attempted to turn the king would spring forward, and it was evident that the first failure of the rattler in swiftness would be the signal for muscle to clinch with venom. The king would race from left to right and then reverse, and if the rattler failed to follow that would be the end of him. This happened, and I saw the king in the air, but could not catch the strike, so instantaneous was it.

There was a confusion of flying pine needles in a cloud of white dust, and I saw that two inches of the king's coil was about the throat of the rattler. Over and over they went, the king's head above that of his enemy, and a curve of his body acting as a buffer to keep up the motion which enabled him to take another turn and still another.

And so the struggle continued, till the rattler could not writhe freely, and he was held as a vine wraps a tree.

When he lay still the king snake began to uncoil himself slowly, and at every motion of his enemy the constrictor's folds contracted and crushed with killing effect. Even when there was only a quiver of the tail, the king still gripped the throat. It was plain he had a wholesome respect for the fangs, that were still terrible.

As a last precaution the king applied his nostrils delicately to those of the rattler, and repeated that several times, as if to detect the faintest breath. Satisfied at last, it released its enemy, but still watched, ready to resume its hold at the slightest sign of life.

There I left him, keeping grim guard over the body of his vanquished foe. As I turned away, the voice of the squirrel in the tree broke out again, saucy and defiant as it always is, but no longer filled with agony and terror, as at first.

INCOMPETENT MULE DRIVERS.

Any Southerner could have informed the British governor that whenever a white man undertakes to handle a mule he is bound to come to grief sooner or later. There is no affinity between them. But between the American negro and the mule there is a subtle understanding which is beyond the comprehension of the Caucasian, says the Memphis Scimitar. It is a kind of telepathy, and a singular feature of the case is that the familiarity thus engendered never breeds contempt on either side. The mule takes no liberties with his dusky driver, and he never loses sight of the fact that the seeming meekness of his charge is as little to be trusted as the quietude of a cotton-mouth mocassin in coil. The relation between them is that of armed neutrality. Both are constantly on the alert, and the animal will no more presume upon the nodding of the driver than the driver upon the air of peaceful meditation which is the distinguishing characteristic of the animal in repose.

A GRAVEYARD PROMOTER.

"You Eastern people are not the only enterprising inhabitants of the globe," said an enthusiatic man in a New York business house, relates the New York Sun. "I have a neighbor in Pemiscot county, my state, Missouri, who is a sort of plutocrat in graveyards. Some years ago he opened a tombstone factory in this part of the state, and as he marked down the price, he had quite a boom in his business. In a short time there was a monument or headstone at every grave in the cemetery, and as live people do not buy tombstones, this man's business was hit by what your Wall street folks call a flurry. What does he do but go to another town not far away and buy a graveyard of his own, and put down the price of lots. This caused quite a cemetery boom until all the lots were disposed of. As soon as some of the people began to die the enterprising tombstone dealer was again in the whirl, or, as my old friend Wilbur F. Storey was wont to say of his paper, on the top crest of the advancing wave. In a year or so he had every grave in the cemetery marked with his goods, and another thud hit his business. But he rallied, went to another town, invested in another graveyard site, and manipulated this scheme as he had the others, and with like result.

"That makes three cemeteries he has started, filled and marked; the last time I saw him he told me he was looking for another. He is now known as a graveyard promoter."

WILL SEND NO RINKS

Duluth Curling Club Will Not Be Represented at Milwaukee Bonspiel.

SOFT ICE IS LIKELY

Winnipeg Event to Open on February 7---Duluth Goes to Superior.

Next week the annual bonspiel of the Northwestern Curling association will open at Milwaukee. The attendance at the bonspiel is not likely to be very large for the weather is so mild throughout the Northwest that the outlook for good ice at Milwaukee is very poor. At Milwaukee the chances for good ice are always rather uncertain and this year they are very bad. Even if a cold wave should come down from the far north now there is hardly time to get the ice in shape before the middel of next week.

The Duluth club will not send a rink to Milwaukee to represent it in the bonspiel. The Duluth men have time and again gone to bonspiels and had to play on soft ice. There is no pleasure in the game when it is that way and they are very slow now about attending them unless the season is cold. They would like very much to go to Milwaukee for they like the Milwaukee curlers very much. They are a fine lot of men, much the same class of men as those who curl at Winnipeg and they have a reputation for being whole souled and handsome entertainers. If there was a certainty of good ice the Duluth club would be represented by at least one and perhaps more rinks. The Wisconsin curlers are apt to have the best of it at Milwaukee. It has been the general experience at bonspiels that when the ice was heavy the Wisconsin men had the advantage but when the ice was keen they could not make as good a showing.

The Winnipeg bonspiel is the one which the Duluth curlers will attend. At the Manitoba capital they are always certain of good ice. It is this which led the Duluth club to join the Royal Caledonian association.

The Winnipeg bonspiel will open this year on Wednesday, Feb. 7. Formerly the bonspiels at Winnipeg have opened on Monday but the change was made to allow many of the visiting rinks to go to the bonspiel and get home without spending two Sundays at Winnipeg or on the road. When the bonspiels began on Monday nearly all the rinks had to leave home Sunday morning to get to Winnipeg on time. Then those rinks which played well down to the end of some of the events had to remain there long enough to keep them over the next Sunday. Under the new arrangement the rinks can leave home Monday or Tuesday and be in Winnipeg ready for play Wednesday morning. By the end of the first four days the events will be well played down and a great many of the rinks will be ready to go home. The rinks that are still in the events on Saturday evening will not object to remaining until the first of the week. The Harry Hurdon and R. J. MacLeod rinks are going to Winnipeg and probably the D. W. Stocking rink. Another rink is being made up to go more for the pleasure of the trip and the experience. It will probably be skipped by C. A. Duncan. It is expected that C. B. Woodruff, E. P. Towne and Rufus Draper will be the other members.

Several games were played in the Tuckett trophy contest last evening. The scores were as follows:

C. H. Thornton,	Rufus Draper,
W. E. Magner,	S. L. Reichert,
R. R. Wells,	Charles McBride,
C. F. West,	C. F. Macdonald,
Skip—12.	Skip—10.
F. Kennedy,	P. S. Anneke,
H. C. Holihan,	G. J. Carpenter,
J. C. Swan,	W. E. Richardson,
W. B. Dunlop,	J. C. Hunter,
Skip—11.	Skip—10.
M. A. Thomson,	E. P. Towne,
M. A. McLennan,	A. B. Thomas,
A. D. Thomson,	George Wells,
Alex Macrae,	J. Robertson,
Skip—12.	Skip—9.

In the board of trade contest the following score was made:

M. A. Thomson,	E. P. Towne,
M. McLennan,	A. B. Thomas,
A. D. Thomson,	George Wells,
Alex Macrae,	J. Robertson,
Skip—17.	Skip—10.

Tonight the following rinks will play: Stocking vs. Hunter; D. MacLeod vs. Morrison; Thornton vs. R. J. MacLeod; Macdonald vs. J. Ca lin.

Tomorrow evening the Duluth rinks will go to Superior and play for the Graves-Manley agency trophy. If the Superior team wins that city will own the trophy for the season. If Duluth should win a third game will be necessary. The chances are with the Superior team, for they will be on their own ice, much poorer than that on which the Duluth rinks are used to playing.

THE CHINESE NEW YEAR.

"The New Year's festival of the Chinese, said to be the most complete holiday season kept by any nation of the earth, is celebrated wherever a single Chinaman is found, whether in Peking or in New York," writes Belle M. Brain, in Woman's Home Companion, discussing "New Year's customs in the Orient." "It is a movable festival, falling on any day between Jan. 21 and Feb. 19. Preparations for the great holiday begins weeks beforehand. The accumulated dirt of many months disappears as if by magic. Even the Chinaman himself passes through the cleaning process, washing his clothes and bathing his person—the latter being a great event in the lives of a few, since it occurs but once a year!

"Buildings of every description are elaborately decorated. Flowers are in great demand, the favorite being the Chinese narcissus. The prospect of happiness for the year is believed to be in proportion to the number of flower-stalks produced from a single bulb.

"During the closing days of the old year Chinese streets present a busy and animated scene. Shops are thronged with customers eagerly laying in large quantities of food, clothing and New Year's gifts. Debtors and creditors are seen hurrying to and fro endeavoring to settle their accounts, for according to a most commendable custom all debts must be paid or settled in a satisfactory manner before the New Year dawns. To meet these liabilities shopkeepers offer their goods at unheard-of prices, and families frequently part with odd bits of bric-a-brac, curious relics and valuable ornaments for a sum pitifully small. No disgrace is equal to being found on New Year's morning with an unpaid debt. On the other hand, the creditor who fails to collect his debts at this time may not press them again for many months. He therefore pursues his debtor far into the night, continuing his search into the New Years' day if necessary. This he may do if he carries a lighted lantern to indicate that he is still engaged in last night's business and has not discovered that the day has dawned!"

BARGAIN COUNTER REPARTEE.

It was at a department store bargain counter for odds and ends. The crush was terific. Women squeezed and elbowed and shoved to get alongside the counter. Frequently two of them happened to pick up the same bargain at one and the same time, and then they both retained their clutch on it and looked daggers at each other until the stronger of the two won the victory or the bargain was rent into ribbons, said the Washington Post.

A haughty matron with an electric seal coat picked up a box containing three cakes of imported soap for eight cents at the same moment that a humble-looking little woman in a faded tan coat had fastened her grasp on the box.

"I believe I was the first to take hold of this," said the matron in the electric seal coat, freezingly.

The humble-looking little woman held on for a minute, studying her antagonist, then she slowly relaxed her hold on the box.

"Well, you can have it," she said amiably. "You look as if you need the soap."

SATURDAY

You will be repaid for the inconvenience we are compelled to subject you to. Painters, decorators, and carpenters have possession of the Big Store just now. Independent of this every department is busy, "especially busy," in our Linens, White Goods, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR AND EMBROIDERY Departments. This is the result of the superior bargains and goods that we are offering.

HALF PRICE! Is the price we name on any Ladies' Trimmed Hat.

HALF PRICE! On Fedora Hats, Golf Hats and Army Hats.

Splendid Bargains for Saturday. GET POSTED WHERE TO BUY.

Reduction on Reliable Bl'k Silks.

Fine Black Silks, warranted and guaranteed to wear and give satisfaction; reliable silks reduced just before stock-taking; no old plugs but new, clean goods, such as Peau de Soies, Gros Grains, Regence, Royal Duchesse, Armures, Luxors, Satin de Lyons, and other staple weaves, worth up to $3.00, at a yd— $1.75, $1.50, $1.25, 98c, 89c, 75c, 69c

Colored Silks Reduced— A grand clearing sale of odd lots remnants and single pieces just before stock-taking sale of fancy silks, worth up to $1.50, at, a yard— 98c, 69c and 49c

Black Crepon Sale— A clearing sale of Black Mohair, Crepons, Black Silk Crepons for Saturday at, a yard— $1.75, $1.25, 75c and 49c

Imported Dress Patterns— Single Dress Patterns, rich color combination, a special offering at greatly reduced prices. See window display.

New Dress Goods— We have received our first shipment of new weaves from our Jamestown mills—all goods from this mill confined to us—the most reliable goods made; opening price, a yard— 59c, 50c and 39c

Wash Goods Sale— A genuine clearance sale of Remnants, odd pieces, broken lots, etc., values up to 20c in three lots, at— 10c, 5c and 3½c

Indigo Blue Prints— 25 pieces Indigo Blue Prints in dots, stripes and small designs; regular price 5c; sale price, a yard........ 3¾c

New Wash Goods— Brazyl Cloth, a striking composition in texture and printing; a washable material of genuine worth in the most correct color designs, at, a yard........ 18c

Foulardine— A perfect imitation of a Foulard Silk in original designs, embracing the newest French Foulard patterns, at........ 15c

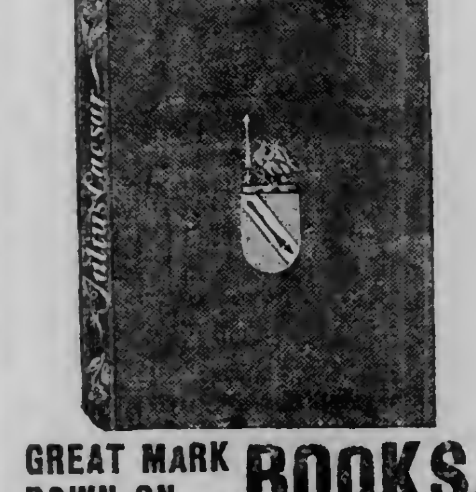
Poult De Soie— A light-weight silky fabric of dainty texture, embellished with rich cords and stripes of satin in exquisite Persian designs on light and dark ground and unique Foulard patterns; price, a yard........ 50c

Toile Du Nord Gingham— "Good wine needs no bush." This popular Gingham is regarded as paramount in every point of excellence and requires no commendation—100 styles to choose from; price 10c

Ye Olde Time Ginghams— This staple fabric has no competitor among Gingham productions. Its valuable qualities are so well known that any description is unnecessary; price........ 12½c

Writing Paper— Every box of soiled Writing Paper, worth up to $1.00, now marked........ 50c

Dennison's Crepe Paper The imported kind, 20c rolls, all slightly soiled or mussed, now marked........ 10c



GREAT MARK DOWN ON..... BOOKS.

Scores of Books, published by such houses as Scribner, Harper, Appleton, McMillan, Dodd, Mead & Co., and other first-class houses; standard books, scientific, historic an other publications, all soiled or otherwise damaged— At from ½ to ¾ off.

Spectacles.

Gold-filled Rims, warranted to wear for five years, fitted with perfect lenses; optician's price $2.25; our price........ $1.25

Nickel Steel Rim Spectacles, equal to the $1.00 kind sold elsewhere, for........ 50c

Cloak Dept.

Genuine Marked-Down Sale on—

LADIES' JACKETS, SUITS AND SILK WAISTS.....

Nothing like these values ever offered in Duluth before. All our Jackets and Suits are carefully selected, the styles are the newest, the workmanship the best, and every garment guaranteed to fit the figure before leaving the department.

$10.50 Jackets in black and colored, silk lined coat sleeves, some with storm collar, fancy stitched, all made of fine Kersey and Beaver Cloth; closing out price Saturday, at........ $5.98

$13.00 Jacket in black and colored, silk lined, double breasted, scalloped finished; nothing like this Jacket in Duluth or Superior; on sale here Saturday at........ $7.50

$16.50 Jacket in black, tan, brown, castor and blue, all beautifully finished; on sale here on Saturday, at........ $9.98

Your choice of any Cloth Jacket in our store, worth up to $24.00; on sale Saturday, at........ $14.98

Electric Seal Jackets that sold all season at $37.50, on sale Saturday, at........ $24.75

Fur Scarfs with cluster of tails and two heads, $2.00 kind, on sale Saturday, at........ 98c

Fur Collarettes, worth $3.00; on sale Saturday at........ $1.98

Electric Seal Muffs, on sale at........ $2.98

Astrachan Fur Muffs, on sale at........ $3.25

Boy's Clothing Department.

25 dozen Boys' Knee Pants, made double seat and knees, worth 40c; on sale Saturday at........ 25c

10 dozen Boys' blue Knee Pants, worth 65c; on sale Saturday, at........ 39c

50 Boys' dark Tweed Suits, worth up to $3.50; on sale Saturday, at........ $1.98

Coat made double-breasted.

Muslin Underwear Department.

We show more Ladies', Misses' and Children's Muslin Underwear than all the stores of Duluth put together. Every garment carefully selected; none are scrimpy or stingy; the workmanship cannot be excelled.

100 dozen good Muslin Gowns, to go on sale at........ 49c

50 dozen good Muslin Gowns to go on sale at— 59c, 65c and 75c

Worth twice as much.

25 dozen Ladies' Muslin Drawers, yoke band, umbrella shape, some lace and embroidery trimmed; on sale at— 25c, 35c, 39c, 49c and 65c

100 dozen Corset Covers, in all styles; price— 11c, 16c, 19c and 25c

Clearance Offerings in Hosiery and Underwear

Children's seamless knit black Wool Hose, 15c value; riddance price— 9c.

Boys' and Girls' extra heavy real Maco cotton fleece lined black Hose; riddance price— 25c

Ladies' fine imported black Cashmere Hose, medium and heavy weight, 75c grades, riddance price........ 59c

Ladies' heavy knit Wool Under-Skirts, plain ground colored border, $1.25 grade; riddance price........ 87c

Ladies' fine Worsted Plate Natural Union Suits, heavily fleeced, $1.75 quality; riddance price........ $1.29

Boys' and Youths' extra heavy Natural Wool Underwear, extra wool fleeced, sizes 24 to 34; designed Boys' Underwear, 75c quality; riddance price........ 49c

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed "Silver" Union Suits, fleece lined, size 3, suitable for misses of 15 or 18 years; riddance price........ 25c

Clearance Offerings in Men's Furnishings.

Men's super merino and lamb's wool Half Hose, seamless knit, correct colors; riddance price........ 25c

Men's all pure linen Handkerchiefs, full size, 25c grade, tape border; riddance price........ 12½c

Men's fine Dress White Shirts, laundered, long or short bosom, best $1.00 value; riddance price........ 75c

Men's fine Muslin Night Robes, full length, neatly trimmed, with washable colors and designs on collar front, cuffs and collar 75c value; riddance price........ 50c

Men's fine Suspenders, broken lots, 50c "Crown make;" best imported elastic webs; riddance price........ 29c

Best 20c grade Men's 4-ply Linen Collars, all popular, new fashionable shapes, hand made eyelet button holes; we sell at........ 12½c

Men's "Scotch Wool" Gloves, warmest made, full regular knit sightly mixtures; riddance price— 25c and 50c

Linen Department.

50 pieces all-Linen Crash, full bleached, worth 9c; Saturday, a yard........ 6c

72-in Cream Damask, pure Irish linen, cheap at 75c; Saturday, a yard........ 55c

2 cases 40-in White Lawn, fancy striped white goods, checks, plain India Linons, worth up to 15c a yard; Saturday, a yard........ 7½c

25 dozen Tray Cloths, fringed and plain, worth up to 25c a yard; pick Saturday, each........ 18c

25 dozen "John S. Brown's" Table Napkins, all pure linen, sold the world over at $3; Saturday, a dozen........ $2.00

70 dozen Huck Towels, hemmed, worth 12½c; Saturday, each........ 8c

5000 yards 36-in Bleached Muslin, cheap at 6c; Saturday, a yard........ 4c

50 dozen Huck Towels, 20x40 inches, hemmed, worth 20c; Saturday, each........ 15c

100 Bed Spreads, full size 12-4, hemmed, worth $1.25; Saturday, each........ 98c

Flannel Department.

See our new French Flannels, with silk dots, silk "Fleur de Lis" designs, the very newest in the market, "Bow knot" designs, all colors, very pretty, at, a yard— $1.10 and $1.69

10 pieces All-Wool Flannels, twilled or plain, "pure white," already shrunk, at, a yard........ 50c

15 pieces All-Wool Flannels, for Shirts, etc., worth 50c; Saturday, a yard........ 37½c

Blankets and Comforters.

100 large Comforters, well made, fine satine coverings; special, each........ $1.50

100 pairs Cotton Blankets, you know they are very scarce; the little stores sell them at 75c; here Saturday, a pair........ 50c

100 pairs All-Wool Blankets, in gray only, worth $4.00; special, a pair........ $2.75

50 pairs All-Wool Blankets, red or gray, large size, cheap at $5.00; special, a pair........ $3.75

Saturdays this store remains open until 10 p. m.

NEMO ME IMPUNE LACESSIT

PANTON & WHITE
DULUTH, MINN.

THE BIG Glass Block STORE

Mail Orders Promptly and Carefully Filled.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOURTEEN PAGES--SECTION ONE--Pages 1 to 8

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900. LAST EDITION. TWO CENTS.

$13.50 Buys This Good Sideboard....

This is far from the ordinary sideboard at the price, being of superior construction, from choice selected ash, nicely carved and ornamented. The drawers are all fitted with easy running guides, which makes them work perfectly at all times. It is 6 feet 2 inches wide, with large base top, 42 by 21 inches, with beveled mirror 24 by 14 inches. Silver drawer lined with velvet, also a napkin drawer and large tablecloth drawer. Two large closets in lower part of base. We show other boards at $15.00, $16.50, $18.00, $20.00 and $25.00, all special values.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD...

$25 w[illegible] of Goods—$5 a month
$40 [illegible] of Goods—$6 a month
$50 [illegible]h of Goods—$7 a month
$60 [illegible]th of Goods—$8 a month
$7[illegible]rth of Goods—$9 a month
$1[illegible]orth of Goods—$10 a month

Minn Hist Society

FRENCH & BASSETT,

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS.

SOME SAMPLE SNAPS—

921 East Sixth street—two houses and barn.......... **$550**
1404 East Fourth street—Modern house, cost $3000... **$2000**
Elegant home, East First street, near Eleventh avenue—Hot water heat—Hardwood finish and floors—House alone cost $6500—now.......... **$6600**
134 and 136 Piedmont avenue—Double house—modern—rent $64 per month—House cost over $6000.......... **$5500**
Nice 50-foot lot on Jefferson street.......... **$250**
SUPERIOR STREET PROPERTY—We have the best bargain in city.
Some lots near Twentieth avenue west at half their value.
ENDION DIVISION—Several elegant corners at low price.
ACRES—Now is a good time to pick up some cheap.
HOUSES in all parts of city at less than cost to build now—LOT THROWN IN!

Houses, Offices and Stores to Rent.
MONEY TO LOAN.

Stryker, Manley & Buck.

Offices Duluth & West Duluth

H·E·Smith & Co

STOCK AND BOND BROKERS.

REAL ESTATE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

Office—Palladio Building and West Duluth Bank Building.

See us Before Negotiating Securities.

A Pair of Eyes Worth Having....

Are worth saving. The only sure way of retaining their usefulness and beauty is to take care of them when the eyesight is defective by having them fitted with proper lenses. Our fine glasses are not only helps to the sight, but add to the beauty of the expression. Let us test your sight and fit it with proper glasses.

C. D. TROTT, Optician, 329 West Superior Street.

If you need New Stationery

to start the New Year, let us supply your wants. Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Cards, Envelopes, etc., attractively printed. Moderate prices.

PEACHEY & LOUNSBERRY, Printers. 15 2nd Ave. West, 'Phone 336.

Here is Your Chance.....

33⅓% Discount on our Beautiful Line of Calendars.

Chamberlain & Taylor's,

323 West Superior Street.

Wedding Invitations, Announcements and Calling Cards

In the latest styles. Dance Invitations, Programs and all kinds of society printing. Rubber Stamps, Seals and Stencils.

CONSOLIDATED STAMP AND PRINTING CO.,

7 PHOENIX BLOCK.

FOR SALE

Four Business Blocks on West Michigan Street secured under foreclosure can be had on good terms.

John A. Stephenson,

104-5 Providence Building.

Paris Exposition

TICKET FROM DULUTH TO DULUTH.

First Excursion—Duluth, New York, Boulogne; fifteen days in Paris, fifteen days in Normandy and Britain.

Second Excursion—Duluth, New York, Boulogne; fifteen days in Paris, south of France, Italy, Switzerland, Rhine Valley.

J. ROMIEUX, ROOM 516 BURROWS BUILDING.

Studies in Real Life

Ely are the most interesting things in the world to the real artist.

The portraits we make show the interest we take in them. They give evidence of study, skill, fine materials and personality. Our prices are moderate and the satisfaction is worth twice as much to you as the money you put in. **7 E. Superior Street.**

PRESSING ON NORTH

The Ladysmith Relief Force Working Steadily Ahead and Boers Retreat.

WARREN IN ACTION

Heavy Firing From His Position Heard---Probably Bombarding Boer Trenches.

London, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Friday, Jan. 19, 1 p. m., says: "The Ladysmith relief force is steadily working northward. Heavy fighting occurred yesterday. The Boers are retreating."

Spearman's Camp, Natal, Jan. 20, 11:15 a. m.—The firing of field guns was heard early this morning from the left. Evidently Gen. Warren has commenced the bombardment of the Boer trenches on Tabanmyana mountain. There was also a brief musketry fire.

Among the prisoners captured Thursday was a grandson-in-law of President Kruger.

London, Jan. 20.—Telegrams from the front indicate that the northward march of the relief column moving towards Ladysmith is proceeding steadily.

> The authorities here seem satisfied that Gen. Buller's forces are now within sight of Ladysmith.

The besieged place is safe at present from serious attack. No news of real importance was made public up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and there was nothing to show that the general engagement so frequently rumored has yet commenced, though, obviously, news of such a battle is momentarily expected.

Advices from Cape Town say Field Marshal Lord Roberts has appointed Lord Stanley, member of parliament for East Lancashire and a former lieutenant of the Grenadier guards, to be press censor.

Prince Francis of Teck has gone to the front.

"There is every indication that a big fight for the western roads (leading to Ladysmith) will take place today," writes the London Leader's military critic in the issue of today (Saturday), "though it may have begun yesterday.

"All the artillery of Gens. Warren and Hildyard were not across the drifts yesterday morning and the ammunition train and most of the heavy guns were probably still then south of the Tugela. The indications, as well as Gen. Warren's longer march, point to the serious effort being made today."

The war critic of the Morning Post says: "Sir Charles Warren's intention is to turn the right flank of the Boers, presumably those facing Gen. Lyttleton, but whether he proposes to attack that flank, as he would by descending the valley of Blaaubankk spruit, or to march right around it by the valley of Sand river, can hardly yet be determined. The fighting, when it comes, may be expected to be heavy and continuous and the losses may be severe. Far from their base at Chieveley with the river behind them and with the enemy in large numbers between them and Ladysmith, the situation is not an easy one."

The duke of Marlborough, in his capacity as a staff officer, left for South Africa. The duchess and her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, accompanied him as far as Southampton. The duchess will not, however, go with her husband to the Cape. The duke does not take a large retinue of servants to the front with him as has been frequently stated.

The dearture of the second detachment of the London volunteers today was accompanied by the customary scenes of enthusiasm and they were given a hearty final send off on boarding the transports at Southampton.

BRITISH FIRE TERRIFIC.

Boer Description of the Cannonading at Tugela River.

London, Jan. 20.—The Boer accounts a reconnoissance in force with an argiven in the following dispatches from Commandant Viljoen's camp on the Upper Tugela, via Lorenzo Marques, dated Jan. 18:

"Jan. 16.—Buller's second move was a reconnoissance in force with an armored train and a large body, supported by cannon, last night. A heavy bombardment ensued and thereupon the British returned, having wounded some of our men. No reply was made. The movement was a feint to cover extensive movements up the river. Kaffirs on this side of the Tugela have been warned by the British to leave their kraals as the fight will begin shortly."

The second dispatch runs thus:

"Jan. 17.—The night was unbroken, save for slight rifle encounters between outposts, which led to nothing. At daybreak the enemy was located as before. He had not brought a single gun across the river. But from the heights of Sweertzkop a battery and a half dozen of siege guns opened on our position at 5 a. m. The bombardment was probably the most frightful ever witnessed on land. Frequently five heavy guns fired simultaneously at one schanze (entrenchment.)"

BOER SYMPATHIZERS FLEE.

Are Leaving Colesberg For the Orange Free State.

Rensberg, Cape Colony, Friday, Jan. 19.—A prisoner who has escaped from Colesberg reports that the Dutch inhabitants, who are sympathizers with the Boers, are proceeding to the Orange Free State in anticipation of the evacuation of the town. Van Der Walt, a member of the Cape assembly, has already gone.

The Boer force there is estimated to number from 6000 to 7000 men, besides a strong force at Novalspont. The British shells did much execution eastward of the town. The Boer loss, up to date, is probably 20 men.

Carefully compiled figures, from republican sources, some of which have been investigated and found to be correct, show the Boer losses up to date are, approximately, 6425 men, including 2000 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

BOERS ARE CONFIDENT.

Most Agreeably Surprised By Their Early Victories.

New York, Jan. 20.—An idea of the high hopes entertained in the Transvaal republic of the outcome of the war with Great Britain is given in a letter written by E. Houthakker, assistant station master at Johannesburg, to his sister in Brooklyn. The letter was sent in November by way of Lourenzo Marques. The letter says in part:

"We are getting used to it a bit now. Since Oct. 15 no more letters reached us from beyond the Transvaal. A solitary cable dispatch manages to come through occasionally, but then it is a week old. At first I still maintained a correspondence with Cape Town, but there is no more possible now. The Boers are scoring an enormous success, and have already conquered the biggest part of Natal. They are pushing already into Cape Colony, where they are joined by the burghers. Kimberley is likewise completely surrounded as well as Mafeking, while in the northern part of the Transvaal the Boers are already beyond our boundaries. On every side the British are getting a good thrashing. The internal arrangements here are excellent. All the English have left the country. Order is beautifully maintained. The Boers still remaining may be seen daily leaving for their various commandos. The enthusiasm has reached such a pitch that the stay-behinds, who do not do anything for their country, grow ashamed.

"Johannesburg now is fearfully quiet. All the male population has been drafted into a special constabulary. No one is allowed out after 9 p. m. With the exception of ten mines, which are being worked by the government, all the mines on the rand are being shut down. If you could but see how everything is being taken care of and looked after, even to the minutest detail, you could not fail to feel great respect for the genius in organization which is being displayed by the Boers.

Up to the present 1500 English are prisoners, among whom are fifty officers, and 6000 are slain. Our loss does not amount to 200, including dead and wounded. It sounds like a miracle.

"It still looks doubtful who will come out ultimate conqueror, but as things look now the burghers stand a good chance. No fighting has occurred on their own country. The supply of food is plentiful, the enthusiasm is great. The English soldiers are not worth much and surrender easily. Already two of their generals are dead. Cape Colony will revolt. The English are getting their well-earned reward, and I should not feel surprised to see the English leave South Africa neck and crop. No doubt it will surprise you to see me having changed thus, but it could not be otherwise after having witnessed everything. It is now clear that Chamberlain's sole aim for three years has been to make war upon the Transvaal and secure possession of its territory. These last few months I have learned about the Boers and their country, and, although I am not infatuated with them, they are much superior to those that work the mines. One of the striking features is that in this war the Boers will show all their good qualities, leaving their bad ones at home."

MARIA SEIZED.

Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 20.—The German bark Maria, from Australia with a cargo of flour for the Tra[illegible] ernment, has been taken a[illegible] the British third class c[illegible] near the island of Inaka, I[illegible] and has been sent to Dur[illegible] prize crew on board.

SHIELDS FOR BRI[illegible]

London, Jan. 20.—Speaki[illegible] at a Conservative meeting [illegible] Mr. Williamson, a munici[illegible] said that it was within [illegible] knowledge that thousands [illegible] proof shields weighing s[illegible] each, were being manufact[illegible] field for the British soldiers. These are designed to protect the vital parts at a range of 400 yards.

LANDLORD SOUTHGATE ASSIGNS.

Manager of Chicago Auditorium Hotel In Financial Straits.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—R. H. Southgate, of this city, manager of the Auditorium hotel, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here today. The schedules indicate that he, as president of the late Hotel Brunswick company, of New York, which was closed in the fall of 1895, became personally involved for himself and others, since deceased, by endorsement and personal guarantees of long-term leases of the hotel property. He has no liabilities except those incurred in guaranteeing and endorsing for the Brunswick Hotel company. The bankruptcy proceedings have no connection with the Auditorium hotel business.

CASS LAKE SUICIDE.

Whipped His Wife and Then Took Carbolic Acid.

Cass Lake, Minn., Jan. 20.—Charles Belanger committed suicide Thursday night by taking carbolic acid. He whipped his wife, locked the door, drank the acid and died in a half hour. His people live at Forest Lake. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause.

RECEIPTS OF CUBA.

Aggregate Over Fifteen Million Dollars For Calendar Year.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The war department gave out the statement today that the total receipts for the entire island of Cuba for the month of December were $1,733,221.

The total receipts for the entire island of the calendar year ending Dec. 31, 1899, by imts were: Customs, $14,072,114; internal revenue, $757,283; postal receipts from by items were: Customs, $14,072,114; interlaneous receipts from July 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899, $293,594; total receipts, $15,217,497.42.

TO LET AMERICANS IN.

British Columbia Will Amend Its Alien Exclusion Law.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 20.—The provincial government has declared its intention of so amending its alien exclusion law as to hereafter permit Americans to hold claims purchased from Canadian locators.

DICKERING WITH JAPS.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—C. Morta Vicuna, the Chilean minister to the United States and Japan, arrived from Tokio on the steamer Doric, en route to Washington. Minister Vicuna, while in Tokio, is said to have taken up with Japanese foreign officers the proposition of settling Japanese colonists in Chili, and to establish a steamer line between Yokohama and Valparaiso. The minister admitted that he had been conducting some important negotiations at Tokio, but refused to divulge their character. Mr. Vicuna says that the Japanese are making rapid strides in every building and industrial development.

AMERICANS AMBUSHED

A Force Escorting a Pack Train Surprised By the Filipinos.

TRAIN IS CAPTURED

Two Americans Are Killed, Five Wounded and Nine Reported Missing.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The first untoward happening in the highly successful campaign now going on in Luzon is announced in the following cablegram:

"Manilla, Jan. 20.—Pack train twenty ponies transporting rations between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, Laguna province, escorted by fifty men under Lieut. Ralson, Thirtieth infantry, ambushed yesterday. Two men killed, five wounded, nine missing; pack train lost. Lieutenant and thirty-four men returned to Santo Tomas with killed and wounded. Affair being investigated.

"Doret, Forty-fifth infantry, found insurgents in Batangas mountains prepared to meet him. He killed eight, wounded three, captured seventeen, one Spaniards, six insurgents. Two of his men slightly wounded.

"OTIS."

GEN. ANDERSON RETIRED.

Commander of the Lakes Department Reaches Age Limit.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the department of the lakes, was relieved from active duty today under the law which requires army officers to retire at the age of 64. Gen. James F. Wade, commander of the department of the Dakotas, has been ordered to assume temporary command. Gen. Anderson will remain in Chicago for the present, and may enter commercial business.

Gen. Anderson is a nephew of Mayor Anderson of Fort Sumpter fame and led the first United States forces to land in the Philippines. He entered the army as a private in the Sixth Ohio infantry in April, 1861, and served throughout the rebellion, receiving a captain's commission in May, 1861. He was made briga-[illegible]

[illegible] be held in mining towns. The second was one sympathizing with the Boers of South Africa. A free silver resolution was tabled. A resolution, offered by Indiana, favoring weekly payment of wages, was voted down.

The following resolutions were tabled: Uniform time contract resolution; to abolish "pluck-me" stores; providing that President Mitchell, on March 15 or Oct. 15 each year, issue a proclamation outlining the policy of the national board; providing for different colored transfer cards for mine workers.

A resolution providing that the president, secretary-treasurer and vice president be given $200 extra salary per year, and national board members be paid $300, was referred to the legislation committee.

A resolution authorizing national board officers to push bills in legislatures and congress, and providing that copies of the congressional record shall be distributed among local unions caused hot debates. The convention ordered the committee to prepare a substitute.

A resolution providing that all United Mine Workers be compelled to buy only union-made goods when they are obtainable, and providing that a fine of $1 for the first violation, $5 for the second and $10 for the third offense be collected, caused a warm debate. The spirit of the resolution was accepted, but the part relating to fines was tabled.

MORPHINE KILLED HIM.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—Excessive use of morphine was the cause of the death, in a hospital last night, of Will J. McConnell, of Cleveland, well known in the west as a temperance lecturer. He came to this city on Wednesday and registered at a hotel. That night, he was found on the streets in an unconscious condition and removed to a hospital. At that time, his identity was unknown. It is understood that he was suffering from morphine poisoning and died shortly before midnight last night.

FATHER EBEL DEAD.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Father Adolph Ebel, C. S. S. R., who has been engaged in German missionary work in the United States since 1875, died today at St. Michael's church. He was 72 years old and was born in Germany. He was stationed at Kansas City, Detroit and Chicago.

RANGER'S MISSION.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The United States steamer Ranger will leave this port today for Panama to make an important survey. In addition to this, she has orders to drop into Magdalena bay and deliver instructions to the Iowa, Marblehead and Philadelphia, all of which are at that place. These instructions are for the Philadelphia to come to San Francisco, and the Iowa and Marblehead to go to San Diego harbor and there await orders from Washington.

DEATH AT TOWER.

Tower, Minn., Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Joseph Lamphar, engineer at the city fire hall, died this morning at his residence on South Second street, about 9:30 o'clock, with pneumonia of the lungs. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

PRIZES FOR ESSAYS.

Berlin, Jan. 20.—The sum of 30,000 marks has been given to Professors Haeckel, Conrad and Fraas, to be awarded by them for the best essays submitted up to December, 1902, on the application of the Darwinian theory to international political development and legislation.

REPORT ON ROBERTS

Committee's Findings, Which Are Against Him, Are Presented to House.

STRONG TERMS USED

And His Election Is Held an Offensive Act By Utah.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The reports of the special committee of investigation in the case of Brigham H. Roberts, of Utah, were presented to the house today. The majority report, signed by Chairman Taylor and six of his associates, is a voluminous document, and is accompanied by a summary of the law and facts. It gives the details of the hearing, the ample opportunities afforded to Mr. Roberts to present his case his refusal to testify and the unanimous finding of facts heretofore published. It proceeds:

> "The committee is unanimous in its belief that Mr. Roberts ought not to remain a member of the house of representatives. A majority are of the opinion that he ought not to be permitted to become a member; that the house has the right to exclude him. A minority are of the opinion that the proper course of procedure is to permit him to be sworn in and then expel him by a two-thirds vote under the constitutional provision providing for expulsion.

"Your committee desire to assert with the utmost positiveness at this point that not only is the proposition of expulsion, as applied to this case, against precedent, but that exclusion is entirely in accord with principle, authority and legislative precedent, and not antagonistic to any legislative action which the house of representatives has ever taken.

"For convenience, we present herewith, before proceeding to extended argument in support of the committee's resolution, the following summary:

"Upon the facts stated, the majority of the committee assert that the claim[illegible] ermitted to take a [illegible] epresentatives, and [illegible] ch he was elected [illegible] acant. [illegible] the other hand, as- [illegible] be sworn in order [illegible] thirds vote there[illegible] d.

> [illegible] t grounds of [illegible] are asserted [illegible] of his violation [illegible] law.
>
> [illegible]—By reason of his notorious and defiant violation of the law of the land, of the decisions of the supreme court, and of the proclamations of the presidents, holding himself above the law and not amenable to it. No government could possibly exist in the face of such practices. He is in open war against the laws and institutions of the country whose congress he seeks to enter. Such an idea is intolerable. It is upon the principle asserted in this ground that all cases of exclusion have been based.
>
> "3—His election as representative is an explicit and offensive violation of the understanding by which Utah was admitted as a state.

"The objection is made to the refusal to admit Roberts that the constitution excludes the idea that any objection can be made to his coming in if he is 25 years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of Utah when elected, no matter how odious or treasonable or criminal may have been his life and practices.

To this we reply:

"1—That the language of the constitutional provision, the history of its framing in the constitutional convention, and its context clearly show that it cannot be construed to prevent disqualification for crime.

"2—That the overwhelming authority of text book writers on the constitution is to the effect that such disqualification may be imposed by the house, and no commentator on the constitution specifically denies it.

"3—That the courts of the several states, in construing analagous provisions have, with practical unanimity, declared against such narrow construction of such constitutional provisions.

"4—The house of representatives has never denied that it had the right to exclude a member-elect, even when he had the three additional provisions.

"5—That in many instances it has distinctly asserted its right so to do in cases of disloyalty and crime.

"6—It passed, in 1862, the test oath act, which imposed a real and substantial disqualification for membership in congress, disqualifying hundreds of thousands of American citizens. This law remained in force for twenty years, and thousands of members of congress were compelled to take the oath it required.

"7—The house, in 1869, adopted a general rule of order providing that no person should be sworn in as a member against whom the objection was made that he was not entitled to take the test oath, and if, upon investigation, such fact appeared, he was to be permanently debarred from entrance.

"8—The interesting proposition is made that the claimant be sworn in and then turned out. Upon the theory that the purpose is to permanently part company with Mr. Roberts, this is a dubious proceeding. Such action requires the vote of two-thirds of the members. We ask if such a vote is possible or right, in view of the following observations:

"The expulsion clause of the constitution is as follows:

" 'Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the

(Continued on Page 6.)

CAPITAL SOCIETY

Women From the West Are Taking Prominent Part In Entertaining.

A LITTLE RIVALRY

Between Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Heatwole and Mrs. Morris.

From The Herald Washington Bureau.

Washington, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Official society is pursuing the even tenor of its way this winter. There is little difference in the receptions at the White House from previous years, except that notwithstanding an attempt to weed out undesirable people, the crush upon state functions is greater than ever before. There has been a separation of the president's receptions, in that the diplomatic corps is received upon a certain date, the army and navy a few weeks later, and congress at a later date, and the justices of the supreme court upon a different night. Notwithstanding the new rule inaugurated by Mr. Porter, secretary to the president, the people flock to the executive mansion and fill the narrow quarters to the detriment of those who have the required cards of admission. This is a mere incident to the onslaught of the people upon the members of the cabinet, senators and the members of the house, when they attempt to entertain their friends once a week.

It will be some years hence before the officials of the government before named are able to separate the "wheat from the chaff," so to speak.

The West this winter is attempting to rival the East in giving lavish entertainments and receiving the people who desire to attend society functions.

From the West, Mrs. Cushman K. Davis, wife of the Minnesota senator, is receiving at her home on K street, fully as many distinguished people as any of the official society [illegible] states.

Mrs. Dalzell, wife [illegible] resentative, proba[illegible] year any of the [illegible] from the Keystone [illegible]

From New York [illegible] home is presided o[illegible] shadows in every [illegible] member of the [illegible] tion in the matter [illegible] ments.

Mrs. Quay, wife [illegible] from Pennsylvania [illegible] tertainments this [illegible] Quay is apparentl[illegible] rival some of her [illegible] neighbors, for ins[illegible] wife of the new ad[illegible]

Mrs. Merriam, w[illegible] the census, has a [illegible] for society functio[illegible] a bit of rivalry b[illegible] Mrs. Senator Davis [illegible] however, have co[illegible] Heatwole and M[illegible] same state.

At the Hotel G[illegible] has given several [illegible] have been given [illegible] Washington news[illegible]

Mrs. Morris is [illegible] intimate associates and the various friends of her husband in a very acceptable manner. She is assisted by her daughter and other friends from Duluth, and on the whole Minnesota as a state, from the Washington society standpoint, is holding its own.

Mrs. Hansbrough, of North Dakota, as was expected, is entertaining and being entertained by the highest of people in official society life.

Outside of these the Western states are not figuring extensively in a society way. For the first time in recent years, at any rate, the women from the West are holding their own with their sisters from the East in Washington society this winter.

* * *

The fourth class postoffice at Erin, Mich., has been discontinued. There is nothing in this announcement to cause comment. Fourth class postoffices are discontinued every day. There are various reasons for their abolishment. Ninety-nine per cent of these offices are discontinued because the receipts of the office do not warrant its being kept in the service. But in the case of the Erin postoffice, a very different story is told in the office of the fourth assistant postmaster general. The office was put out of business because it had an Irish name, because the pastmaster was a Frenchman and because the patrons of the office were Germans. This combination of nationalities would not blend. There was continual friction. The Germans did not like the office because it had an Irish name and they hated the postmaster because he was a Frenchman. The postmaster had no use for his patrons because they were Germans. A great many complaints were received by the postmaster general in charge of fourth class offices. These complaints, for the most part, came from the patrons, who imputed all the crimes on the calendar to the postmaster. There were a great many, also, which came from the postmaster, in which he made charges against his patrons. Finally the postoffice department sent an inspector to look over the field and when he found the combination of national prejudices to be overcome, he immediately recommended the discontinuance of the office. This action has been taken by the fourth assistant postmaster general.

* * *

The retirement of Bailey, of Texas, from the leadership in the house and the succession of Richardson to this position has not worked to the benefit of the Democrats in this branch. The Democrats seem to be very weak in both branches of congress so far as leaders or bright orators are concerned. In the senate there is no man on the Democratic side of the chamber who can equal Wolcott, Beveridge, Chandler or any of the other Republican orators in debate. In the house Representative Bailey is the bright particular oratorical star on the Democratic side. It is possibly true that he is the best orator in the house, barring Dolliver, of Iowa. In running debate there is no doubt whatever but that Mr. Bailey is able to hold his own with Dolliver, and in some instances has shown in the past that he is

(Continued on Page 6.)

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SPRIGS OF ROYALTY

The Queen Expects to Be a Grandmother Some More Shortly.

WARM TIME FOR TARS

The English Will Give the American Fleet a Great Reception.

London, Jan. 20.—(Copyrighted, 1900, by the Associated Press.)—While Great Britain is being depleted by death and war service of representatives of her best families comes the announcement that the year 1900 will give the queen several new great grandchildren. Since the first of the year two have already made their appearance, the Crown Princess Henry of Prussia having been delivered of a son. In the spring the duke of York expects to again become a father, while several other grandchildren, it is said, are entertaining similar expectations. The czar is once more hoping for an heir, while the crown princess of Greece and Princess Federa of Reuss will also probably add to Queen Victoria's long list of descendants.

The duke of York, by the way, has placed himself at the disposition of the admiralty, and will probably receive a command. But though he intimated that he was desirous of duty with the Cape squadron, he will not attain his desire, for the same reasons which prevented the duke of Connaught from going to the front. No one was more anxious to go out than the duke of Cambridge. Realizing, however, that this was utterly impossible, he consoles himself by making life miserable for the high war officials. He is continually appearing with some new suggestion, and is generally being turned over to Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant general to the forces, who is very deaf. So firmly is the duke of Cambridge convinced that his advice is essential to the country's existence, that he will not take his usual winter trip to the continent.

The news that Rudyard Kipling and his family are going to South Africa came as a surprise, and is facetiously attributed to the fact that they have been driven out of England by the ceaseless jangling in music and recitations of his "Absent Minded Beggar." A representative of the Associated Press learns that the real reason which prompted Mr. Kipling to go abroad is his desire to "be in at the death." He is especially desirous of meeting Cecil Rhodes, with whom he is on terms of close friendship, immediately after the relief of Kimberley. Moreover, Mr. Kipling will utilize his trip in gathering good literary material. But he will not unnecessarily risk his safety, as he intends to stay at Cape Town until the conditions at the front assume a more pacific aspect.

Prince Ranjitsinhji, the well-known Indian cricketer, exemplified Mr. Kipling's popular story, "The Man Who Was," when, at a dinner this week at Cambridge, expressing regret at the fact that his countrymen were not allowed to fight in South Africa, he added: "When Russia comes blundering at the dor of India, the world will see what Indian cavalry can do."

Another distinguished Oriental has been stirring up British patriotism. In this case it is none other than the Chinese minister, who, when visiting the Manchester stock exchange, called for cheers for the queen. The mayor notified her majesty of the occurrence, and she replied that she had heard of it with much gratification. Incidentally, it is rumored that the minister will be recalled, not on this account, but to succeed Li Hung Chang as minister of commerce, a change that would be warmly greeted in England, though Chih Chen Lo Fengluh's departure would be regretted.

The young duke of Westminster is coming home from South Africa. He will marry Miss West, youngest daughter of William Cornwallis West. The duke will return to South Africa almost immediately after the marriage, as an officer of the Imperial yeomanry. The future duchess is a sister of Lieut. Cornwallis West, whose name has so often been connected with Lady Randolph Churchill.

The death of Lady Alice Montagu, sister of the duke of Manchester, resulted in many more families going into mourning and the closing of one of the most important political salons the duchess of Devonshire's.

The loss of Ladies Salisbury and Ridley and the illness of Lady Lansdowne bids fair to make the forthcoming session of parliament one of the dullest in history from a social point of view.

The war office is coming in for considerable criticism for refusing to accept offers of private houses for the reception of the wounded from South Africa. This patriotic movement has been snubbed by the curt reply that the wounded would be retained in the hospitals until they were able to dispense with nursing. On the other hand, the army surgeons' employment of the Roentgen rays in field surgery has proved most successful and has met with the highest commendation. Orders have ben received for a fresh equipment and skilled operators, and before February it is likely that every column at the front will be furnished with a Roentgen outfit.

Another electrical advance is that wireless telegraphy is rapidly gaining ground. Marconi outfits are being installed on three vessels destined for active service.

The southern coast towns are patiently awaiting the visit of the American fleet. During the recent visit to Weymouth the United States naval attache, Lieut. Commander Colwell, to test the wireless steering devices, the mayor of that place called on him and informed the American officer that about £200 subscribed by the town lay in the bank awaiting the American's arrival, and meanwhile the mayor had personally subscribed £250 with the view of entertaining the visiting officers and men.

NICARAGUA IS FRIENDLY.

Has Appointed Arbitrator In Maritime Canal Company Case.

New York, Jan. 20.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says:

Senor Corea, the Nicaraguan minister to the United States has advised Secretary Hay that as an indication of the friendship of his government for the United States it has appointed an arbitrator to determine whether the Maritime Canal company is entitled to an extension of its concession.

The action of the Nicaraguan government was based upon a protest submitted to it by the Maritime Canal company, through the American minister at Managua.

Actors, Singers, Talkers—Are all more or less subject to Bad Throat, Hoarseness, Tonsilitis and Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder never disappoints. "I can but proclaim Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a wonderful medicine for actors, singers and public speakers. Myself and my wife have tried everything, but have never found anything to equal this great remedy, for quick action it certainly is a wonder worker."—Al. Emmett Fostell, New York City. Sold by Max Wirth, 13 West Superior St., Smith & Smith's.—15.

There is no policeman to enforce the laws of health and to call "stop!" when you are in danger from disease. But Nature has her own danger signals. When pain shoots like a lightning flash along the nerves, when the heart beats feebly or irregularly, when there is unnatural fullness after eating, sour risings, headache, coated tongue or irritable temper, then Nature is plucking you by the sleeve and calling "stop!" To neglect these warnings is dangerous. Derangement of the stomach and its allied organs is but the beginning of trouble for the whole body.

As a complete cure for disease of the stomach and the organs of digestion and nutrition Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery stands without an equal. It purifies the blood, cleanses the system of poisonous accumulations, nourishes the starved nerves and builds up the entire body, blood and bone, muscle and nerve.

"It is with pleasure that I tell you what Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pellets' have done for me," writes Mrs. T. M. Palmer, of Peede, Kaufman Co., Texas. "Two years ago I was taken with stomach and bowel trouble. Everything I ate would put me in distress. I lived two weeks on milk and even that gave me pain. I felt as though I would starve to death. Three doctors attended me—one said I had dyspepsia, two said catarrh of the stomach and bowels. They attended me (one at a time) for one year. I stopped taking their medicine and tried patent medicine; got no better, and I grew so weak and nervous my heart would flutter. I could not do any kind of work. Now I can do my house work very well, am gaining in flesh and strength, and can eat anything."

HARVARD MAKES A CHANGE.

Standard of Admission Requirements In English Is Raised.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20.—The faculty of Harvard university has passed a measure which may have an important bearing on the admission requirements in the English branches of the New England colleges. The Harvard delegates at the recent meetings of the associations to bring about uniform admissions to the colleges represented, requested that the standard of the English be raised so as to comprise what is now freshman work. The committee refused to consider the proposition, and, therefore, the Harvard faculty had adopted an independent measure. The regular admission English to Harvard, as at present agreed upon by all the colleges, will be allowed to remain, but in addition, an examination will be held equivalent to the present freshmen work known as English A. The candidate who passes the examination will not be required to take English in college and will thus have a free choice of his entire college course.

The change is significant in two directions: It marks the beginning of an independent move by Harvard to have students acquire a knowledge of English composition and literature before entering college, and it is the beginning toward the end of making the work for the Harvard degree of A. B. entirely elective.

KILLED IN A BLIND PIG.

Governor Lind Offers $500 Reward For a Murderer's Arrest.

St. Paul, Jan. 20.—Governor Lind has offered $50 reward for the arrest of John Dawson, accused of manslaughter in Pine county.

He is 47 years old, five feet eight tall, weighing 160 pounds, square shoulders, so swarthy he is called "Black Jack," heavy dark eyebrows, heavy dark mustache, and a beard that is also heavy and very black if he has let it grow, healthy color, works as a laborer, a man of Irish descent. He is wanted for the death of George Peterson.

Peterson had a wife and family in Minneapolis. A month ago, after working in the sawmills in Minneapolis, he started to get a job in the woods. He went to Bruno, Pine county, where he has a half brother. His brother, it seems, had been talking about him. George had all kinds of money, he said. He didn't have to work unless he chose.

The afternoon of Dec. 15 Peterson and a friend called at a blind pig kept by James Doyle. Dawson was tending bar. The two friends took a glass of beer. Peterson put his away and his friend drank part of his and was taken sick. Peterson was seriously affected and fell on the floor. Dawson said that was no matter, he would get over it in an hour or so.

But his friend started to find Peterson's brother, and when he got back he was dead. County Attorney R. C. Saunders began a quiet investigation, the coroner had an investigation, and meanwhile Peterson's relatives, not knowing the county authorities were pressing the case, appealed to Governor Lind, who with Attorney General Douglas, set measures of their own on foot.

They had part of Peterson's body given to Dr. Carel, of the state board of health at the university, who reports now that the stomach contained alkaloids of picrotoxine, the powder used for "knockout drops."

It is said that is the favorite poison used in blind pigs of the worst sort to "dope" men that are to be robbed, and that the practice is all too common. The ordinary dose makes a man violently sick, but does not harm him permanently. In this case, apparently, an overdose was given.

Anyway the county attorney and the governor are sure Peterson was murdered. Doyle is now under arrest in Pine county as an accessory before the fact, and Dawson is a fugitive.

Dawson left Bruno the same afternoon, walked to Willow River, eighteen miles away, and took the St. Paul & Duluth the next morning to Carlton, where he remained half a day and then disappeared. He had money enough to have gone to the coast, and search for him shows that he was not in Duluth or Ashland.

Governor Lind says the county attorney was quite right not to move until he had proofs of foul play, although the result is that Dawson has nearly a month's start.

McGIFFERT'S ANSWER.

New York, Jan. 20.—It is said that Professor Arthur C. McGiffert of Union Theological seminary will have his answer in printed form early next week; that it will be along the lines of the one sent by him last May to the general assembly, and that it will find an announcement of his willingness to withdraw from Presbyterian church membership. Members of the presbytery say the answer will not be given out until the meeting of that body on Feb. 12.

The Queen & Crescent is the shortest line Cincinnati to New Orleans, Jacksonville and all points southeast.

WILL HAVE NO SALE

County Board Decides to Have No Forfeited Tax Sale This Year.

AUDITOR DUNN'S VIEW

Says the Law Should Be Enforced---County Attorney Thinks Differently.

The county board, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, decided to disobey the law passed by the last legislature requiring each county to have a forfeited tax sale this spring. This was done on the advice of County Attorney Phelps, who presented an opinion to the effect that the law is not good, and that therefore the board should disobey it.

At the same time, in St. Paul, State Auditor Dunn was giving an interview to the Pioneer Press, in which he stated that the law is good and that it must be enforced. He is preparing circulars for circulation among county auditors directing them to follow out the law and telling how to do it, and he is strongly of the opinion that the law should be enforced. His interview in relation to this matter is as follows:

"Here some of the county officers are talking about the tax clearance sale. They are afraid it won't stand. Let 'em enforce the law as it stands and somebody else can pick flaws in it. Time enough to cross a bridge when they come to it. But that law is all right. It is the 1881 law almost word for word, and that has been construed by the supreme court. Almost every phrase in it has been litigated. The only change is to make it stronger. The old law requires no personal service. The new law requires it both for the owner and the occupant. The new law protects the claims of the county and city by requiring that 50 per cent of all taxes must be bid. It is certainly not for the interest of the 90 per cent of the people who pay taxes to have it set aside. It is certainly not for the interest of the counties or cities. Your schools and other funds will be helped by this law. It gives a man every right to redeem his property, and then says the state's lien must be enforced. There couldn't be a better law. The law cannot be set aside as a whole. Some individual sales may be irregular because of the blunder of some careless county officer or some dunderheaded printer. But if they will all attend to their business instead of worrying about the law it will stick all right. That's what we are doing, and that is what the people have the right to expect their local officers to do."

In Duluth, however, the local officers are not going to do that, but they decided yesterday to let the law go. A resolution instructing the auditor to take no action on the law was passed. This was done because of the following opinion from County Attorney Phelps:

"At the last session of our state legislature there was passed an act to enforce the payment of taxes that became delinquent in and prior to the year 1897, being chapter 322, general laws of 1899. It is my opinion that the provisions of this act cannot be complied with and that all proceedings thereunder will be invalid. It will not be necessary to refer to all of the defects found in this chapter, but one capital objection will be considered here.

"Section 3 provides that at least sixty days prior to the sale the county auditor shall make out and mail to each person named as owner in the forfeited list a notice of the tax sale, giving a description of his land, the amount for which the same is liable to be sold and the date of sale; and that said sale will be final and absolute. The notice may be by mail, but in case any piece or parcel of land in the list is actually occupied, personal service must be made upon the occupant. Such notice shall be served and returned by the sheriff of the county in the manner provided for the service and return of summons in civil actions.

"By section 2 the provisions of the general tax law relating to advertisement, judgment and sale are made applicable to the proceedings under this chapter.

"The general tax law, chapter 11, general statutes of 1894, requires that after publication of the list, judgment shall be entered on March 21 and the sale shall commence on the first Monday in May following. This forfeited sale, if it takes place, must follow the regular delinquent sale, and it will be impossible to give sixty days' notice of the forfeited sale after judgment. The time between judgment and sale will not permit of such notice.

"It has been suggested that notice of the forefeited sale might be given before judgment. Under the general tax law notice of sale is given only after judgment directing such sale. Notice of a judicial sale before entry of the judgment on which the sale is to be made would be an anomaly in legal proceedings and I do not think the legislature intended to provide for such notice in this case. Again the amount for which the property in the forfeited list will be sold cannot be determined till judgment is obtained. Defenses may be interposed and sustined in whole or in part. An error in the notice as to such amount will be fatal to the sale.

"The county auditor has no means of ascertaining whether the property in the list is vacant and unoccupied and the statute makes no provision for obtaining such information. If every notice were given to the sheriff for service, his fees and mileage would amount to much more than the amount of delinquent taxes in the list. His fee for serving a notice, or making a return of vacancy as to lands at or beyond Ely, Tower or Virginia would not be less than $20 for each notice. This forfeited list would embrace many additions to cities in the county, such as Richard Cullen's addition to Duluth. The list would contain 420 descriptions of lots in this addition and the sheriff's fees would amount to not less than $600, or $1.50 a lot, about three times the amount of the tax. At the last forefeited sale held in May and June of this year these lost could not be sold for the amount of the state tax, and would not bring 5 cents apiece. Under chapter 322 mentioned above, no property can be sold for less than 50 per cent of the original tax. It is not at all probable that this property could now be sold for five times the amount demanded at the last forfeited sale. If to the tax be added the sheriff's fees, the total sales would be several times the value of the property.

"This act of 1899 makes no provision for reimbursement to the county for fees paid to the sheriff, and does not authorize the entry of judgment, or sale of the property, to satisfy such charges.

"I believe that this act is so carelessly and so loosely drawn that it is wholly inoperative and that a valid tax sale could not be made thereunder.

"The general law of this state authorizes assignments of the state's rights in these lands liable to be included in the forfeited list, and where the time to redeem has expired the county auditor may dispose of the property at private sale, under the direction of the state auditor.

"I therefore recommend that the board of county commissioners adopt a resolution instructing the county auditor not to take any action under the act of 1899, and I further advise that a resolution be passed, subject to the approval of the state auditor, offering all lands liable to be included in the forfeited list, at such a discount from the amount of the original tax as will enable the auditor to dispose of them without further delay or expense."

Bonds of county printers were approved.

"77"

Six pellets of "77" every thirty minutes will "break up" a fresh Cold or a "touch" of the Grip in twenty-four hours.

Six pellets of "77" every hour will "break up" a hard stubborn Cold that "hangs on" and "knock out" the Grip with all its pains and soreness in the head, chest and back, Catarrh and Sore Throat.

How? By restoring the checked circulation (indicated by a chill or shiver) starting the blood coursing through the veins and so "break up" the Cold.

Ask your druggist or send for Dr. Humphreys' Manual, free—tells about the care and treatment of the sick in all ailments.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., cor. William & John Sts., N. Y.

GRIP

TALK IS PREMATURE.

No Present Further Negotiations Concerning Danish West Indies.

New York, Jan. 20.—A special to the Times from Washington says: The department of state will not take up at present the suggestion that negotiations be resumed with Denmark for the acquisition of the Danish West Indies. Talk about negotiations is said to be premature, warranted only by the fact that certain business men in New York regard it as desirable that Denmark be again approached on the subject.

HOUSE PASSES PENSION BILL.

Measure Has a Rider Aimed at Pension Sharks.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The pension appropriation bill, carrying $145,245,230, was passed yesterday by the house. It was made the vehicle of an attack upon the commissioner of pensions by Mr. Curtis, who was seconded by Mr. Lentz and Mr. Norton, of Ohio, and Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, and other Northern Democrats. All inveighed against the lack of liberality in the administration of the pension laws. The commissioner was ably defended by a score of members from both sides of the house. Mr. Mahon charged that the assault upon him had been instigated by the "pension sharks" of this city, who were robbing the old soldiers. As a result of the latter's disclosures a rider was put on the bill, by unanimous consent, empowering the commissioner in his discretion to withhold the fees of the attorneys of record in pension cases where he was satisfied that the attorneys had not prepared the cases under their personal supervision.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Clifford R. England, alias James Hammond, manager and confidential man of John McClelland's wholesale furniture house in Chicago, was arrested in his home last night by city detectives on a charge of embezzling $10,000 from the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Pavement company of Detroit, Mich.

E. B. Mack of the National Safe and Lock company was crushed to death last night while overseeing the placing of a new vault in the Citizen's bank in Benton Harbor, Mich. The vault door, weighing 3000 pounds, fell on him. Mack arrived from Chicago only two hours before his death.

The Montana supreme court has granted the application of Adolph Wetzstein for an injunction against the Boston and Montana Mining company restraining the latter from working the rich Comanche copper mine at Butte, except under a $50,000 bond to furnish Wetzstein an accounting of all ores produced.

Manager Brown of the Pullman company denied the report that the palace car organization has decided to reduce the salaries of its conductors and porters.

Secretary Root issued an order yesterday extending the time for the foreclosure of mortgages on property in Porto Rico six months, on the condition, however, that such extension shall not apply, if contrary to legislation enacted by congress in the interval.

In the case of Homer Bird, who is under sentence of death for murder alleged to have been committed in Alaska, the president has granted a respite until March 16, 1900, in order that the circumstances connected with the case may be more fully examined.

The tenth annual banquet of the Confederate Veteran camp of New York, given in honor of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was held at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, 300 persons being in attendance. While the dinner was in progress, Mrs. Jefferson Davis was escorted into the center box in the balcony overlooking the banquet room. She was given an ovation.

The tenth annual banquet of the Ohio Society of Chicago took place last night in the banquet hall of the Auditorium. The banquet was the most elaborate ever given by the society, 250 covers being laid, the list of guests including many distinguished in public life.

OPERATE AN OLD MINE.

The Old Schuyler Copper Mine to Be Reworked.

New York, Jan. 20.—After lying idle for half a century the ancient Schuyler copper mine on the Passaic river, opposite Belleville, N. J., is again to be operated. From the fact that the concern interested, the Arlington Copper company, which was recently incorporated for $2,500,000 at Trenton, has its headquarters in the Standard Oil building on lower Broadway, it is inferred that the Rockefellers, who are already extensively in the copper field, are at the head of the venture.

The mine, which is the oldest in the country, having been operated in 1710 by the Schuylers who there laid the foundation of the fortunes of the famous family, has been purchased for $100,000 cash. It is proposed to invest $200,000 in modern machinery and employ 300 men. It is said there are 4,700,000 tons of copper ore in sight, enough for fifty years of steady working.

GREENWAY ADMITS.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 20.—Ex-Premier Greenway yesterday admitted his efforts to aid the Canadian Pacific railway, and the truthfulness of the latter mentioned by Premier Macdonald, but he contends that he was working in the interest of the people.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

Indianapolis, Jan. 20.—Paul Robinson, who recently came here from Minneapolis, yesterday shot his wife through the shoulder in the office of William B. Swartz, where the wife was employed as a stenographer. The shooting was the result of a quarrel between the husband and wife. The wound is not fatal. Robinson was arrested.

SUFFERING WITH RHEUMATISM EXHAUSTS NERVE AND STRENGTH.

PAINE'S Celery Compound CURES

H. R. Perry, Sr., Freestone, Cal., writes:

"I have been troubled with rheumatism for over twenty years and have tried the most skillful physicians in our State without any relief when I began taking Paine's Celery Compound. Before I had used half a bottle, I was relieved. It cured my rheumatism permanently, and I believe it will cure any case of Rheumatism"

IN MICHIGAN.

Rich Gold Quartz Find In the Winona District---Range Notes.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Henry Schuster of the old half-way house on the Ontonagon road, now known as the Winona, from the copper mine of that name, has discovered on his farm, on the se¼ of section 10, township 52 north, range 36 west, gold in quartz. Specimens brought here are rich in gold plainly visible in small nuggets and flakes. The same quartz vein extends across the Stonington and Everett mines now owned by local capitalists. Placer gold has been found in many streams in the copper district, notably in Fire Steel river, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for working.

Two surveying parties are to start during the coming week the work of locating the Copper Range line to Calumet. Chief Engineer Appleton will have charge of one and a new man, probably Mr. Carlisle, will be in charge of the other. It will take the remainder of the winter to locate the line, and General Manager Wright cannot now say whether the route will be by Dollar Bay and Lake Linden or whether Lake Linden will be reached from Calumet, as it is a very difficult country through which to locate the line, especially because of the big plants occupying the narrow strip of shore along in Ripley.

The Quincy Mining company expended in improvements over $100,000 in cash during the year 1899. Notwithstanding this large expenditure the Quincy paid $950,000 in dividends. The Quincy is now producing rock from three shafts—No. 4, No. 2 and No. 6. The mine will ultimately produce from two other shafts—No. 7 and No. 8. The production during the year 1899 fell off materially owing to lower grade of rock being encountered in some of the lower levels of the mine, but with increasing depth the mine is working into appreciably better ground, and no fear is entertained of its future. The increased capacity for production afforded by the two new shafts and the new machinery will make the Quincy mine a much larger producer than ever before in its history.

At the Centennial drifting is in progress both north and south on the first level, and both drifts are now in about fifty feet. The lode where cross cut was thirty feet wide, making it, at right angles to the dip about twenty-four feet wide. It is the characteristic Kearsarge lode as found at the Wolverine and at the Kearsarge and is highly charged with mineral, the rock showing up well in the Centennial mill.

At the Copper Range Champion, of the four shafts—B, C, D and E—the overburden was the heaviest at the last named, forty-five feet, and this shaft is also the deepest of the four, being now 127 feet. The other shafts are down about fifty feet each and, like the numerous pits which have been put down on the lode between the several shafts, all show heavy copper. The shafts are 1200 feet apart and will for the time being be the only ones started, although the drill is being used to locate the lode for F shaft and later A shaft, which will be at the northern limit of the property, will be started. Drifting will not be commenced at E shaft, which is the farthest along in development, until it is down to the second level, the levels to be, in all probability, calculated from D shaft. The rock which the mine is now showing up is equal in all respects to that which has given it such a reputation since this wonderfully rich lode was first opened there, and that is all that need be said concerning it.

The Arnold mine is said to be making a very creditable showing at the present time. In the Arnold mill one stamp head is running and is producing about eighty tons of mineral a month. The mineral taken from the Arnold mill carries more than 30 per cent copper.

Negaunee—It is stated on good authority that the St. Paul road will change the schedule of its train running from Chicago to the copper country so as to keep all the advantage it held over the Northwestern line before the latter's new schedule which goes into effect Monday, was arranged. Under the new schedule the Northwestern train will be the earliest to reach the copperdom cities. It accomplishes this by having its express leave Chicago at 8 o'clock in the evening, while that of the St. Paul line is compelled to wait until 10:30 for the arrival of the Eastern mails which it is now carrying.

On the face of things it would appear that the Northwestern was fairly in the saddle, but it is claimed that the St. Paul will take advantage of its shorter mileage and cut down the running time of its express so that it will beat the new Northwestern schedule by at least an hour. The St. Paul line is some seventy miles shorter than the Northwestern, which means almost two hours difference in the running time of the trains.

Marquette—Marquette is out for the biennial meeting of the great camp and great hive of the Maccabees and those who are promoting the enterprise believe that the city stands an excellent chance to land the prize.

The Prince of Good Tonics.

A Non-intoxicating Malt Extract that is especially Recommended for Weak Nerves, Indigestion and Insomnia.

BLATZ MALT-VIVINE

BUILDS UP A DEPLETED SYSTEM.

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED IT?

ALL DRUGGISTS

Prepared by VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO.

Milwaukee, U. S. A.

Duluth Branch. TELEPHONE 82.

ANOTHER COMBINE.

Vienna, Jan. 20.—Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday accepted the resignation of the ministry of Dr. H. Von Wittek and entrusted to Dr. Von Koerber the task of forming a new ministry. The following assignment of portfolios has been made by the premier:

Minister of the interior, ad interim, Dr. Von Koerber, minister of railways, Dr. Von Wittek, minister of finance, Herr Bawerl, minister of justice, Herr Borden; minister of national defense, Count Welsersheimb.

OSMAN DIGNA CORRALED.

Cairo, Jan. 20.—News was received here last night that Osman Digna, principal general of the late Khalifa Abdullah has been captured. It had been known that he was in the neighborhood of Tokah six days ago and several expeditions were organized from Suakim under Capt. Burgess, with the result that Osman Digna was taken unhurt in the hills Thursday.

CONSECRATION OF SBARETTI.

Bishop of Havana Will Be Installed With Pomp.

Washington, Jan 20.—The papal bull authorizing the consecration of Right Rev. Mgr. Sbaretti, bishop-elect of Havana, has been received at the apostolic delegation. The services will be celebrated with pontifical high mass at St. Aloysus' church, Sunday morning, Feb. 4. Archbishop Martinelli will be the consecrator, assisted by Bishop Curtis, coadjutor to the cardinal, and Bishop Monaghan, of Wilmington. This consecration will be the first ever performed in America by an apostolic delegate, and unusual and magnificent preparations are being made for the occasion. Mgr. Sbaretti expects to go to Havana the latter part of February.

No Malaria In California

Inspiriting air, constant sunshine, equable temperature, and out-door recreation in endless variety. More delightful than the Mediterranean. The shortest journey, finest trains and best meal service are by the Santa Fe Route.

C. C. Carpenter, Pass. Agt.,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.
617 Guaranty B'dg. Minneapolis, Minn.

Electric Gasoline Engines, Stationary, Portable and Marine.

Equipped with governor, starting gear and signal whistle.

GET THE BEST.

SUPERIOR GAS ENGINE WORKS,
A. A. WILLIAMS, Prop. West Superior, Prop.

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Washington, D. C., Established 1861.
Valuable book on patents FREE.
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A SLIGHT ADVANCE

Wheat Started Out Stronger and Ruled Firm During the Session.

THE CABLES HIGHER

Rise at Paris and Steadiness at Liverpool Caused the Strength.

Duluth Board of Trade, Jan. 20.—The wheat market was stronger this morning and trading was more active than it has been recently. The cables were the cause of the strength, the Liverpool market being steady and an advance in wheat at Paris being reported. Chicago also reported that foreigners were good buyers, and this tended to maintain the strong tone of the market.

The market ruled firm and steady throughout the session, closing ¼@⅜c higher than yesterday here and ¼c higher at Chicago for the May option.

There was fair trading in futures on the Duluth board. May wheat opened unchanged at 65c, sold up to 65⅜c at 10:50, and ruled steady, closing at 65¼-⅜c, a net gain of ¼-⅜c for the day. About 15,000 bus of cash stuff was sold at 2c under May. Corn, oats, barley, rye and flax were unchanged. Following are the closing prices:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 64¾c; to arrive, 64¾c. No. 1 northern, cash, 63¼c; to arrive, 63¼c; May, 65¼-⅜c; July, 66½c. No. 2 northern, 60¾c. No. 3 spring, 57¼c. Oats, 21@23½c. Rye, 49c. Barley, 34@37c. Flax, cash, $1.41; May, $1.48. Corn, 30c.

Car inspection—Wheat, 61; corn, 18; oats, 5; rye, 1. Receipts—Wheat, 36,087; corn, 15,218; rye, 130; flax, 795. Shipments—Wheat, 5736.

Ship Your Grain to
McCarthy Bros. & Co.
Grain Commission Merchants,
Duluth and Minneapolis.
WE SELL BY SAMPLE.
REFERENCES:
First National Bank, Duluth, Minn.
American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Metropolitan Bank, Minneapolis.
Security Bank, Minneapolis.

CASH SALES SATURDAY.

No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	$0.64½
No. 1 hard, 1317 bus	64½
No. 1 northern, 2000 bus	63
No. 1 northern, 2000 bus	63⅛
No. 1 northern, 1 cars	63
No. 2 northern, 1 car	61
No. 2 northern, 1 car	60½
Flax, 500 bus, May	1.48½

SPECULATIVE GOSSIP.

The Modern Miller says: The ouput of flour of the ten mills in St. Louis and East St. Louis for this week ended Jan. 20 at 27,000 barrels, as compared to 19,000 barrels last week, and 17,100 two weeks ago. The increase was due to the starting up of several mills that have not been running since New Years.

Duluth and Minneapolis received 374 cars of wheat today.

Kelly, of St. Louis, wired today: The visible will probably increase half a million bushels Monday.

Total clearances today: Wheat and flour, 175,000 bus; corn, 346,000 bus; oats, 236,000 bus.

Young Joseph Leiter, son of the Chicago millionaire, who lost somewhere between $5,000,000 and $8,000,000 in the big wheat deal a couple of years ago, is a director and active factor in the General Carriage company, with several New York millionaires. The new company expects to make a great success in operating automatic omnibuses and horseless carriages.

B. E. Baker said at the opening: See nothing to form any opinion on grain today.

George Rupley says: "Wheat has had a sharp decline and there are indications of cash demand. Close watch should be kept on the market. If foreign inquiry continues, we will have a sharp advance and on any further break, wheat is a purchase anyway, as all the accidents are still ahead of the crop.

The bank statement today exceeded expectations and is the best in some months. Good railroad stocks are worth the market price on a basis of earnings, and there is little risk in buying them.

Industrials are likely to be affected later by the campaign and meantime should be handled with caution."

ON THE CHICAGO BOARD.

Wheat Strong and Other Cereals Steady—Provisions Firm.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—The advance in the Paris wheat market was taken into consideration in the local pit today. This influence and the steadiness at Liverpool supported the market at the opening, May being a shade up, at 65¾@⅞c. Up to 11 o'clock, trade was active and the tone strong, foreigners being good buyers. Many sold off to 65⅝@¾c, and advanced to 66½c. Receipts here were 17 cars, 1 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 371 cars, against 354 last week, 173 last year.

The market became a little less active later, but held firm, May closing ¼c over yesterday at 66c. St. Louis was a buyer, covering shorts on damage reports from Russia. Shortly before the end of the session touched 66⅛@¼c.

Corn, up to 11 o'clock was steady, in sympathy with wheat, but rather quiet, as there was not much of a demand. Local receipts were 211 cars. May opened unchanged, at 33⅛c, holding steady for some time.

Corn closed quiet and easy, May a shade under yesterday at 33⅛@¼c.

The oats market was steady, but trade was small. Many opened unchanged, at 23¾c, maintaining the price in sympathy with corn and wheat. Receipts here were 191 cars.

Provisions were firm on a strong and active hog market. At the advance, there was a good demand and initial figures were well maintained for some time on a fairly active market. May pork opened 7½c over yesterday, at $10.85, and advanced to $10.85. May lard, 2½c up, at $6.00, advanced to $6.05, and May ribs, 2½c better, at $5.75, carried by the advance to $5.80.

Close: Wheat, January, 63c; May, 66c; July, 66⅝@¾c. Corn, January, 30¾c; May, 33⅛@¼c; July, 33⅝c. Oats, January, 22½c; May, 23⅝@¾c; July, 22⅝@23c. Pork, January, $10.60; May, $10.85; July, $10.95. Lard, January, $5.87½; May, $6.02½@6.05; July, $6.12½. Ribs, January, $5.70; May, $5.77½.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 67c; No. 3 red, 64@66c; No. 2 hard winter, 62½; No. 3 hard, 59@62c; No. 1 northern spring, 64@65c; No. 2 northern spring, 64@65c; No. 3 spring, 60@64c. Corn, No. 2, 31c; No. 3, 31@31¼c. Oats, No. 2, 23c; No. 3, 22¾c. Flax, cash Northwestern, $1.50; Southwestern, $1.00; May, $1.49; September, $1.15@1.19. Rye, May, 52c. Barley, cash, 36@45c. Timothy, January, $2.50; February, $2.55; March, $2.60. Clover, January, [illegible]; March, $8.50.

GOSSIP.

Received over private wire of B. E. Baker, grain and stock broker, 301 Chamber of Commerce and 307 Board of Trade.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Although the trade in wheat was light today, still the market ruled firm and closed ¼c higher than last night on covering by shorts, and further talk of damage to the French crop, also on report that the crops in South Russia have suffered by frost. Liverpool reported their market as opening firm, but closing quiet with prices unchanged from yesterday. Continental markets were generally quiet, especially Paris. Broomhall estimates the world's shipments for the week at 5,600,000 bus, and expects little or no change in the quantity on passage. Receipts at Chicago and the Northwest were 391 cars, against 580 cars last year. Clearances from the Atlantic seabord were 175,000 bus wheat and flour. There was a moderate inquiry for cash wheat, but no business reported. The seaboard reported better inquiry there, but little business done. The weather in the winter wheat belt continues mild. The visible supply Monday is expected to show a moderate increase. We do not attach much importance to the reports of damage to European crops, as it is too early to tell whether any actual damage has been done or not. A few days of mild weather in the country will change the aspect of affairs. In the meantime our market needs support from cash demand or prices will sell off again. Estimated receipts for Monday, 55 cars.

Corn—There was a fairly large trade in corn today, and the market ruled easy on selling by longs on account of government report coming out this afternoon. This, as we stated before, is expected to be bearish, but it may not show a total crop of much over 2,000,000,000 bus. Liverpool reported their market as steady, ⅛d higher. Country offerings were light, but cash demand was very quiet. Clearances from the Atlantic seaboard were 346,000 bus. Estimated cars Monday, 265.

Oats—There was only a light trade in oats today and the market ruled easier in sympathy with corn and closed slightly lower than last night. Country offerings were moderate, but cash demand was quiet. There was no special feature to the market. Cars Monday, 190.

Provisions opened with sharp advance in somewhat higher hogs and light receipts today. Shipments of product were large, and this helped also. Good buying by brokers for packers and by commission houses. The market has wonderful rallying powers and we think it very healthy and likely to respond quickly to any bull news. Estimated 38,000 hogs Monday and 200,000.

Puts, May wheat, 63¼c.

Calls, May wheat, 63¾@63⅝-¾c.

Established 186[illegible]
Weare Commission Company, Chicago.
Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Bonds.
Private wires to all Exchanges. 'Phone 718 GEO. RUPLEY, Manager.
We make a specialty of Boston Copper Stocks. Duluth Office—318 Board of Trade.

WEARE'S REPORT.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—The wheat market today has been more or less of an evening up one, with the usual light Saturday trade and with an undertone decidedly firm and with every appearance of liquidation on any extensive scale being eliminated. The strength was principally drawn from reports of crop damage from the continent which has produced considerable covering on the part of shorts. Paris was up equal to 1c a bus. The Corn Trade News reports some damage in South Russia. The wheat bull at the present time has to fall back on possibilities rather than upon anything of a very tangible nature to support him in his friendliness to this cereal, but these possibilities are of such a character as to make his views at the present time decidedly consistent with conditions. One thing that shows up with so much persistency and makes the long side of wheat to the weak holder a rather risky proposition, is the actual grain in sight. It is to the growing crop therefore that the bull has to turn for comfort. He finds a condition of things which is truly lamentable in India, actual famine being in prospect. He finds the continent suffering from an open winter with protection lacking for the growing crop and with damage reports already coming in very freely and from reliable sources and we in America are going through very much the same condition of things with even greater damage to the growing crop than was the case last year. Open weather has prevailed everywhere. The speculative possibilities of the above-mentioned condition of things upon a market already very much over-sold and in our judgment at a price in consistent with the general trade conditions of the day should not be overlooked and we believe that one of these days wheat will reach a bargain figure that will permit of buying for very handsome profits. Of course, the one thing lacking is actual cash demand, but millers already report improvement locally, and a better inquiry for cash stuff is also in evidence. The small stock of winter wheat will force winter wheat millers to fall back upon spring wheat flour or spring wheat itself for mixing purposes. Wheat may work lower or may be forced lower, but we are not inclined to think that trade might look with considerable reason for some reaction from present figures and think that buying on further breaks for an upturn will be good policy.

Corn—As usual the government report has had a restrictive influence upon the corn market, keeping out prospective speculation and causing holders to take profits or to even up fearing the outcome of this report. Country offerings continue very light and with weather conditions of such a character as to further restrict movement, were farmers anxious to let go. Should the government figures be bearish, prices may work back somewhat, but in our judgment it will be a sentimental rather than a legitimate influence.

The oats crowd has been looking for bearish government estimates on the final crop, and the market has been somewhat easier in anticipation. There is nothing to be said regarding the speculative side of oats, which seem to have dropped out of the interest entirely of the speculator. They have been acting so slowly and showing so little life that they have not been attractive on either the buying or selling side and seem to have lost with speculative consideration.

The provision market has been firm with light offerings. Hog receipts were 18,000, considerably less than expected and prices were 5c higher. There were 45,000 hogs west against 62,000 last Saturday, and 50,000 last year. In the light of the remarkably heavy selling which the provision pit has experienced in the last week, the fractional decline which quotations have suffered is of a character to make one feel very friendly, indeed, to provisions. We can see nothing in conditions or in price to make the selling side at all attractive.

WEARE COMMISSION COMPANY.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis, Jan. 20.—Close, wheat in store—No. 1 northern, January, 62¾c; May, 65⅜c; July, 64⅝@⅞c. On track—No. 1 hard, 64⅝c; No. 1 northern, 63⅛c; No. 2 northern, 61⅛c.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKETS.

	Duluth.	Minneapolis.	Chicago.	New York.
May—				
Open	.65B	63⅛	65¾-⅞	72B
High	.65⅜	63½	66⅛-¼	72¼
Low	.65	63-⅛	65⅝-¾	71⅞-72
Close	.65¼-⅜B	63⅜	66A	72⅛B
July—				
Open	.66⅛B	64½	66⅜-½	72B
High		64¾-⅞	66⅝-⅞	72¼
Low		64⅜-½	66⅜	72
Close	.66½	64¾-⅞	66⅝-¾	72¼B

CHICAGO OATS, CORN AND PORK.

	Oats. May.	Corn. May.	Por May.
Open	23¾-⅞	33¼	$10.80
High	23¾-⅞	33¼-⅜	10.90
Low	23⅝	33⅛	10.80
Close	23⅝-¾	33⅛-¼B	10.85

WHEAT MOVEMENT.

	Receipts.	Shipments.
New York	31,600	....
Philadelphia	13,544	7,991
Baltimore	5,143	....
Toledo	1,575	10,000
Detroit	2,132	4,174
St. Louis	20,000	30,000
Boston	124,247	29,921
Chicago	42,550	74,531
Milwaukee	13,300	2,800
Minneapolis	257,480	40,320
Kansas City	17,950	11,700
Duluth	36,089	5,736

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, Jan 20.—Close: Wheat, January, not quoted; March, 73¼c; May, 72⅛c; July, 72⅛c. Corn, January, not quoted; May, 39¼c.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN.

Liverpool, Jan. 20.—Wheat steady unchanged; March, 5s 7¾d; May, 5s 7⅛d. Corn steady, unchanged to ⅛d higher; January, 3s 5d; May, 3s 5¼d; July, 3s 6⅛d.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Cattle receipts, 200; steady. Hogs receipts today, 17,000; tomorrow, 35,000; left over, 6351; 2½@5c higher; mixed and butchers, $4.45@4.75; good to choice heavy, $4.60@4.75; rough, heavy, $4.45@4.55; light, $4.37½@4.65; bulk of sales, $4.45@4.70. Sheep receipts, 1000; firm. Official receipts and shipments for yesterday: Cattle receipts, 1684; shipments, 1739. Hogs receipts, 26,244; shipments, 1878. Sheep receipts, 3305; shipments, none.

LAND SCRIPS, PINE LANDS, STOCKS.
H. W. COFFIN,
Chamber of Commerce.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.—Barrett & Zimmerman's report: A quietness inaugurated the market today, especially felt in the branch is containing heavy logging horses. The demand on light horses was much weaker than the previous days of the week, when large shipments were shipped to Manitoba and Dakota. Owing to this dullness an excessive quantity of all classes of horses will be held in supply for next week's trade, which will effect a depreciation in value on all classes of horses for the present. Quotations:

Drafters, choice	$110@140
Drafters, common to good	80@110
Farm horses, choice	75@110
Farm horses, common to good	50@75
Mules	75@110

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

DULUTH QUOTATIONS.

Note—The quotations below are for goods which change hands in lots on the open market; in filling orders, in order to secure best goods for shipping and to cover cost incurred, an advance over jobbing prices has to be charged. The figures are changed Tuesdays and Fridays.

BUTTER.

Print creamery, per lb	26½@	27½
Cream, separators, fancy	28 @	30
Dairies, fancy, special make	20 @	21
Packing stock	16	
Dairy, fair	18 @	20

CHEESE.

Twins, flat, full cr'm, new	13 @	13½
Full cream, Young America	14	
Swiss cheese, No. 1	13 @	14
Brick, No. 1	13 @	14
Limburger, full cr'm, choice	13	
Primost	5½@	6

EGGS.

Candled, strictly fresh	15 @	16
Candled, storage	12½@	13

NUTS.

Hickory nuts, large, per bus	1 50	
Filberts, per lb	13 @	14
Chestnuts, per lb	12 @	13
Soft shell walnuts, per lb	14	
Soft shell almonds, per lb	17	
Brazils, per lb	8 @	9
Pecans, per lb	10 @	11
Peanuts, roasted, per lb	8	
Raw peanuts, per lb	5½@	6

HONEY.

Fancy white clover	15 @	16
Fancy white clover in jars, strained, per lb	12½@	13
Golden rod	13 @	14
Dark honey	12 @	13
Buckwheat, dark	12 @	13

MAPLE SUGAR.

Vermont, per lb	12	
Ohio, per lb	10	
Maple syrup, per gal	90	@ 1 00

PEAS AND BEANS.

Fancy navy, per bus	2 10	@ 2 25
Medium, hand picked, bus	2 00	@ 2 15
Brown beans, fancy, bus	1 90	@ 2 10
Green and yellow peas	1 40	

POPCORN.

Rice corn, shelled	3½@	4
Choice, per lb	2½@	3

FRUITS.

Apples, bbl	3 00	@ 4 25
Seedlings California oranges	2 75	@ 3 00
California navels	3 00	@ 3 25
Messina lemons, per box	3 25	@ 3 50
Bananas	1 50	@ 2 00
Cocoanuts, per doz	50	@ 60
Dates, per lb	13	@ 15
Dates, Fard, per box	1 25	@ 1 35
Concord, crates	2 00	
Pears	2 00	@ 2 25
Cranberries	6 75	@ 7 00

CIDER.

N. Y. sweet cider, per keg	2 75	@ 3 00
Fruit juices, per keg	3 50	@ 3 75

VEGETABLES.

Celery, dozen bunches	35	@ 75
Hubbard squash	75	@ 85
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bus	1 75	@ 1 85
Sweet potatoes, per bbl	4 50	@ 5 00
Potatoes, bus	44	@ 45
Beets, bus	70	@ 75
Radishes	75	
Onions, green dozen bunch	75	@ 85
Carrots, per bus	50	
Rutabages, per bus	35	@ 40
Oyster plant, per doz	25	@ 30
Horse radish, per lb	8	
Parsley, per doz	20	@ 25
Cauliflower, per doz	2 40	@ 2 50
Lettuce, per bus	1 00	@ 1 25
Red and green pepper	1 00	@ 1 25
Mint, per doz	30	@ 50
Cabbage, per 100 lbs	1 75	@ 2 00
Cabbage, new California crates, per 100 lbs	2 00	
Red cabbage, per doz	50	@ 60

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens	7 @	8
Hens, old	6 @	7
Old roosters	5 @	6
Turkeys, fancy	9 @	10
Turkeys, common	8 @	9
Ducks	7 @	8½
Geese	7 @	8

MEATS.

Mutton	6½@	7
Lamb	7 @	7½
Vel, good	8 @	8½
Beef, dressed	5½ @	8
Hogs	6	
Veal, fancy	9	

BRAN AND SHORTS, CAR LOTS.

Bran, 100 lbs, sacks inc	14 50
Bran, 200 lbs, sacks inc	14 00
Shorts, 100 lbs, sacks inc	13 50
Shorts, 200 lbs, sacks inc	13 00

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 20.—Butter receipts, 3950 packages; firm; June creamery, 20@23½c; Western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 16@20c. Cheese receipts, 486 packages; firm; large fall made fancy, 12¾@13c; fall made fancy small, 12¾@13c; large late made, 11¾@12c; small late made, 12@12¼c. Eggs receipts, 4050 packages; Western, 21c, loss off; Western ungraded at market, 14@19c.

IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Butter, steady; creamery, 18@24½c; dairies, 18@22c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 16@17c. Dressed poultry, easy; turkeys, 8½@9c; chickens, 7½@8c.

WILL ADMIT OUR FRUIT.

Swiss Government Allows Its Importation With Inspection.

Washington, Jan. 20.—A more detailed statement from Minister Leishman, at Berne, respecting the action of the Swiss government affecting American dried and fresh fruits, is to the effect that, upon reception, dried fruits not having disclosed any living gall insects of San Jose, general authorization was granted by order of President Hauser for the importation of such fruits. The same permit extends to the importation of fresh fruits through the customs at Basle, under condition that the fruits be examined by an expert and found exempt from San Jose gall insects, or other parasites.

Mr. Mueller, secretary of agriculture, explained to the American minister that the order embraced all kinds of sun dried, sterilized or evaporated fruit.

DECLINES CHARGE.

Milwaukee, Jan. 20.—Bishop I. L. Nicholson, of the Milwaukee diocese of the Episcopal church, was recently requested by the house of bishops to go to Porto Rico temporarily in order to supervise the work of the church about the new possessions. Bishop Nicholson today decided not to accept the charge, preferring to remain in Milwaukee.

REED IMPROVING.

New York, Jan. 20.—The condition of Roland Reed, the actor, was better today. He passed a fairly comfortable night last night.

DECLINE IN STOCKS

London's Failure to Follow Friday's Late Advance Caused Profit Taking.

CLOSING WAS HEAVY

Bank Statement Did Not Create Any Interest and Dullness Ruled.

New York, Jan. 20.—London's failure to follow yesterday's late advance here induced some profit taking at the opening. Changes were small and exceedingly mixed, but some large transactions were recorded. Missouri Pacific declined half and Burlington rose ⅝. Otherwise changes were very small fractions. Metropolitan Street Railway dropped 2 points on a trasaction. The loss was quickly recovered, but the price fluctuated feverishly. The general market was strengthened by a rise above 119 in St. Paul. Industrials, while recovering sharply, were affected by frequent realizing. The bank statement, though more favorable than preliminary estimates, seemed to awaken not the slightest interest. Trading practically ceased. The closing was heavy and dull and small losses were the rule.

Name of Stock.	Open	High	Low	Close
Sugar	117¾	119	117⅛	117⅝
Am. Steel Wire com	48⅜	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛
Tobacco	100¾	101	99⅛	99⅞
Atchison com	19⅞	20	19⅞	20
Atchison pfd	61⅛	61⅝	61	61
Brooklyn Transit	71	71¾	70¼	70⅝
C., M. & S. P.	118½	119⅛	118½	118½
C., B. & Q.	122¼	122⅞	122¼	122⅜
C. & N. W.	161¼	....	....	....
Federal Steel com	51½	51⅝	51½	51½
Federal Steel pfd	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	74
Great Western	13	13¼	12⅞	13¼
L. & N.	81	81⅜	81	81
Manhattan	93¼	93¾	93⅛	93⅛
Missouri Pacific	42¾	43⅝	42¾	43
N. P. common	52⅛	52¼	52	52
People's Gas	104	104¾	104	104½
Rock Island	106⅝	106⅞	106½	106½
Southern Pacific	38⅜	38¾	38⅛	38½
T. C. I.	86	86	85½	85½
Leather pfd	76	....	....	....
Union Pacific pfd	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75½
Union Pacific com	47¾	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜
Great Northern	166	....	....	....
Leather common	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
Money	2½@3½	....	....	....

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Decreased Circulation and Increase In All Other Items.

New York, Jan. 20.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserves, increase	$7,478,325
Loans, increase	4,575,100
Specie, increase	7,341,700
Legal tenders, increase	4,194,300
Deposits, increase	16,320,700
Circulation, decrease	21,800

The banks now hold $24,185,675 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

THE COTTON [illegible]

New York, Jan. 20.—[illegible] opened steady with [illegible] higher and far month[s] [illegible] points lower. This wa[s] [illegible] response to good cabl[es] [illegible] and firm advices from [illegible] the South. In both depa[rtments] [illegible] lish market display[ed] [illegible] strength. The crop mo[vement] [illegible] light and on all sides a [illegible] in stocks was apparent. [illegible] ket, the feeling was b[illegible] was inspired by a refus[al] [illegible] take hold. Europe, N[illegible] street and room shorts [illegible] ers this morning. Sma[ll] [illegible] [illegible] sold for profit.

Cotton spot closed steady. Middling uplands, 7⅞c; middling gulf, 8⅛c; sales, 533 bales. Futures closed steady. January, $7.56; February, $7.46; March, $7.51; April, $7.50; May, $7.50; June, $7.50; July, $7.51; August, $7.45; September, $6.88; October, $6.73; November, $6.69; December, $6.67.

NEW YORK MONEY.

New York, Jan. 20.—Money on call nominal at 2½@3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86⅞ for demand and at $4.83¾@⅞ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½. Silver certificates, 59½@60½c; bar silver, 59⅝c; Mexican dollars, 47½c. State bonds inactive; railroad bonds firm; government bonds firmer; 2s registered, $1.02½; 3s registered, $1.09¾; coupon, $1.10½; new 4s registered and coupon, $1.33; old 4s registered, $1.14⅝; coupon, $1.14¾; 5s registered, $1.12; coupon, $1.13¼.

CHICAGO MONEY.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Clearings, $18,334,155; balances, $1,749,307. Exchange, $1.84@4.88; New York exchange, 30c premium.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Jan. 20.—Consols for money and the account, 101 13-16.

COPPER STOCKS.

The following were the closing prices of copper shares reported by George Rupley 310 Board of Trade:

Boston, Jan. 20.—Close: Adventure, 6@6¼; Allouez, 2¾@3; Arcadian, 18½; Arnold, 6@¾; Ashbed, 30@50; Atlantic, 24@25; Baltic, 17@18; Bay State, 1 asked; Bingham, 10½; Bonanza, 1¼; Boston and Montana, 260; Butte and Boston, 45@50; Calumet and Hecla, 725@740; Centennial, 16@17; Cochiti, 12; Copper Range, 22; Dominion Coal, 42½; Franklin, 14⅛@¼; Humboldt, 1@¾; Isabella, 8; Isle Royale, 22½@23½; Mass, 82; Mercedes, 8½; Michigan, 6⅛; Mohawk, 15½@16½; Old Colony, 4@5; Old Dominion 18; Osceola, 67@68; Parrott, 40½; Pioneer, 2; Quincy, 140@145; Rhode Island, 4½@5; Santa Fe, 5¼; Tamarack, 178@180; Tecumseh, 3@4; United States, 14¾@15½; Utah, 29; Washington, 1⅛@¼; Winona, 4@5; Wolverine, 41; Zinc, 16.

POWERS AGAINST THE FIELD.

That Is Condition of Testimony In Assault Case.

The case against William Jackson, charged with assault in the first degree upon Albert H. Powers, went to the jury in district court this noon, and the jury was still out at a late hour. The testimony in the case is practically Mr. Powers against the defendant and the two men who were with him at the time of the alleged assault. The story of the complaining witness was told in The Herald last night. The story of the defendant, which was given in court yesterday afternoon, was fully as thrilling a story, and like that of the complaining witness, it was a tale of a struggle for life. The difference between the two stories was that in each case it is the teller who was struggling for his life.

Jackson said that he was with the others when Powers fired a revolver. Mr. Powers said he fired the revolver into the air, and the witnesses for the defense state that he fired it at them, and that the bullet passed through the coat sleeve of one of them. To prove it they exhibited a mackinaw jacket, through the right sleeve of which, a little below the shoulder, is a hole. The opening is oblong, an inch and a half [illegible] the length of it running up and down the sleeve. Sandberg, the man who wore the coat, said that the bullet did not cut his shirt.

Jackson said that afterward he came across Mr. Powers in the road through the woods, and he said that Mr. Powers called to him and then snapped the revolver at him, but it did not go off. Then Mr. Powers attacked him, grasping his coat lapels near the throat. Jackson told him to let go, but Mr. Powers began to belabor him over the head with the butt of the revolver. Then Jackson grasped his knife, and threatened to cut his assailant's hands off if he did not let up. He did not obey the warning, Jackson says, so he cut at him with the knife, inflicting the long cut on the arm. Then Jackson threw away his knife, because he did not want to kill Mr. Powers, he says, and began to struggle for the revolver. The gun went off while they were struggling, and when they fell into the ditch he got the gun from Powers and then the trouble was all over.

The stories of the witnesses for the defense agreed generally. As to the actual struggle, the only testimony is that of Powers and Jackson, and they are a considerable distance apart.

DULUTH PEOPLE

Can Always Find the Best of Proof in Home Testimony.

The following public statement comes from a resident, who can be seen on the street, who can be interviewed at a Duluth home, and who will be only too pleased to give minute particulars to anyone who really suffers from any of the consequences which inevitably follow weakened or over-excited kidneys.

Is not such evidence of more value than a published statement from some citizen of a far-away place?

Mr. W. W. Scott, telegraph operator on the St. Paul & Duluth R. R., living at Sixty-sixth avenue west, corner of Raleigh street, says: "I was troubled with dull aching pains through my loins and kidneys, caused, I think, from constant sitting when at my work. At times my back was so lame and sore that I could scarcely straighten. The kidney secretions were irregular, unnatural in appearance, and I was also troubled a gerat deal with dull, persistent headaches. I was induced to go to the Duluth Drug Co.'s store and get a box of Doan's Kidney Pills from seeing them so highly recommended. I did not take them long before I felt better, and less than one box sufficed to remove the trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills are a splendid remedy and well worthy of a trial by anyone in need of such a preparation."

For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Will Melby Writes an Interesting [illegible]

[illegible] way back, about four miles from our town, we were ambushed by about twenty-five 'niggers.' They waited until the wagon train we were escorting had gone by, and forgetting that we had a rear guard they opened fire on the train when the rear guard was only fifty yards away. All our boys could do was to jump into it, into the bush where the 'niggers' were, but the rear guard surprised them so that they started on a run and never stopped till they were out of hearing. They kept up their firing as they ran, however, and our boys gave them about ten volleys and then went on. Today M company laid for them and captured four of the black devils. There is one consolation, there is no more 'tin-soldiering,' but it is getting rather tiresome. The cavalry is kept pretty busy, and it is at the front all of the time. We went out on a scout about a week ago and ran into about 500 'niggers.' We had a pretty hot time, our second lieutenant, who was an adjutant of the Rough Riders last year, was killed. He had only been here a couple of months. We also had a man wounded. There were only three companies of us and a field piece. The 'niggers' were entrenched on a hill, and we could not get within 800 yards of them without exposing ourselves. They stayed in their trenches until we got within 300 yards of them. It is the same thing all the time. We go out on a hike, run into a gang of them, and then the commands begin to shoot out. Our boys have done it so much that all we have to say is 'scatter,' and they get into line as slick as clock-work. All the command we have to give is 'cease firing,' and the next thing is 'charge.' Then a hard run and it is all over.

"This war business is a funny thing. The worst kind of duty is outpost duty. We have permanent outposts here that we have had for seven months, and every 'nigger' within fifty miles knows just where they are. They lay out about 300 or 400 yards and fire into us at night. It is as dark as pitch and we can see nothing, but they have done it so much that we don't even return their fire unless they get too close."

The letter, which arrived here yesterday, was dated at Balinag, P. I., Dec. 11.

LATEST FROM ROBERTS.

Gen. French Has Extended His Line to the East.

London, Jan. 20, 4:25 p. m.—The only war office dispatch made public up to this hour today is the brief report from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, under today's date, saying in substance that Gen. French has extended his line to the east, further threatening the Boer lines of communication. Otherwise there is no change in the situation.

DISTINGUISHED COMPANY.

Southampton, Jan. 20.—The transport Kinfauns Castle, with the duke of Marlborough, Rudyard Kipling, Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Admiral Fredericks Amaxse and many army officers on board, bound for South Africa, sailed today. She was enthusiastically cheered by the large crowds of people who, in spite of the fact that it was raining heavily, lined the quays.

A TONIC
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Half a teaspoonful in half a glass of water, refreshes and invigorates the entire system. A wholesome tonic.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS

Report In Roberts Case to Be Called Up Tuesday Next.

AS TO SAULT CANAL

War Department Requested to Furnish the House With Information.

Washington, Jan. 20.—When the house met today, Mr. Taylor, chairman of the special committee to investigate the case of Representative-elect B. H. Roberts, presented the majority report in favor of the exclusion of Mr. Roberts and gave notice that he would call the case up on Tuesday.

Mr. Littlefield presented the minority report in favor of seating Mr. Roberts and then expelling him. The minority report was signed by Mr. Littlefield, Republican, and Mr. De Armond, Democrat. Five thousand copies of the reports were ordered printed for general distribution.

Mr. Roberts was in his seat during these proceedings, but made no effort to address the house.

A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of war to admit Almedo Alforo, of Ecuador, to the West Point military academy. A bill was passed to grant the Chicago & Rock Island railway, a right-of-way through the Fort Sill and Fort Reno military reservations, Utah.

The senate bill to authorize the building of the Mare Island and League Island dry docks of stone and concrete instead of timber, was passed without division.

The joint resolution for the appointment of Former Secretary of State Richard Olney to the vacancy on the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution, caused by the death of William Preston Johnson, of Louisiana, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted calling for information in possession of the war department relating to the canal around St. Mary's rapids, Lake Superior.

Mr. White (colored) presented a petition signed by 2413 persons for national legislation against lynching and mob violence and asked that it be read at the clerk's desk. Mr. Richardson objected, saying that there was no reason why this petition should not take the usual course.

At 1 o'clock the house suspended business and listened to tributes to the memory of the late Representative Danford, of Ohio.

RUSKIN DEAD.

Famous Writer and Critic Succumbs to an Attack of Influenza.

London, Jan. 20.—John Ruskin died this afternoon of influenza, aged 81 [illegible]

[illegible]ONFERENCE.

[illegible] Still Deliberating [illegible] Louis.

[illegible] the conference of the [illegible] labor organizations [illegible] Gen. Manager Ram[sey] [illegible] railway left for Chi[cago] [illegible] as the labor leaders [illegible] with him today regard[ing] the pending differences between [illegible] railroad management and the executive officers of the trainmen's union, his absence brought the matter practically to a standstill.

Grand Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers expressed surprise over Mr. Ramsey's absence and said: "As matters now stand we will have to conduct our deliberations independent of the railroad."

APPOINTMENTS BY SCOFIELD.

Judge Gilson Made Head of Wisconsin Tax Commission.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 20.—Governor Scofield today appointed Judge N. L. Gilson as the head of the state tax commission to succeed the late Gen. Michael Griffin, and appointed Col. W. J. Anderson, the governor's private secretary, as a new member of the tax commission. D. B. Starkey, of the Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin, was appointed the governor's private secretary to succeed Anderson.

CANADA SOLDIERS EMBARK.

First Section of Second Contingent Starts For Africa.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 20.—The first section of the second contingent which Canada is sending to South Africa embarked today. Thousands of people from different sections of the maritime provinces came here and gave the Canadians an enthusiastic send off.

Before the artillery men left their armory they were addressed by Hon. Frederick G. Borden, minister of militia defense in the Ottawa cabinet; Gen. Hutton commander-in-chief of the military and Sir M. E. Daly governor of Nova Scotia.

INTERMENT OF LAWTON.

To Take Place at Arlington the Day After Arrival.

Washington, Jan. 20.—According to arrangements already made by the war department, the remans of Maj. Gen. Henry W. Lawton will be interred in the national cemetery at Arlington, with full military honors, the day after they reach this city. Previous to interment troops to compose the funeral escort will be assembled in this city to escort the remains from the church.

The remains of Gen. Lawton are expected to arrive at San Francisco about Feb. 1. Mrs. Lawton is with the remains and the final arrangements for the funeral will not be made until the authorities at Washington have ascertained her wishes. It is said, however, the remains will be brought to Washington on a special train in charge of Maj. Gen. Shafter, who will be accompanied by his staff.

A HEAVY VERDICT.

Damage Suit Against the Great Western Railroad.

St. Paul, Jan. 20.—In the United States circuit court today, the jury in the case of James Holden against the Chicago-Great Western railway returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $23,500. This is one of the largest verdicts secured in an injury case for some time.

The jury went out on Thursday morning and was unable to report a conclusion until last evening at 6 o'clock, when the verdict was sealed for presentation today. Holden was a passenger engineer on the Great Western road and was injured in a collision on the road.

DR. DORAN

Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, Lungs and Special Diseases—Specialist.

He has cured others, he can cure you. Dr. Doran's European training and his long hospital experience has made him phenomenally proficient, and HIS SUCCESS IS EQUALLED BY NO PHYSICIAN IN AMERICA. The doctor treats all chronic diseases or diseases of long standing; diseases of the stomach, spitting of food, loss of appetite, weight and fullness under the left breast and stomach flatulence, nausea, costiveness, diarrhoea, palpitation of the heart, dizziness, pain in the head, gloomy feelings, peevishness, irritability, general debility and cold feet; DISEASES OF THE LIVER, indicated by pain in the left side, backache, bad complexion, dry skin, furred tongue, etc. HEART DISEASE, organic and functional, palpitation, fluttering, irregularity of the pulse, pain, dizziness, dropsy, etc., etc. DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, with difficult breathing, cough, pain, spitting mucus and blood, loss of flesh, hoarseness, etc. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, pain in the back and loins, scanty and dark colored urine, sediment, etc. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN NERVES called neuralgia, epilepsy, fainting fits, paralysis, etc. DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BLOOD AND PELVIC ORGANS, proper care and treatment of irritable bladder, gravel, piles, fistula and fissures of the rectum; seminal weakness, loss of manhood, loss of womanhood, chronic skin diseases, as eczema, psoriasis, etc. SURGICAL OPERATIONS performed with neatness, skill and the LEAST POSSIBLE PAIN. CANCERS examined, explained and removed without knife or pain, no case undertaken unless RELIEF IS GUARANTEED. We operate for scars, moles, hare lip, fissures of the palate, crooked or club feet, stiff joints caused by injury, rheumatism, etc. EAR DISEASES causing deafness, discharges, polypus, accumulated wax, false ear drums, etc. Diseases of the NOSE AND THROAT, such as catarrh, ulcerated throat, hoarseness or loss of voice treated by simple scientific appliances to which hitherto unmanageable diseases must yield in a few days.

DR. J. E. DORAN, Duluth,
216-17 New Jersey Building.

DECIDES FOR ALDRICH.

House Election Committee Votes to Seat Alabama Republican.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The house committee on elections, No. 1, divided on party lines today and by a vote of 6 to 2, decided to recommend the seating of William F. Aldrich, Republican, who contests the seat now held by Gaston A. Robbins, Democrat, for the Fourth congressional district of Alabama.

It is the first decision in a contested election case at the peresent session of congress. The contest was based on alleged intimidation and racial prejudices growing out of appeals for white supremacy. A minority report will be made in behalf of Mr. Robbins.

Wit, Humor and Pathos.

Scotland and Scotland's people is a subject of keen interest this winter, and Dr. Meldrum's lecture on the land of Burns and that sturdy nation is brimming over wit[h] [illegible] pathos. Dr. Meldrum [illegible] most eloquent speakers [illegible] est, and the lecture at [illegible] Presbyterian church, Monda[y] [illegible] one of the literary eve[nts] [illegible]

CLO[illegible]

Scranton, Pa., [illegible] Delaware, Lackawanna & [illegible] ny today began closing i[ts] [illegible] s of the company declar[ing] [illegible] because of an over product[ion] [illegible] demands, but among the [illegible] a general conclusion that [illegible] purpose of anticipating [illegible] by reason of the pre[illegible] ong the miners. The co[mpany] [illegible] to deal with its employ[es] [illegible] fuses absolutely to recei[ve] [illegible] oner representing the M[illegible] ion.

MILLS [illegible]

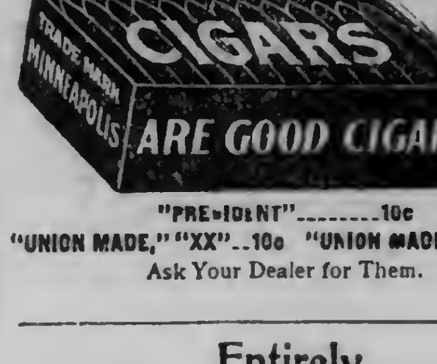
Salt Lake, Ut[ah] [illegible] t. Frederick J. Mills, [illegible] governor of Idaho, w[illegible] ed of the charge of mur[der] [illegible] was out only a quarter [illegible] just long enough to elec[t] [illegible] d take a ballot. Capt. M[illegible] t. J. C. O'Melveny, chie[f] [illegible] e Oregon Short line, in this city, on Oct. 30. The evidence showed that O'Melveny had seduced Mills' wife, and the killing resulted.

BANKER CANNON ILL.

London, Jan. 20.—Henry W. Cannon, the president of the Chase National bank, of New York, is ill in this city. He is suffering from a general collapse, the result of a bad voyage on his recent trip across the Atlantic and from other causes. His condition is not dangerous, however, and the attending doctors expect that he will return in a few weeks.

ENGLAND'S RICHEST NOBLEMAN.

The death of England's richest nobleman, the duke of Westminster, whose estate represented an income of $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 a year, calls attention to great fortunes in this country as well as England. It is estimated that if the present duke should live to the age of the one who has just died the renewals of the London leases will bring his income up from $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 to $12,000,000 or $14,000,000. This great estate has been growing for 200 years.



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THE WEATHER.

United States Agricultural Department, Weather Bureau, Duluth. Synopsis of weather conditions for the twenty-four hours ending at 7 a. m. (Central time), Jan. 20.—Somewhat colder weather prevails in the Western Dakotas, Northern Montana and Northwest Canada, and it is warmer over Ontario, Minnesota, Eastern South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas. Close to zero temperatures occurred this morning at Winnipeg and Prince Albert, elsewhere the weather continues mild. Barometric pressures are low over Michigan, and continues high over Middle Rocky mountain districts and low to the northward of Alberta. Clear weather is the rule throughout the West and Southwest. Light rains have fallen at Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis and Shreveport, and snow at Qu'Appelle and Swift Current. Brisk northwest winds prevailed last night at Duluth.

Minimum temperatures last night:

Battleford	18	Memphis	38
Bismarck	22	Miles City	30
Calgary	14	Milwaukee	26
Chicago	28	Minnedosa	16
Davenport	28	Moorhead	28
Denver	30	North Platte	26
Detroit	38	Oklahoma	32
Dodge City	30	Omaha	32
Duluth	36	Port Arthur	20
Edmonton	22	Prince Albert	—1
Escanaba	20	Qu'Appelle	18
Green Bay	18	Rapid City	32
Havre	24	Shreveport	36
Helena	32	St. Louis	36
Huron	32	St. Paul	36
Kamloops	34	Sault Ste. Marie	26
Kansas City	28	Swift Current	22
La Crosse	26	Williston	24
Marquette	38	Winnipeg	2

Local forecast for twenty-four hours from 7 p. m. (Central time) today: Duluth, West Superior and vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Sunday. Colder tonight. Winds mostly fresh westerly.

H. W. RICHARDSON,
Local Forecast Official.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Forecasts: For Minnesota—Fair tonight and Sunday. Colder east and south portions tonight.

For Wisconsin—Far tonight and Sunday. Colder tonight in southeast and northwest portions.

"The Most Enterprising."

Albert Lea Standard: The Duluth Evening Herald is without exception the most enterprising, cosmopolitan and independent daily paper of the state. It is edited with refreshing ability and is faithfully representative of the interests of the people. It is a satisfaction to note its increasing success and prosperity.

PATRIOTISM OR TREASON?

The News Tribune yesterday, following the cowardly habit of the leading imperialistic newspapers, sneered at Senator Pettigrew and declared that he never says "a patriotic thing." On this point the morning paper is as far wrong as it was when it imputed ignorance to Senator Pettigrew, and ran up against Vice President Hobart's statement that he considered Pettigrew the ablest parliamentarian in the senate. If papers like the News Tribune would occasionally have the candor to print a speech of the senator's, their readers would have an opportunity to judge for themselves as to both his ability and his patriotism. The plain fact is that Pettigrew is one of the strongest men today in public life, while his patriotism may be judged by his steadfast opposition to every kind of selfish and tyrannical power, whether exercised by the banks, the trusts, or a president transgressing the constitution. His great speech of Jan. 11 and 15 was a masterly argument against the policy of the administration in the Philippines, fortified by citations of the president's own state papers and the government's official dispatches. He proved absolutely that we treated the Filipinos as allies, and then turned our arms against them; that we began the actual shooting, and then refused to stop it when they requested an armistice. He showed by the president's proclamation of Dec. 21 that McKinley practically declared war upon the Filipinos unless they should consent to give up possession of their entire country more than a month before we acquired even a paper claim to the islands under the treaty. These are some of the things that these newspapers never print; these are some of the points of Pettigrew's speech that simply cannot be answered, and that the men who today seek to change this government from a republic, radiating liberty among the nations, into an impossible copy of the British empire subjugating unwilling races, never even try to answer, either in the senate or in the press. The people are kept in ignorance of the facts in the hope of securing a new lease of life for the administration, because a knowledge of the truth would arouse the indignation of nine-tenths of the Republican party.

The latter half of Senator Pettigrew's speech, herein referred to, is chiefly concerned in quoting the utterances of Abraham Lincoln, as applicable to existing conditions as if he had foreseen them. But to quote Abraham Lincoln today is unpatriotic, in the opinion of the muzzled press supporting the administration. The Herald wishes to call its readers' attention to the following short extract from this speech of Senator Pettigrew's, only one among many passages wherein a plea for the principles of liberty and justice is grounded on the sure wisdom and noble sentiment of the greatest and grandest man the Republican party ever knew. If the senator herein says not "a thing that is patriotic," The Herald hopes the News Tribune will kindly point out the treason:

"The old doctrine of the divine right of kings, of the hereditary right to rule, is a doctrine that we disputed and controverted when we established our government, and when we announced the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence. So proud have we been of that discovery that each year we have celebrated the birth into the world of a new theory, a new doctrine with regard to governments; and four hundred constitutions have been framed after ours. So powerful has our example been throughout the world that nation after nation struggling to be free has adopted our form of government.

"No nation, no people, in all time and in all history ever impressed such a powerful influence upon the human race as this republic, and for this reason alone. Empires have been established, a trail of blood has been drawn across the world, and vast aggregations of people have been brought under the rule of an emperor or a monarch since history began, but no people, no nation, in the history of the world, has ever produced such a powerful effect for good upon the human race as this great republic, and simply because of the doctrine laid down by our forefathers in the Declaration of Independence.

"Is it an old doctrine that all governments derive their just powers from the governed? Some have said that it was a nursery rhyme, sung around the cradle of the republic. The doctrine is new. It was announced but a century ago, a day in the birth and life of nations, and yet this great republic, boasting as we have on each recurring celebration of the event, proposes now to abandon it for the old doctrine and the old theory and the old idea of selfishness.

"The senator from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge) says that the Declaration of Independence does not contemplate that all governments must have the consent of the governed; that only those must have the consent of the governed that we think capable of self-government. Under that theory no people in the world are capable of self-government, unless they first get our consent that they are fit to give their consent to a form of government which they wish to set up. The senator from Connecticut (Mr. Platt) says that governments derive their just powers from the consent of some of the governed. Thus the senator from Indiana would extend the doctrine of imperialism to whole nations of people, while the senator from Connecticut would extend the doctrine of imperialism to every nation and every people, for he declares that the consent of some of the governed only is required.

"Thus we drift back to the divine right of kings, to the doctrine that those who govern shall determine who of the governed shall give their consent. Thus construed, our glorious Declaration becomes a mockery and a fraud. Therefore, when we meet each year to celebrate the instrument's birth into the world, the orators of the Republican party will have to explain its meaning, and tell the multitude that our notions, our opinions, of the Declaration have been wrong for a hundred years.

"Lincoln, in his speech at Springfield, on June 26, 1857, thus defined his notions of the Declaration of Independence:

"'In those days our Declaration of Independence was held sacred by all, and thought to include all; but now, to aid in making the bondage of the negro universal and eternal, it is assailed and sneered at, and construed, and hawked at, and torn, till, if its framers could rise from their graves they could not at all recognize it. All the powers of the earth seem rapidly combining against him. Mammon is after him, ambition follows, philosophy follows, and the theology of the day is fast following the cry. * * * I think the authors of that notable instrument intended to include all men; but they did not intend to declare all men equal in all respects. They did not mean to say all men were equal in color, size, intellect, moral developments, or social capacity. They defined with tolerable distinctness in what respect they did consider all men created equal—equal with "certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." This they said, and this they meant. They did not mean to assert the obvious untruth that all men then actually enjoying that equality, nor yet that they were about to confer it immediately upon them. In fact, they had no power to confer such a boon. They meant simply to declare the right, so that the enforcement of it might follow as fast as circumstances should permit. They meant to set up a standard maxim for free society, which should be familiar to all, and revered by all, constantly looked to, constantly approximated, and thereby constantly spreading and deepening its influence and augmenting the happiness and value of life to all people of all colors everywhere. The assertion that "all men are created equal" was of no practical use in affecting our separation from Great Britain, and it was placed in the Declaration not for that but for future use. Its authors meant it to be, as, thank God, it is now proving itself, a stumbling block to all those who, in after times, might seek to turn a free people back into the hateful paths of despotism. They knew the proneness of prosperity to breed tyrants, and they meant, when such should reappear in this fair land and commence their vocation, they should find left for them at least one hard nut to crack.'

"It seems to me that Lincoln, with his prophetic vision, must have seen this day, when prosperity, breeding tyrants, should undertake to declare that the Declaration of Independence no longer applies to anybody but the people whom we decide are capable of self-government. It stands today as a stumbling block; it is the hard nut to crack that the imperialists of this country find on this occasion, and it will confront them in this contest on every stump and on every platform in the land."

DULUTH OPPOSES IT.

The vote at the meeting of the Duluth Improvement association, in favor of the scheme of the millionaire sportsmen to set apart 800,000 acres along the line of the Great Northern railroad between Duluth and the Red River valley ostensibly as a national park and forestry reserve but really as a game preserve, does not represent the sentiment of Duluth on this subject.

Duluth is opposed to this scheme in toto, and while the plausible talk made by Gen. Andrews yesterday, as the representative of Col. Cooper and his associates, of Chicago, misled those present at yesterday's meeting to endorse the scheme, it does not change the attitude of Duluth. The handful of people at this meeting spoke only for themselves, and had no authority to represent or speak for anyone else, much less to commit this community to the scheme.

Gen. Andrews says the land in the proposed park is too sandy to be good for farming. This is pronounced untrue by reliable men who have been over the ground and know the character of the soil and its agricultural value. Mr. Stuntz, who voted against the scheme yesterday, has been all over the country in his capacity as a land surveyor, and he is better qualified than Gen. Andrews or almost anyone else to speak with authority regarding the quality of the land embraced within the limits of the proposed park. He voted against the resolution favoring the scheme because he knows that the opening up and improvement of that section would be of much benefit to Duluth. It is territory naturally tributary to Duluth, and when the Indian reservations are thrown open to settlement, as originally intended under the provisions of the Nelson law, it will be speedily developed and there will be thousands of settlers and scores of thriving villages that will trade with Duluth.

It is utterly absurd to claim that there would be numerous settlements within the proposed park. What would cause the establishment of such villages if all the land for many miles in every direction were locked up from settlement?

Then it is asserted by the advocates of this scheme that tourists would come to Duluth by steamship to make the tour of this park, and thus Duluth would benefit. Possibly some tourists might be attracted in this manner, but they would not be numerous, and the benefit to Duluth from their visits would be infinitessimal when compared to the great benefits Duluth and all Northern Minnesota would derive from the opening up and settlement of that rich timber and agricultural territory.

If Gen. Andrews and others want to practice the science of forestry, why do they not create a sentiment in favor of taking proper care of the Itasca state park which has already been set apart? This park is seven miles long and five in width, and immediately surrounds the ultimate source of the Mississippi river. It is principally a dense forest of pine, oak, maple, basswood, aspen, balsam fir, cedar and spruce, and completely surrounds Itasca lake. It is a picturesque locality containing numerous lakes and streams, and nearly all the species of birds, fish and animals common to Minnesota are to be found within the limits of the park. Here, at the north end of Itasca lake, is located the site of a lost village of prehistoric mound-builders, who penetrated the wilds of North America to the source of the Mississippi at an early and unknown date. There is the making of a tourist resort that can not be surpassed in the state. It provides forever a pine forest where people can go for health and recreation, as Gen. Andrews desires. It provides a fish and game-preserve that cannot be excelled. If forests have any influence on water supply—a debatable question, with all due deference to the "forestry experts"—here is a dense forest that covers the source of the Mississippi and will have more influence than could be expected of a forest preserve elsewhere. Here is also a spot where the science of forestry can be practiced and its benefits exemplified.

With such an attractive park already in existence, why should the movement to lock up 800,000 acres of valuable land tributary to Duluth meet any encouragement in Duluth?

DULUTH AS AN OCEAN PORT.

The deepening of the Canadian canal system opens a route from Duluth to the Atlantic for vessels of moderate draught that can carry wheat direct from this port to Liverpool without breaking bulk, and it will not be surprising to see vessels other than American and Canadian loading wheat at our elevators during the coming season of navigation. The Chicago Record says: "There are reports from different parts of Northern Europe that as soon as the Canadian canals are free from ice vessels will start from European ports direct to Chicago. It is the intention of these shipowners to bring to Chicago cargoes of products that are now imported for the Western trade by way of New York. The expense of transportation from the port of shipment to Chicago without breaking bulk will be about one-half the former cost by way of New York. This reduction of carrying cost will lower the price of desirable articles, and will encourage their consumption in the Northwest. The effect will be to make Chicago an importing and distributing point for the products of Europe."

If cargoes be brought direct from European ports to Chicago it is certain that a similar traffic will be inaugurated between Duluth and Europe, and this port will become a great importing and distributing point for European products in the Northwest. The rail haul from Duluth to the West will be shorter and cheaper than from Chicago, while the cost of water transportation between Europe and Duluth will be no greater than between Europe and Chicago.

The Record says that the question perplexing foreign ship owners just now is as to whether, having brought a cargo of their own products to Chicago, they can obtain a return cargo that will be profitable to them. The prospect is favorable, however. For next season 90 per cent of the carrying capacity of the lake vessels is already chartered for the iron trade. As a consequence many vessels will be taken out of the business of carrying grain from Chicago to Buffalo. With lake competition diminished it is no tlikely that railway rates will be low, and they may be unreasonably high. It is not probable that enough ocean-going vessels will engage in the grain transportation business next season to compel, by their competition, a reduction of the rail rates for grain. Therefore, if grain rates from Chicago to Liverpool are about the usual 15 to 20 cents a bushel, the ocean grain fleet will have the advantage of the high price and will be able to get all the cargoes they can handle for a slight reduction below the railroad rate. It is probable that grain can be carried profitably from Chicago to European ports by small ocean-going steamers for less than 10 cents a bushel, and it certainly can be carried for as low a rate from Duluth as from Chicago. Consequently the prospect is good for the early opening of direct marine traffic between Duluth and European ports.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign commerce of the United States in 1899 amounted to over $2,000,000,000 and of this enormous sum, more than three-fifths was exports and less than two-fifth imports. The exact figures, just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, are: Imports, $799,834,620; exports, $1,275,486,641; excess of ezports over imports, $475,652,021. The excess of exports is larger than in any preceding year, except 1898. Of the exports, manufactures form a larger proportion than ever before, while of the imports, raw materials for use of our manufacturers form a larger proportion than ever before. Of the exports, more than 30 per cent are manufactures, against 26 per cent in the fiscal year 1897, 23 per cent in 1895, 20 per cent in 1885, 16 per cent in 1879 and 12 per cent in 1860. Of the imports, 33 per cent are articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic industry, against 26 per cent in 1895, 24 per cent in 1892, 23 per cent in 1889 and 20 per cent in 1885. Products of agriculture form 63 per cent of the exports, against 70 per cent in 1898, 72 per cent in 1894, 74 per cent in 1884 and 83 per cent in 1880, while agricultural products classified as "articles of food and live animals" form 29 per cent of the imports, against 30 per cent in 1896, 31 per cent in 1886 and 34 per cent in 1884.

A study of the imports and exports of 1899 compared with those of earlier years presents some interesting facts. From 1869 to 1899 imports doubled, while exports quadrupled. The imports in 1869 were $438,455,894 and the exports $337,375,983, making an excess of imports over exports amounting to $101,079,906 while, as above indicated, the excess of exports in 1899 is $475,652,051. Relatively the proportion of free and dutiable goods in the list of imports differs very greatly in the figures of 1899 from those of 1869, only $21,775,643 of the total of $438,455,894 imported in 1869 being admitted free of duty, while in 1899 $351,814,004 of the $799,834,620 imported came in free of duty. Exports of foreign merchandise form a smaller percentage year by year of our total exports, though this is due to the very rapid increase in exportation of domestic merchandise, the value of foreign merchandise exported in 1899 being about double that of 1869, while the exports of domestic merchandise in 1899 were four times as much as in 1869

The Springfield Republican says: "The country has been passing through a period of rare and dizzy intoxication—drunk with 'gold and glory,' drunk with the pride of military achievement and conscienceless aggression, drunk with false expectations as to the limitless possibilities of trade which conquest in the far East was to open up to the nation—and so rushing along through a veritable saturnalia of corporate combination, recapitalization and wild and reckless inflation to anticipate a boundless prosperity, or to reap a harvest of dollars from the pockets of the people in exchange for the wind-blown paper of the trusts."

A good story is being circulated about President McKinley which has, among other merits, that of truth. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago the bones of John Brown's sons, killed at Harper's Ferry, were exhumed and taken to the Adirondacks for more honorable interment. The president was invited to grace the ceremonies with his presence. His answer was eminently characteristic. "I am obliged," he wrote, "to refrain from either accepting or declining your invitation." A more typical instance of the celebrated McKinley straddle has seldom been offered.

The Topeka State Journal suggests that those eminent Missourians who have gone to Washington for the purpose of trying to head off the Chicago drainage canal, might better employ their time in endeavoring to secure that $5,000,000 appropriation for the world's fair which St. Louis is about to ask of congress. It is a poor time for St. Louis to stir up trouble with her neighbors. She will need all the assistance she can get in her great undertaking.

The Brooklyn Eagle does not hesitate to criticise even the church choirs. It stands out against the quartet and anthem habit, and recalls a recent occasion on which the music ran as follows:

Soprano—Oh, take this pill—
Tenor—Oh, t-a-k-e this pill—
Contralto—O-o-h, take this pill—
All together—Oh, take this pilgrim home.

Attorney General Griggs has refused to employ the anti-trust law in a case against a combination of Eastern railroads. The only effective employment of the anti-trust law thus far recorded has been against labor unions. It is this law which Gen. Grosvenor assures the people demonstrates the sincerity of the antagonism of the Republican party to the trusts.

The story that Gen. Methuen had gone insane is upset by recent reports that he is actively at work in command of his troops. It was really charitable to impute his previous blunders to mental aberration.

Manilla is experiencing the "blessings" of the civilizing influence of this country. Previous to the American occupation there were but three places where liquor was sold in Manilla, while now there are 400 saloons there.

The Des Moines News observes that the careful manner in which the Vanderbilt and Astor millions are being conserved negatives that American tradition that "It is only three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves."

The question has been asked, if congress buries its members at national expense why shouldn't legislatures bury their members at state expense and city councils their aldermen at city expense.

The New York World well says that the blood of our brave fallen heroes in the Philippines is surely not upon the heads of those who say that they should never have been sent there.

The law of enforced vaccination is being enforced on the mules intended for the British army in Africa, regardless of race, color or previous condition.

The result may be that we will have two Isthmian canals, one across Panama and one across Nicaragua. But would two pay?

The advance from the Tugela to Ladysmith is not being accomplished so quickly as some of the enthusiastic Britishers expected.

The English have a regiment of rough riders for South Africa. We might let them have Teddy.

THE RECORD AGAINST THEM.

Omaha World-Herald: The Des Moines Capital says of the following paragraph from Senator Beveridge's speech that it is "a flash of fire struck from the anvil of truth:"

"I have seen our mangled boys in the hospital and field; I have stood on the firing line and beheld our dead soldiers, their faces turned to the pitiless southern sky; and, in sorrow rather than in anger, I say to those whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys of ours is on their hands; and the flood of all the years can never wash that stain away."

The Des Moines Capital is mistaken. It is the flash of sophistry struck from the anvil of hypocrisy. "Misguided natives" indeed! How had they been led astray? They had been led to believe that America was their friend. They had been led to believe that American promises meant something. They had been led to believe that they were to be given the independence for which they had fought for weary years. And, when they discovered they were being bilked by conscientious politicians they resumed their warfare for independence. And because they are warring for independence they are "misguided." That is what Lord North said of the continental soldiers. King George declared that the American colonists were not fit for self-government and he waged war against them "for their good." What were the colonists fighting for? Liberty and the right to govern themselves. Who is to blame for the dead soldiers whose faces are turned to the pitiless southern sky?" The men who are trying to force upon the Filipinos a government they do not want. The men who make sacrifice of American blood in order to gain new fields of speculation. The men who squander the millions of the public's money in order to gain millions for their own purposes. Upon whom does the responsibility rest for the mangled boys in the hospital and upon the firing line? Upon the men who made merchandise of liberty, traded off a country's glorious history for a chance to exploit another land and sacrificed American lives for a chance to loot and plunder. Who are responsible for the dead soldiers whose faces are turned to the pitiless southern sky? The men who made the flag of liberty the banner of oppression in the Philippines; the men who stained the banner with slavery and polygamy, lied to brave allies and betrayed those who had helped them in time of need.

Not all the sophistry and cant and hypocrisy of the Beveridge-Hanna, McKinley cult can change the facts. The record is against them. The people are not to be deceived at all times.

LIND SCARES THEM.

Winona Herald: It is now apparent that Minnesota Republicans are not afraid of losing the governorship again, but are now becoming alarmed over the balance of the state ticket, including the legislature. Governor Lind's latest conspiracy against the g. o. p. includes a job to swipe the legislature and elect himself the successor of Senator Nelson. The Minneapolis Journal thus argues the case:

"It is said that the governor would take great pleasure in scaring Senator Nelson and giving him 'a run for his money,' as they say. The two do not entertain the very best opinions of each other. It is known that Senator Nelson will take the stump in Minnesota this fall and make the hardest campaign for the party he has ever made. Whether Governor Lind should go after the senatorship or not, it is likely that in the course of the campaign the two will cross swords more than once. Admitting for the sake of the argument that the governor was entirely sincere in his declarations that he would never again seek public office for the office's sake, he could consistently become an aggressive candidate for the senate on the plea that anti-Republicans are needed in the United States senate more than anywhere else."

So now you have the whole case stated. Governor Lind will run for governor again and will have such a following behind him that he will change the entire political complexion of the state, upheave the legislature even in the face of the fact that some forty holdover Republican senators cannot be reached, and then swat the ground with Senator Nelson. If ever the Republicans of Minnesota had a "bogie man" to hold up to frighten the faithful, verily his name is John Lind. But all joking aside it would not be surprising to see a political tidal wave in the state this year which will sweep Lind into the gubernatorial chair again along with a full complement of friendly state officials. The governor will not have to stand alone again.

A Soldier's New Year Card.

We watched the old year out tonight,
My bunkie, Jim, and I,
Within a church with battered walls
All open to the sky.
For when our Yankee rapid-fires
A tune began to play
They laid the splendid altar bare
And took the roof away.

We found a lot of candles tall,
We set them all alight,
And playing poker on the floor
Have passed the livelong night.
But still my homesick fancies stray
Where windy winter blows,
And, folded warmly in your furs,
You walk among the snows.

Upon a tattered ace of hearts
I scrawl this penciled screed,
For crested paper here in camp
Is very scarce indeed.
The stain across the top is wine;
We found a cask or two
In musty vaults beneath the church,
And tapped the mellowed brew.

A soldier's sweetheart is his sword,
A soldier's home must be
Wherever flies the starry flag,
That banner bright and free.
But New Year's seems to fill his mind
With thoughts that never come,
When pacing sentry in the cane,
Or marching to the drum.

So happy New Year, though the card
That bears it will appear
Among the offerings at your shrine
A shabby one, I fear.
But if you feel inclined to smile,
Remember that it came
From one who serves Old Glory first,
But loves you just the same.
—MINNA IRVING in Leslie's Weekly.

Where Are the Economies?

Springfield Republican: The federal labor bureau, in charge of Carroll D. Wright, has begun an inquiry among the industrial combinations touching upon their economy and efficiency. It is a most important undertaking. We hope especially that it will bring out the whereabouts of those much-advertised economies in production and distribution, which have so far resulted only in higher cost to the public.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Indianapolis Journal: "You remind me of my first husband," she said.

"I have felt recently," he replied, "that I was gradually becoming a very meek man."

-:—:-

Chicago Record: "How much pleasanter to shovel snow than to run the lawn mower?"

"Yes; it is too cold for our wives to sit on the porch and boss us."

-:—:-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I see he let his wife apply for the divorce."

"Yes, he didn't want the publicity."

"And his wife?"

"She did."

-:—:-

Detroit Free Press: Bingo—Let's see; when did your sister visit us last?

Mrs. Bingo—How do you expect me to remember so far back as that? She was here the last time you took me to the theater.

-:—:-

Chicago Post: "Can you trace the resemblance of a baby to anything under the sun but another baby?"

"Oh, yes, indeed," replied the social diplomat.

"To what?"

"To whichever parent asks me about it."

All the masters of diplomacy are not in public life.

-:—:-

Boston Transcript: Mamma—Did Mr. Smiddle say anything that leads you to think that he intends to propose.

Daughter—He asked me if there was a mortgage on the house.

-:—:-

Somerville Journal: Hicks—Did I ever tell you that I went to a fortune teller once, five years before I ever saw the girl I married, and she told me exactly what kind of hair my wife would have?

Wicks—No, is that so, really?

Hicks—Yes. She said my wife would have long hair.

A Safe Prediction.

Two Harbors Iron Trade Journal: In Duluth Mayor Truelsen has been nominated by the Democrats and Populists to succeed himself, and T. W. Hugo is the Republican candidate. This paper predicts Truelsen's election.

Of Course He Will.

Wadena Tribune: The Democrats of Duluth have again nominated Henry Truelsen for mayor of that city. Mr. Truelsen has during his reign as mayor of the Zenith City, given a good administration and he will undoubtedly be re-elected.

A Bachelor's Reflections.

New York Press: Every woman tries to make her husband think that she can't eat anything when she is unhappy.

Every woman has a favorite deathbed story where the one that dies sees at least three angels.

The longer a man knows his wife before they get married the longer he doesn't know her afterward.

A woman is better than a man. Man has only patriotism, but woman has both patriotism and chastity.

By the time a woman gets the idea that any old dress is good enough to wear around before her husband he has generally got the idea that any old husband is good enough for her to wear it around before.

Texas Can Have Him.

St. Paul Dispatch: That patient, persistent and perennial statistician, Le Grande Powers, has been down in Texas flooding dark places with the light of his discoveries concerning live stock. Texas has so long been bunching her holdings of live stock and lumping them off in round numbers that she is hardly prepared to adopt Mr. Powers' system of synchronic accounting for the hides, hoofs and horns of each individual "critter" that roams the pampas, and provokes the volcanic profanity of the melancholy cow puncher of the Lone Star state. Texas needs Mr. Powers, and in its great generosity Minnesota is willing that Texas shall have him.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Chicago News: The docked horse is not a tail-bearer.

It is a wise mining stock that knows its own par.

The weather is almost as changeable as a woman's mind.

The man who trusts to luck seldom pays his bills promptly.

Only the very poor or the very rich can afford to keep dogs.

After giving his word an honorable man always tries to keep it.

It's always difficult for a man to get anywhere with a lame excuse.

Many a bad man would do better if he only had a little encouragement.

The trade mark on a cake of soap and the novelty of matrimony soon wear off.

An astronomer says that shooting stars ought to go far toward elevating the stage.

"Persistency is a jewel," according to a traveling salesman's version of the ancient proverb.

The victims of fate who are always waiting for something to turn up may now turn up their coat collars.

Globe Sights.

Atchison Globe: When a man starts to tell you a funny story, you can always get rid of him by saying, "I've heard it."

You must behave yourself if you hope to avoid worry; no guilty man can avoid worry over his misdeeds.

Some men insist upon doing absurd and foolish things, and then demand that people say nothing about their folly.

It is doubtful if anyone ever had a real friend, therefore be your own friend and take care of your interests, and your reputation.

A 7-year-old Atchison school boy reads books during recess, and refuses to play as other children do. He ought to be whipped. Boys ought to be boys.

A prize fighter's announcement that he will retire from the ring has about as much significance as a drunkard's announcement that he has sworn off drinking.

A DEED OF KINDNESS.

Humane Christian Culture: The hill was alive with boys and girls on a Saturday afternoon in winter. What fun it was to coast swiftly the icy slope.

All seemed to be having the gayest time possible. Big boys on double-runners, with crowds of little tots at their backs, turned the sharp corner at the end of the hill, to shortly help to drag the heavy carry-all up to the top again.

The sun had almost set, but before any had started to go home, a man driving a large load of wood began to ascend the icy path. The sleds steered out of the way as the horse tried in vain to go on.

The road was so slippery that he could not draw the load. The man seemed enraged and began whipping the poor creature. Then a little girl got off her sled and stepping up to the man, said politely, "Couldn't I help you with your horse, sir? The load of wood seems very heavy for him." The man looked very much surprised, but stopped immediately. The little girl went up to the horse, patted his nose gently, and whispered kindly in his ear, while a number of the boys were taking a few of the logs off the cart and transferring them to their sleds to drag up the hill.

Amy led the horse, for she was very gentle, and the noble creature was perfectly willing to obey her. The man walked along and really felt much ashamed, as he ought. At last they reached the top, and the boys put back the wood, as the load was not too heavy for a level. As the children all bade each other good night, the man turned around, saying, "Many thanks to ye me lads, and to the little missey," which showed how he felt.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

Rheumatism

A slight indefinite pain in the joints is the first sign of Rheumatism. When you feel this warning sign take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and the progress of the disease will be arrested. This remedy acts directly on the blood and nerves and has cured hundreds of cases of rheumatism that have been declared hopeless by physicians.

See that the full name is on every package:

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Mrs. Mary Rixton, of Barryville, Sullivan Co., N.Y. She says:

"About two years ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism. I suffered acute pain and much inconvenience. Physicians were unable to check the disease, and I was directed to a similar case, which was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. My son bought me some of the pills and the first box did me so much good that I procured another box and those two boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y.

'Phone 241 Ask for—
Moose Brand Beer...........
Made in Duluth—
Drank Everywhere.
BOTTLED BY
Duluth Brewing Co.

Don't Offer Wine.....
to your friends when they are thirsty; a big drink would intoxicate them.
Beer is better--not because it is cheaper--but because good beer
Fitger's Pale Bohemian, for instance, is at once refreshing, pure and wholesome, and you can drink deep without feeling any ill effects.

DULUTH'S SOCIETY

The Temple Assembly gave its January party last evening in the Masonic hall. The young people enjoyed a very happy evening, and it was one of the most delightful parties the club has given. Those present were:

Mesdames—
J. W. Richards,
C. D. Richards,
Misses—
Mann,
Smallwood,
Knight,
Dunn,
Grace Richards,
Eaton, of Superior;
Barager,
Hill,
Letteau,
Haug,
Helen Morrison,
Grace St. Clair,
Mae Kennedy,
Durley, of Superior;
Willoughby,
Coakley, of Superior;
Rowley.
Messrs.—
Graff,
Rowley,
Davis,
Johnson,
Burrows, of Marquette;
Gallagher,
Gull,
Grady,
Ingalls,
Whyte,
Burg,
C. O Donnell,
Richards,
Howard,
Messenger,
Moore, of Marquette;
St. Claire,
Smallwood,
Bagley,
Letteau.

* * *

The good sleighing which has existed for several days has brought a number of sleighing parties, given by the young people. There was one Thursday evening, one last evening and another is booked for next Tuesday evening.

* * *

One of the fortnightly dances at Lester Park, which are given by the residents of that section of the city, will be given this evening.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Parker, of 121 West Second street, were at home to their friends Wednesday evening, the occasion being the ninth anniversary of their marriage. The house was beautifully decorated. Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Guerney, Miss Daniels and Miss Nichol assisted in receiving. Cards were played. During the game frappe was served by little Miss Grace Parker. Mrs. Lane and Mr. Gallagher, of Chicago, received the head prizes, and Mrs. Flett and Mr. Gurney the consolation prizes. Refreshments were served. Those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—
Grove,
Flett,
Gurney,
Lane,
Mendel.
Misses—
Stoten,
Nichol,
Alexander,
Lynn,
Hollenbeck, of Brainerd;
Daniels,
Messrs.—
Shesgren,
Moore,
Bengduff.
Gallagher, of Chicago;
McKay.

* * *

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Nan Newell, of St. Paul, and Sam Dunn, of Philadelphia, which was made at St. Paul this week, was of more than ordinary interest to Duluth society people. Miss Newell has frequently visited here as the guest of Miss Moon and was very popular with the young people.

* * *

Mrs. George Arthur St. Clair will entertain at cards next Tuesday afternoon at her home, 1105 London road.

* * *

Cards were received in Duluth this week from Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Eckley, of 5420 Madison avenue in Chicago, announcing the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bertha Mary Eckley, and Emerson Kay Bull, of Duluth, to take place at their home in Chicago on Thursday evening, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock. Miss Eckley has lived in Duluth for about two years. Mr. Bull is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Bull, of this city.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Swift, of Chicago, are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Elston, of East Superior street. Mr. Swift and Mrs. Elston are brother and sister. Mr. and Mrs. Swift were married a few days ago in Salt Lake City, Utah, and are on their wedding trip. They will go to Europe and spend the coming year there, putting in much time in Paris.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Elston gave a card party in honor of Mrs. Swift. Six-handed euchre was played, and the declare prize was won by Mrs. Walter Scott and the game prize by Mrs. C. G. Traphagen.

* * *

A New York gentleman, writing to The Herald this week, said: "Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cotton sailed for Europe Wednesday on the American line steamer St. Paul and will no doubt have a pleasant trip, judging from the number of prominent people also going abroad with them, among whom is Col. Francis Michler, United States army, who was recently married at Washington. A very handsome bouquet of pink roses was presented to Mrs. Cotton, and a large number of friends were at the pier to wish them bon voyage. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton will be located at Capt. Jamison's table, so they wil receive the best of attention."

The sailing list of the steamer shows a number of prominent people on the boat, including Colgate Hoyt and family, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer and others.

* * *

The Craggencroft Literary society held a very interesting meeting Tuesday evening. W. E. Culkin delivered an address on "The Dominant Republic," and A. J. Frantz read a paper on "The American Consular Service." The subject of "Current Events" was handled by Rev. John Mason Duncan. There was also a musical program.

* * *

The Outlook club met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. L. J. Hopkins, in Chester terrace. Madame de Stael and George Sand were discussed.

* * *

Tuesday afternoon the Magazine club met at the home of Mrs. A. B. Chapin, on East First street. The leader was Mrs. C. P. Craig. A paper on "The Philippine Question" was read by Mrs. A. F. Miller. Miss Peyton gave a character sketch on Secretary of State Hay. "The Far East" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Searle, and Mrs. A. B. Chapin discussed the "Future of China." The program was interspersed with musical selections by Mrs. Craig and Miss Chapin.

* * *

Mrs. Emily Ellis-Woodward is visiting at Aurora, Ill. The Daily News says. "Mrs. E. Ellis-Woodward, whose singing so delighted the audience at the Godard concert last evening, is the guest of Mrs. A. G. Case, on Galena street, during her stay in Aurora. She is the wife of Professor Francis E. Woodward, of Duluth, under whom the Misses Adra Sherer and Hazel Case studied. Mrs. Woodward has acceded to a request to sing in the New England church next Sunday morning."

Of the singing of Mrs. Woodward at the concert mentioned, the same paper says:

"Mrs. Woodward sang the "Echo" song in a manner that left no doubt as to the beauty and flexibility of her voice. The song rolls out in torrents, then fades away to a faintest echo. She was the recipient of a handsome bouquet of white roses. Afterward she sang a group of songs of such variation as to show the power and sweetness of tone which she has. The songs were 'Cadiz Mardes,' 'Aria de Gabriella' and an English ballad, 'The Lass With the Delicate Air.' For encores she captivated everyone with 'Coming Thro' the Rye' and another dainty song."

* * *

Mrs. Frank S. Sleeper, of Buckingham terrace, entertained at cards Tuesday afternoon. The house was decorated with potted plants and American Beauty roses. Six-handed euchre was played. Dainty moulds of ice cream, cake and punch were served at the close of the afternoon. The prizes, framed Indian heads, were won by Mrs. W. L. Jackson, who had the highest number of declares, and Mrs. Charles T. Fitzsimmons, who had the greatest number of games. The guests were:

Mesdames—
W. P. Mosher,
W. L. Jackson,
C. J. West,
E. R. Brace,
Pettibone,
A. G. Bonsfield,
W. T. Smith,
D. S. Forgey,
Paddack,
L. E. Paddack,
Annie Cunningham,
Charles T. Fitzsimmon,
W. H. Wilson,
D. W. Coakley, of Superior;
J. D. Casy,
Misses—
Hunter,
Rowley.
Paddack,

* * *

There will be a social at the Unitarian church on Friday evening, Jan. 26. The hostesses will be Mrs. Fitger, Mrs. Dutton, Mrs. Crasswelier and Mrs. Grannis.

* * *

The Young Men's league of the First Presbyterian church at the last meeting Papers were read by Malcolm Thom- Papers were read by Malcolm T homson and Will A. Cleland, and an interesting discussion on the "Greatest Englishman" followed. At the next meeting, on Tuesday evening in the church parlors, Rev. T. H. Cleland will give a lecture on "Alaska," based on his late travels in that country and the Northwest of Canada.

* * *

A pretty little party was given at 31 West Fourth street, Tuesday afternoon, in honor of the eighth birthday of Miss Ethel Morin. She received a number of presents from her many little friends, and all spent a most delightful afternoon playing games and singing songs, after which lunch was served. Those present were:

Misses—
Mabel Reilly,
Mabel Quick,
Ruth Barland,
Violet Brown,
Effie Stean,
Ethel Morin,
Ethel Gordon,
Margaret Raf,
Geanie Gordon,
Remonia Tunell,
Gladys Reggle,
Fern Reilly.
Masters—
Harry Quick,
Harry Owen,
Emil Kriz,
Charter Brown,
Albert Codding,
Willie Tunell.

* * *

Flaaten's concert orchestra will give a fine program at the Armory tomorrow afternoon. Cyril Tyler will be the soloist, and he is one of the most popular singers in the city. Following is the program:

March—"True to the Flag" ....Blon
Overture—"Summer Night's Dream".. .... Suppe
Characteristic—"Vision,"(by request) .... Blon
Tenor solo from "Creation"—
Recitative—"And God Created Men"..
Air—"In Native Worth"........... Haydn
Cyril Tyler.
Grand selection from "Tannhauser" .... Wagner
Flute solo with horn quartet—"Das Waldvoglein" .... Doppler
A. Hoelscher.
Suite—"Peer Gynt" ....Grieg
(a) "Morning" ....
(b) "The Death of Asa"...................
(c) "In the Hall of the Mountain King" ....
Gallop—"Tally-Ho" .... Bernstein

* * *

The annual celebration of the birthday of Robert Burns, which Clan Stewart always gives, will be given next Thursday evening at the Hotel St. Louis. There will be the usual banquet with toasts and music and afterward there will be a dance. Hon. Charles A. Towne will be the toastmaster of the occasion. Mr. Towne has officiated in a similar capacity for the Clan and the members are delighted at having secured him for this year's event. Rev. Alexander Milne, of Pigrim Congregational church, will respond to the principal toast of the evening, "Burns and Scotland." A number of people will take part in the musical program. The full program is as follows:

Blessing ....
Rev. Dr. Cleland.
SUPPER.
Toastmaster ....
Hon. C. A. Towne.
"Address of Welcome" ....
Chief Henry Taylor.
Song—"Landau's Bonnie Woods and Braes" ....
Miss Marian Bostwick.
Song—"Wha'll be King but Charlie"..
Donald MacLeod.
Toast—"The Order of Scottish Clans"
Past Royal Chief Simon Clark.
Gaelic song—"Farewell to Finnary"..
Mrs. Sykes.
Toast—"Burns and Scotland" ....
Rev. Alexander Milne.
Song ....
George Tyler.
Scotch Recitation ....
Past Chief W. D. Gordon.
Toast—"Our Adopted Country"........
Rev. Dr. Cleland.
Song—"Farewell to Lachaber" ....
Miss Marian Bostwick.
Toast—"The Lassies" ....
Dr. McComb.
Song—"Star of Glengary"................
Mrs. Sykes.
"Auld Lang Syne"......................
By the audience.
Piano accompanist ....
George Tyler.
Piper ....
Clansman John Smith.

* * *

After the program the dancing will begin and the music will be furnished by Flaaten's orchestra.

* * *

This afternoon and evening at Craggencroft an exhibition of the work of the art pupils is being given under the direction of Miss Rosamund Wright, who is the teacher of the art classes. Work of all the departments in charcoal, lead pencil and water colors is being exhibited.

* * *

Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. John K. Richter entertained the G. T. Cinch club at their home, 1414 Jefferson street. Cinch was played and luncheon served. Mrs. A. W. Deetz and John Tupper won the first prizes, and Mrs. George Cornell and William Lounsberry the foot prizes. Mrs. F. B. Beaupre entertains the club at its next meeting.

* * *

The German society is making arrangements for its first masquerade ball, which takes place at Turner hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 31. The committee on arrangements consists of L. Hauck, F. Schultz, C. P. Haerle, A. W. Kuehnow and P. Bollwien.

* * *

The program for the meeting of the Chautauqua circle on Monday evening is as follows: Roll call—Quotations from "Evangeline." "Studies in American Letters," chapter 2 to page 59, led by C. E. Shannon; January Chautauqua article, "Reading Journey Through France," Mrs. H. C. Kendall; paper, "The Capitol at Washington," H. C. Fulton; "An Original Poem," Miss Elizabeth Starkey; reading, "Dooley on the Dreyfus Trial," Watson S. Moore.

* * *

Mrs. Max Clemens entertained at her home at cards Wednesday afternoon in honor of her birthday. Light refreshments were served. The head prize was won by Mrs. F. H. Mann and the foot prize by Mrs. J. N. Ganter. Those present were:

Mesdames—
M. Haug,
A. Rusch,
F. A. Mann,
E. Bouchard,
W. M. Rusch,
J. R. de Waard,
W. Schwartz,
E. L. Fisher,
J. N. Ganter,
M. Beck,
M. Clemens,
W. M. Carlson.

* * *

An entertaining piano and organ recital was given last Thursday evening at C. O. Nelson's music hall at Nineteenth avenue west and Superior street. It was the fourth in a series given by the pupils of Professor A. F. Lundholm. The hall was crowded to its utmost with a large and appreciative audience. The scholars from the first to the last performed well. The Echo quartet rendered a few fine songs. The vocal colos by Messrs. Turning and Olson were well received. The following pupils took part in the program: Rosie Carlson, Pearly Ettinger, Ella Johnson, Carl Riska, John Scanlon, Irene Sibbald, Arthur Sundeen, Margaret Hesness, Florence Nelson, Anna Smith, Lilly Larson, Viola Helm, Hilma and Agnes Willner, Augusta Anderson, Inez Turnquist and Edna Bergquist.

* * *

The Welcome lodge, No. 37, Ladies of the Maccabees, of the West End, is making arrangements for a masquerade ball to be given in Columbia hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 30.

* * *

The Thimble Bee circle of the Women's Aid society of the First Methodist church, was entertained at the home of Mrs. Kendall, No. 217 West Third street, Wednesday afternoon.

* * *

A pretty evening party was given by Mrs. G. H. Nichols, 523 West Fourth street, Saturday, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Theo Termath, of Le Sueur, Minn. Cards and music were the amusements and a dainty lunch was served. Pink was the prevailing color in the decorations. About twenty-five guests were present.

* * *

The Zenda club will give its next dancing party Tuesday evening of the coming week.

* * *

At 8:30 o'clock Wednesday evening at the residence of Dr. S. P. Long, Miss Elizabeth Hallen and John Aherns were joined in marriage by Dr. Long. The parties were accompanied by Miss Catherine O'Meara and G. E. Brooke.

* * *

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Fagg and Mrs. J. H. Upham have gone to Palm Beach, Fla., to spend a month.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Peyton and Miss Josephine Peyton and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bradley and son left yesterday for Los Angeles, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Mullin have returned from a two weeks' visit with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. A. G. Kelly has gone to Virginia, Minn., for a week to visit friends.

Mrs. T. H. Wargin, of 115 East Fourth street, is spending a few days with friends in Two Harbors.

Mrs. H. M. Turner, of Salt Lake City, Utah, and Mrs. M. C. Palmer, of Virginia, are visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. J. K. Stack, of the Ashtabula, has gone to St. Paul for a two weeks' visit.

G. A. Tomlinson has returned from his Eastern trip.

C. P. Mickelson, of Mason, Mich., is in the city visiting his parents at 319 West Fourth street.

Miss Martha Sampson, of Houghton, Mich., is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Clell D. Hibbard, of No. 320 Sixteenth avenue east.

Dr. and Mrs. Titcomb have returned from Chicago.

Mrs. R. T. Lewis left Wednesday for Boston, where she will make an extended visit with her sister.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph Kidd have gone to Detroit.

Miss Guthrie, of St. Paul, was in the city last Sunday in company with Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Weyerhaeuser, of Cloquet.

Rev. J. W. Powell, Sr., left Monday for his home near Mankato after having spent two weeks with his son, Rev. J. W. Powell, Jr., pastor of the Lester Park Methodist church.

F. D. Day and family left Monday for Monterey, Mex., stopping at Las Vegas and Albuquerque. They will spend the winter in Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Whitman, of Tower, were guests in Duluth this week.

Mrs. Fred Flora, of Two Harbors, has gone to St. Augustine, Fla., where her husband is located this winter, and will remain until spring.

WEST DULUTH BRIEFS.

Mrs. I. Chabot, on Monday, entertained Mrs. Tess Beaudette, of Two Harbors, and Miss Deslauriers, of Duluth. Mrs. Beaudette left for Bemidji, Minn., her future home, on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Batley and son, of Fifty-fourth avenue west, have returned, after a visit at Appleton and Oshkosh, Wis.

Miss Dora Schulze is entertaining Miss Julia Cremer, of St. Paul.

Miss May E. Hammill has returned to Mesaba to resume her duties as teacher.

On Sunday last Mrs. I. Chabot gave dinner to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Beaurivage, Miss M. E. Chabot, Miss Cordelia Deslauriers and Peter Deslauriers, of Duluth.

The members of the Baptist congregation gave a sleigh ride party to New Duluth Wednesday evening.

Mrs. W. G. Levy left Wednesday for Minneapolis to visit her sister. From Minneapolis Mrs. Levy goes South to spend the winter.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held Thursday afternoon at 2:30 at the home of Mrs. W. A. Kelly, corner of Fifty-fourth avenue and Main street. Mrs. H. B. Smith had charge of the program. The subject was "Home Life."

Anna Strong hive, L. O. T. M., will give a basket social at Odd Fellows' hall next Tuesday evening.

Miss Bruette and Paul Ashman were married Tuesday at St. James' Catholic church. Henry Breen, of West Duluth, and Levie Saurizen, of West Superior, acted as best men. After the ceremonies the young couple returned to the Phillips hotel, where breakfast was served for a small party of friends.

The young people of the Congregational church gave a skating party at the West Duluth rink Wednesday evening. There was a large party from the Pilgrim church, of Duluth, present. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. M. G. Burns returned Thursday after spending a month in Durham and Walkerton, Ont.

"Think of Ease But Work On."

If your blood is impure you cannot even "think of case." The blood is the greatest sustainer of the body and when you make it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the perfect health in which even hard work becomes easy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

SHE QUIT COFFEE

And Got Well With the Help of Postum Food Coffee.

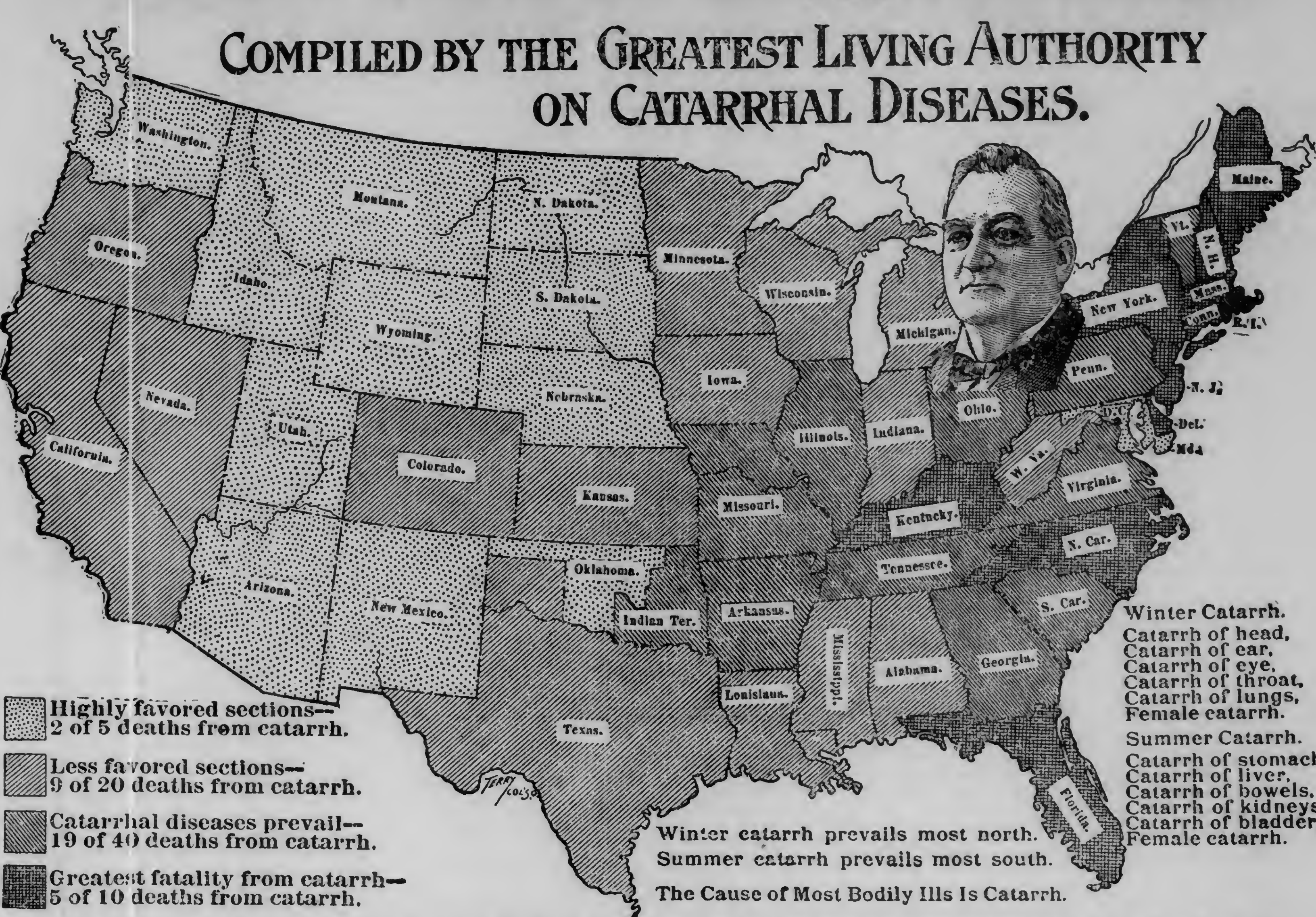
"I am a school girl and want to tell you what Postum Food Coffee has done for me and several of my relatives.

"The old-fashioned coffee always made me heavy and dull and gave me heartburn, with dyspepsia. When we tried Postum Food Coffee it did not taste good, but I begged for another trial, when the directions were followed, and we found it delicious. Since that time we have used it regularly, and I never have any trouble with the heavy feeling or dyspepsia.

"Dr. Lowrie prescribed Postum for my uncle, Mr. ———, property man of the Boston theater, and it worked a marvelous change in him. He quit the coffee and has been using Postum Food Coffee ever since. He looks better than he ever did before. His family also use it. Uncle is very strong in his praise of Postum for the good it has done him. Please do not use my signature, but you can use my initials." ———, Worcester, Mass. Name given by the Postum Cereal Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.

Where Catarrh Is Most Fatal.

COMPILED BY THE GREATEST LIVING AUTHORITY ON CATARRHAL DISEASES.



MOST WINTER ILLS: COUGHS, COLDS AND LA GRIPPE ARE TYPES OF CATARRH.

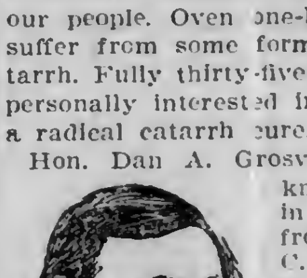
The above map has been carefully compiled from United States documents by The Peruna Medicine company, of Columbus, Ohio. The figures were taken from the last mortal statistics published by the government and entirely agree with the archives kept at The Hartman Sanitarium.

The map is made in four shades. The lightest shade shows the states which have the lowest per cent of deaths due to catarrhal diseases. In these states very close to 42 per cent of all deaths in 1890 were due to catarrhal diseases. That is to say, four out of every ten deaths were from catarrhal affections.

In the states of next darker shade the per cent varies from 42 to 45. In the next darker shade, 45 to 48 per cent of the whole number of deaths resulted from catarrhal diseases. In the darkest shade we have indicated the states in which over 50 per cent, or one-half or more, of all the deaths were directly traceable to catarrh as the cause.

This is an appalling state of affairs. This nation has got to confront the fact that catarrh has become a national curse. Catarrhal diseases threaten the life of our people. Oven one-half of the people suffer from some form or degree of catarrh. Fully thirty-five million people are personally interested in the discovery of a radical catarrh cure.

Hon. Dan A. Grosvenor, of the well known Ohio family, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says: "Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."



Dan. A. Grosvenor, of Ohio.

Attorney Simeon Armstrong, suite 326, Reaper block, Chicago, Ill., writes in regard to Peruna: "I was affected with catarrh for seven years. I tried many remedies without any profit. My catarrh was located mainly in my head. I applied to several doctors but they were not able to cure me.

"I learned of the medicine, Peruna, through a medical pamphlet. I can warmly praise Peruna as a certain remedy. It has been three years since I was cured, and I consider my cure lasting.

"I crave to express, for the benefit of the public, my experience with the renowned catarrh medicine, Peruna. I took it seventeen weeks and am now completely cured. It cures when all others fail."

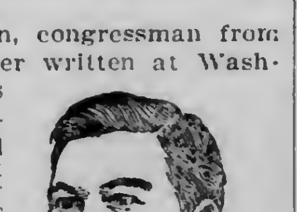
Hon W. W. Sullivan, United States senator from Mississippi, in a letter recently written to Dr. Hartman, says the following of Peruna as a catarrh remedy: "For some time I have been a sufferer from catarrh in its incipient stage, so much so that I became alarmed as to my general health. But, hearing of Peruna as a good remedy I gave it a fair trial and soon began to improve. Its effects were distinctly beneficial, removing the annoying symptoms, and was particularly good as a tonic.

Hon. W. V. Sullivan U. S. Senator.

"I take pleasure in recommending your great national catarrh cure, Peruna, as the best I have ever tried."

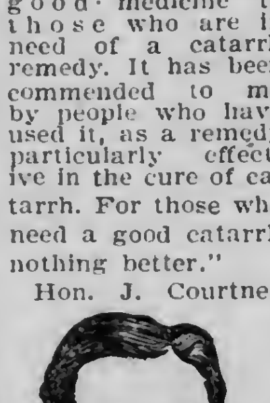
Catarrh is a systematic disease of climatic and nervous origin. With Peruna the nerves become strong and mucous membranes are consequently strengthened, thus protecting the person from the bad effects of a changeable climate. This is why some people do not have catarrh.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy: "I can conscientiously recommend your Peruna as a fine tonic and all round good medicine to those who are in need of a catarrh remedy. It has been commended to me by people who have used it, as a remedy particularly effective in the cure of catarrh. For those who need a good catarrh medicine I know of nothing better."



Congressman Ogden, of Louisiana.

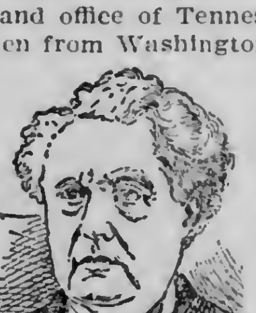
Hon. J. Courtney Hixson, ex-United States consul at Foo Chow, China, of Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna: "I join with my distinguished friend, General Wheeler, of my state, in recommending your preparation, Peruna. Friends who have used it recommend it as an excellent tonic and particularly good as a catarrh cure."



Hon. J. C. Hixson, Consul to China.

Mr. J. Orpe, corner Twenty-seventh and Market streets, Galveston, Texas, writes: "I was afflicted with a case of chronic catarrh of twenty years 'standing. I had been partially deaf on the left side for twelve years. Six months ago I had to be propped up in bed at night and lie on my side for fear of choking. I did not think I could be cured. I began taking Peruna, however, and now believe myself to be thoroughly cured. My breathing is perfectly free and easy, and I cannot too highly recommend your remedies."

John V. Wright, law department general land office of Tennessee, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna for catarrh: "I have used Peruna in my family and can cheerfully recommend it as being all you represent and wish every one who is suffering with catarrh, general debility, or prostration could know it. I would advise al such to take it in time and forestall the terrible consequences. I regard it as a most valuable remedy, and most cheerfully recommend it."



Gen. J. V. Wright,

Hon. Porter Johnson, who has served four years as state senator from the Fourth district in the city of Chicago, Ill., and who also is the first Democratic senator ever elected from that district, says: "I learned of the catarrh cure, Peruna, through your advertisement. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh eradicator. It cures when all other remedies fail. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I took the remedy for fifteen weeks and am now entirely cured. It has been a year and a half since I was cured, and I consider my case durable. I desire to announce, for the benefit of the public, my experience with the famous catarrh remedy, Peruna. I was afflicted with catarrh for five years. My catarrh was chiefly located in the stomach."

State Senator Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

The women recommend Peruna also. The following are testimonials from thankful women prominent in society and business who use Peruna:

Mrs. Jane Gift, of Hubbardsville, Ohio, writes: "I think I would have been dead long ago had it not been for Peruna. I have used it in my family for coughs and colds and for la grippe. I would not be without it in the house. I really think that it has added years to my life."

Mrs. Theophile Schmitt, wife of ex-secretary German consulate, writes from Chicago, Ill., 3417 Wabash avenue: "I suffered this winter with a severe attack of la grippe, and heard of the value of Peruna in such cases. After using only three bottles I not only found that the la grippe had disappeared, but my general health was much better."

Mrs. Schmitt.

United States Sen-
wife,
a 1848
. C.,
sent
uffer-
good
Wyoming avenue,
says: "The sample
to my husband ca
ing from a cold, a
results."
Mrs. Gridley, m
who was in com
ship, Olympia, at
Spanish fleet at M
edy, Peruna:
"At the solicita
Peruna, and a ca
grand tonic and I
should be used in
using it for a sh
new person.
Mrs. G Briggs
Minn.,
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Downs
Wo-
corps,
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Minne-
'A few
my
health, seemed to break down all at once. I found no relief from the prescription of my physician. I began the use of Peruna and before I had taken the second bottle I was completely restored."

Mrs. G. Briggs.

Anyone who wishes perfect health must be entirely cured from catarrh. Catarrh is well-nigh universal; almost omnipresent. Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, is to cheat catarrh out of its victims. Peruna not only cures but prevents catarrh. Every house should be supplied with this great remedy for coughs, colds and so forth.

A book on catarrh sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicien company, Columbus, Ohio.

PERUNA RESTORES 200,000 CATARRH VICTIMS EACH YEAR.

BUTTER LOWER.

Slight Decline In the Price Is Noted—Produce Market Gossip.

Creamery butter was a little easier yesterday, print being quoted at 26½ to 27½ cents and tub 25½ to 26½ cents. The movement was slow at those figures. Dairies showed sympathy, the top quotation on fancy special makes being 21 cents, a cent under yesterday. The inside quotation was 20 cents.

* * *

Storage eggs held their own and it is predicted that the bottom has been pretty nearly reached. Fresh candled were quoted at 11 to 11½ cents. Strictly fresh country stock jerked up a trifle and 16 to 17 cents was the ruling price, with 17½ cents the figure on some gilt-edged lots.

* * *

Potatoes stuck at 45 cents, despite the fact that this is relatively low, and apples hung at $3 to $3.50 for good, average stock, although there is an upward tendency in outside markets.

* * *

Veal was off to 8 to 8½ cents for good, and 9 cents for fancy, while mutton was firmer, being quoted at 6½ to 7 cents. Pork loins were firm at 8 cents.

* * *

Poultry is unchanged for dry picked, unfrozen stock, 10 and 11 cents for hens and chickens, respectively, and 11½ cents for turkeys, and a cent lower for frozen stock, with concessions to move it in some cases.

* * *

Oranges are beginning to arrive in good quantities. The quotations continue at $2.75 to $3 for California seedlings, and $3 to $3.25 for navels.

* * *

Trade the close of the week is good and heavy shipments are reported.

Seek not to steal the other fellow's light,
Rather put on steam and make your own,
Do whatever you do with all your might,
By taking Rocky Mountain Tea at night.
Ask your druggist.

Notice D. of H. 110.

D. of H., No. 110, A. O. U. W., will hold memorial services tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Odd Fellows hall. Members of D. of H. and A. O. U. W. are invited.

Check that Cough
with BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
Fac-Simile Signature of John I. Brown & Son on every box.

"THIS YANKEE NATION."

J. Adam Bede Discusses That Subject at Morley Church.

J. Adam Bede spoke at Morley Congregational church last night before a fairly large and highly pleased audience. His subject, "This Yankee Nation," was handled in the characteristic Bede style, and he filated on the great advances of the nation in a very interesting and humorous style. He said that this is the greatest republic ever known, and that its perpetuity is due to the wisdom of the fathers in providing for the school system and its development in proportion to the development of the nation. Like newspapers, he said, republics are easy to start and hard to keep going. He referred to the rapid strides forward the nation is making in art and literature, and he touched upon the new woman. With the exception of a change in dress, he said, the new woman is the same old one. In the course of his talk Mr. Bede kindly approved of the policy of expansion, and he also spoke approvingly of the Nicaragua canal.

An Up-to-Date Book.

Once more has "Coin," the clear-headed youth that conducted Coin's financial school in Chicago four years ago, come to the front with a book in which the leading political questions of today are treated in an inimitably clear, simple and convincing manner. No one besides W. H. Harvey, the author of this series of books, has such a faculty for presenting political questions so lucidly and so simply and withal so completely. His new book, "Coin on Money, Trusts and Imperialism," is a worthy successor to the "Financial School." In many respects it is a decided improvement, and in all of the merits of the former work it is at least equal. In cold facts, indisputable logic and convincing reason the tendency of the ruling party today is shown in its deadliest light, and the effect of the tendency, if continued, and the remedies that must be put into effect to end it, are indicated clearly and thoroughly. It is a book that every thinking citizen of the republic will do well to read, whether he is Republican, Democrat or Populist, and none can fail to benefit from its perusal. It is for sale in Duluth by Bennett & Co.

The Six-Day Bicycle Race.

There is a movement on foot to prohibit six-day bicycle races, on the ground that they are brutal. No doubt the long period of exhaustion the contestants undergo is ruinous to the constitution. But are not things done every day that are equally so? Take for example the man who neglects his stomach. This means impoverished blood, weakness and debility. There is only one way to get good health, and that is by taking Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This wonderful medicine aids digestion, tones the system, and fills the veins with rich, red blood. It cures biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia and nervousness. It has been the standard medicine of the American people for fifty years. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

IVEY RESIGNS.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 20.—A special to the Oregonian from Washington says: Collector of Customs Ivey of Alaska has resigned, his resignation to take effect upon appointment and qualification of his successor.

Free reclining chair cars Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Queen & Crescent route night trains.

MANICURING, MASSAGE, Chiropody and Electrolysis College, (Opened Jan. 15.) MME. BOYD, Hair and Complexion Specialist, 210 West Superior street.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

BOUNDARY QUESTION

County Attorney Has Decided on a Method to Test the Problem.

TO DEMAND TAXATION

Either County Auditor or Lake County Will Then Have to Fight.

The vexed question of the location of the boundary between Lake and St. Louis counties is to be tested soon. Not as in feudal days, when a disputed boundary line would be settled by force of arms, but the more peaceable methods of legal reasoning and appeal to the courts.

County Attorney Phelps has been casting about for some time in search of the best means of settling the question once for all, and determining the exact location of the dividing line beyond the chance of any question, or the peradventure of a doubt, as the orators say. He has hit upon a method, and it seems to be the best one possible. He will in a short time make a demand upon the county auditor of St. Louis county that he place upon the tax rolls of this county all of the property in the disputed area. If Mr. Halden complies, then it will rest with the Lake county people to fight it, and they will raise the question in the court. If he does not, on the ground that the law says the property is not included in this county, Mr. Halden will be mandamused on the ground that if the law says that it is mistaken, and that it is not good law, anyway. This will raise the question in court, and the Lake county authorities may contest it to their hearts' content.

The question is an interesting one. Of old the boundary was a line drawn directly north from the mouth of Knife river. Then it was represented that the mouth of Knife river was a migratory institution, and that it did not make a good point from which to start a boundary line. It was said that it kept the settlers along the boundary very much puzzled, for they might go to sleep in Lake county and wake up in St. Louis county. On this showing the legislature passed a law fixing boundary on the true meridian, which is three-quarters of a mile west of the mouth of Knife river.

This law transferred from St. Louis to Lake county a strip of land three-quarters of a mile wide and running from the shore of Lake Superior north to the Canadian boundary line. In it is included much good land and some that is not so good, and the most important part of it is that part of "section 30" that is such a familiar figure in litigation, is included in the disputed territory. County Attorney Phelps claims that the move was merely a scheme on the part of Lake county to acquire a lot of property that would help out on taxes, and that when the legislature passed the law it was misinformed. It was passed because it was supposed that Knife river had moved about, when as a matter of fact Mr. Phelps says that that stream has been slandered shamefully. It is one of the steadiest streams in this section, and has no more thought of wandering about in the manner credited to it than it has of running up hill. Mr. Phelps has had men looking it up and he finds that the mouth is enclosed in rocky banks that would prevent its wavering. Sand bars form at the mouth, on one side or the other, and this makes a slight change in its appearance, but it really does not move at all.

Besides this, Mr. Phelps says, the law is unconstitutional. There is a provision of the constitution that prohibits legislatures to take territory away from one county and give it to another, except by a vote of the people. So that when the legislature took that long strip that is a forcible reminder of a legislative district of St. Louis county as divided by the legislature of 1855, it did something it had no right to do. Therefore he will ask the auditor to begin taxing the property in the disputed strip as though it had never been taken away.

FLAATEN'S CONCERT ORCHESTRA, Assisted by MR. CYRIL TYLER, AT THE ARMORY, ...TOMORROW.... Admission, 25 Cents.

CHICAGO PLATFORM MEN.

New York Organization Will Ask Bryan For Recognition.

New York, Jan. 20.—When William Jennings Bryan comes to this city next week, he will have a conference with the state committee of the Chicago platform Democracy, the organization which grew out of the dollar dinner given at the Grand Central Palace last April. Since the dinner, the Chicago platform men claim they have effected an organization which embraces the entire state, and they have been in correspondence with Mr. Bryan for the purpose, if possible, of obtaining recognition.

The state committee of the organization held a meeting at Teutonia hall last night and a letter from Mr. Bryan making an appointment for a conference was read amid great applause. In his letter, Mr. Bryan signified his willingness to meet the members of the committee, and appointed the Hotel Bartholdi and Tuesday afternoon as the place and time of the meeting.

According to one of the members of the committee, the latter body will impress upon Mr. Bryan the alleged fact that it has a large following throughout the state and will demand that adequate representation be given to it in the national convention. It will also, it is said, denounce Tammany hall and lay claim to the title of the original and pure Democracy of New York state.

Christian Science Healing.

ONE MILLION CURED CASES.

You Can Be Cured Whether You Believe in Christian Science or Not.

Over a million cures of disease in every form are now to the credit of Christian Science Healing. Most of these were cases that the doctors had given up as "incurable." Many more were chronic maladies that had baffled their skill for years. All were cured quickly; some were cured instantly. The evidence on these facts is simply indisputable and the curing still goes on. There can be no mistake or misstatement about it. The healers and their work are in the public view. As a C. S. healer my many marvelous cures have startled the world. During the past 13 years I have healed diseases of almost every known kind and in every stage of severity. They included many surgical cases where operations were otherwise threatened. I cured cases that were far away from me, as well as those near at hand. And I tell you in like manner that wherever you may dwell, and whatever be your bodily ailment, or whether one or many physicians have failed to give you relief, if you report the case to me and so desire, you shall be cured. This is no vain or idle promise. My past success fully justifies it. You can be cured whether you believe in Chritian science or not. You can be cured whether in this city or thousands of miles away from me. In our Christian Science Healing distance is of no account; disbelief is not any hindrance; disappointments of the past only make stronger grounds for hope. All you really need is the wish to be healed.

I have just published a little book in regard to this blessed truth called "A Message of Health and Healing." If you write to me I will gladly send you a COPY FREE. It gives many interesting facts and convincing testimonials. Enclose 2-cent stamp for postage. S. A. Jefferson, C. S. B., Room 1925 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

The Duluth Trust Co.

Has decided to retire from business February 1st, 1900. All depositors of the company will be paid at once on presentation of their checks or certificates of deposit.

Pulford, How & Co., Bankers,

will succeed to the business and good-will of the Duluth Trust Company, and will carry on the same line of business at the same location.

The Duluth Trust Co.

Death of Miss Foote.

It is with sincere regret that the friends of Miss Mary L. Foote have learned of her death at her home in Sparta, Wis. After being one of the foremost educators in her native city for a period of ten years, she came to Duluth in the fall of 1888. For two or three years she occupied positions in the various grades here, but her excellent and painstaking work soon merited a promotion, and she was made principal of the Emerson school when it was first opened. She was soon changed to the Lincoln school, however, where she remained until ill-health forced her to resign last September. In the fall of 1898 Miss Foote was taken with typhoid fever from which she never entirely recovered. Tuberculosis began its deadly work, and she gradually failed, until death resulted on the morning of Jan. 18. She was born in Wellington, Ohio, on July 6, 1862, went to Wisconsin with her parents when a mere child and received most of her education in Sparta.

The Special Term.

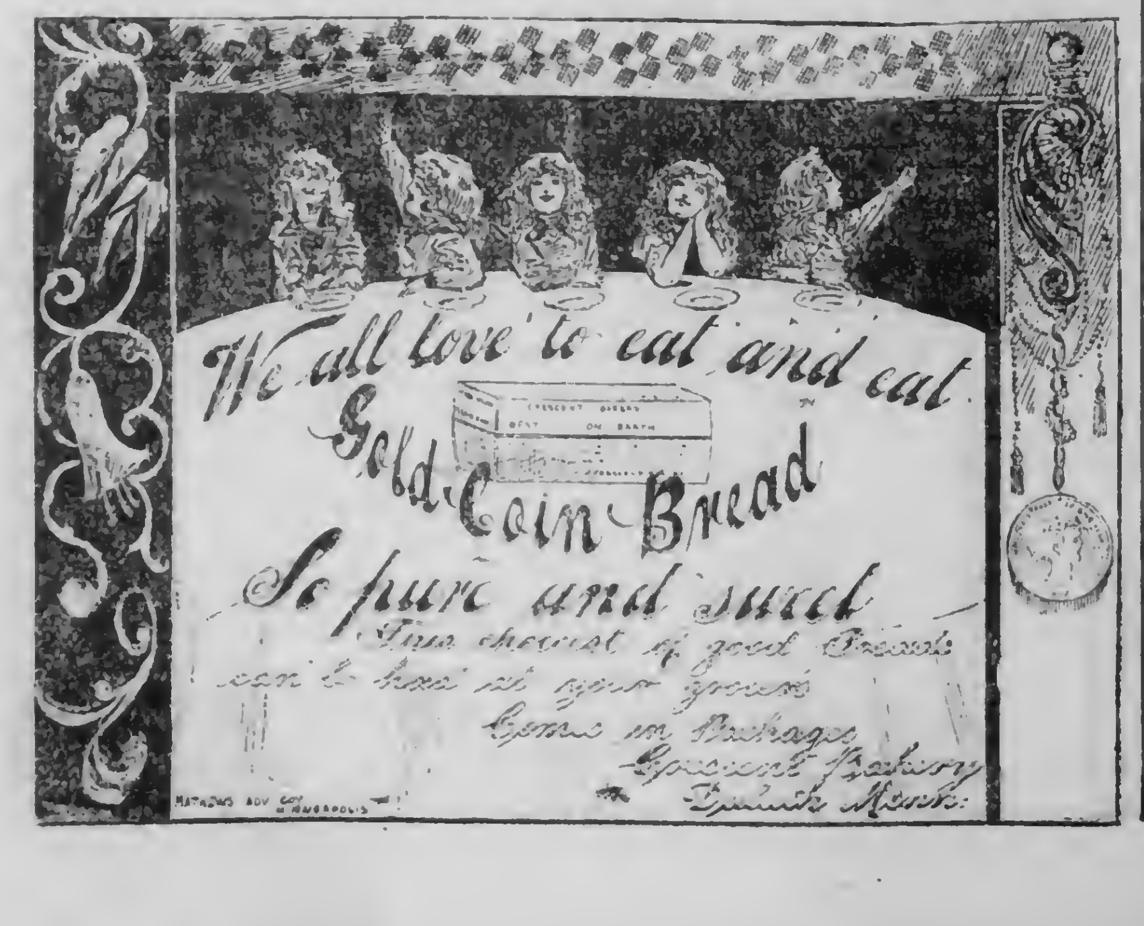
There was a dull special term of district court this morning which Judge Edson and Judge Dibell disposed of speedily. The following dispositions of cases were made: Caroline Kohagen against Henry Truelsen, submitted; Northern Pacific Railroad company against the Western Land association and others, order for payment of awards in condemnation; Ellen Jane Dixon and others against Charles A. Gray and others, order for judgment in foreclosure; in the matter of the assignment of Samuel Bernstein, sumbitted; L. M. Heimbaugh against the Northwestern Loan and Investment company and others, submitted; J. H. Whitely against Louis Peterson, findings for plaintiff.

A Divorce Case.

Reke Thomas is the plaintiff in a divorce suit against Daniel B. Thomas filed in district court yesterday afternoon. The plaintiff is 23 years of age, according to her complaint and the defendant is 24 yeas of age. They were married in Duluth, Sept. 26, 1896, and Mrs. Thomas asserts that her husband deserted her without cause more than a year ago and that he has remained away from her ever since. There are two children and she asks not only for a judgment for divorce, but that she be awarded the custody of her children. J. H. Whitely is her attorney.

Cafe, observation and parlor cars on Queen & Crescent route, Florida and New Orleans limited.

Beecham's pills for distress after eating.



CAPITAL SOCIETY

(Continued From Page 1.)

more capable because he is better posted on affairs of particular importance than the Iowa speaker. Mr. Bailey, however, was deposed from the leadership of the Democratic side, and is now pursuing a free lance course, and is pretty certain to make a record for himself before the end of this session of congress.

As I have heretofore stated, the Democrats need some men like Gorman to outline policies and to carry them through. At the end of Mr. Wellington's term as senator from Maryland, Gorman is likely to succeed him. If he is successful the Democrats will be on a much better footing than they are at the present time, and the majority in both senate and house will welcome this astute politician's return to public life.

* * *

The story just circulated that some Western man may yet be decided upon for vice president at the next national Republican convention has very little foundation in fact. I have heretofore pointed out that the decision so far reached by President McKinley and Senator Hanna is that it would be unwise to choose a candidate for second place on the national ticket from any other state than New York. The president has not changed his opinion, nor has Senator Hanna. There is, however, a lively contest on between the administration forces and Senator Platt of New York regarding the man to be selected from the Empire state. Platt is anxious to put forward the opinion just at this time that a Western man would be the most advisable selection for the vice presidency. He is simply doing this, however, to cover up certain schemes he has in mind to defeat the administration and place his own choice on the ticket for the vice presidency. He is dealing with some very shrewd politicians, however, and the chances are that in the end he will not be able to carry out his designs in this respect. The West will not be represented on the national Republican ticket this year. At one time it seemed probable that former Senator Washburn of Minnesota might be chosen for Maj. McKinley's running mate in the coming campaign. There was one other man in the West who was talked of for this place in the person of Michael H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle.

The intimation that Senator Spooner, Senator Cullom or any other man occupying a prominent office in the West would consent to relinquish it for the vice presidency is ridiculous upon its face. Not one of these men mentioned holding office would be foolish enough to retire to make the race for the vice presidency without being certain that the Republicans would be successful next November.

* * *

The Western states seem to be better represented in both houses of this congress than was expected in advance of the opening of the session. While Speaker Henderson did not give the Western representatives places on committees they sought, they have been assigned to duty where they have been able to show that they have the necessary qualities to look after their constituents and the interests of the people in their sections very satisfactorily.

In the senate the West is practically represented by the men who occupied the same positions in the last congress. The only exception to this rule is the substitution of Mr. Simon for John H. Mitchell as a member of the senate from the state of Oregon. Mr. Simon is a capable business man, and without doubt will be able to represent his state fully as well as any of his predecessors in carrying through legislation beneficial to the residents of that state.

Senator Foster of Washington cannot be regarded as a great statesman, but he is a business man, and his business talents are being used not only in the senate but in the departments to further the interests of his constituents.

Senator Clark of Montana, whose seat is being contested, has a well-established business reputation, and if permitted to retain his seat, may give Montana better representation in the upper house than this state has had. It is not yet definitely known, however, whether the newly elected senator from the Northern silver state will be permitted to retain his seat. Serious charges have been made against him, and if substantiated, there may be a vacant seat in the senate from Montana for the second time since that state's admission to the Union.

Senator MacCumber, from North Dakota, is one of the new men coming to the senate from states west of the Mississippi, and while he has not electrified the senate as an orator, he has been able in a quiet way to do a good deal for the residents of his state. He is regarded as one of the coming members from the Western states from a business standpoint, though it is not expected that he will contest with such men as Wolcott or Beveridge as brilliant oratorical stars.

On the whole the states west of the Mississippi are, as a rule, represented in both houses of congress by men looked upon as fairly competent to be given the honor and standing they deserve in the national congress.

* * *

Bert Getchell has been appointed postmaster at Ten Strike, Beltrami county, Minn., vice William Hawley, resigned.

* * *

An original pension of $6 per month has been granted to Charles Millspaugh, of Brainerd.

J. S. VAN ANTWERP.

REPORT ON ROBERTS

(Continued From Page 1.)

concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.'

"No lawyer can read that provision without raising in his own mind the question whether the house has any power to expel, except for some cause relating to the context. The ablest lawyers from the beginning of the republic have so insisted, and their reasoning has been so cogent that these propositions are established, namely:

"1—Neither house of congress has expelled a member for acts unrelated to him as a member or inconsistent with his public trust and duty as such.

"2—Both houses have many times refused to expel where the guilt of the member was apparent; where the refusal to expel was put upon the ground that the house or senate, as the case might be, had not right to expel for an act unrelated to the member as such, or because it was committed prior to his election."

The report concludes as follows:

"If there is any fact apparent in this case it is that the constituents of Mr. Roberts knew all about him before his election. Can there be room to doubt the proper action of the house? Is it prepared to yield up this salutary power of exclusion? Will it declare itself defenseless and ridiculous?

"Nor are those who assert that expulsion is the remedy necessarily barred from voting for the resolution declaring the seat vacant. He must, indeed, be technical and narrow in his construction of the constitution who will not admit that if a vote to declare the seat vacant is sustained by a two-thirds majority the constitution is substantially complied with. He may not agree with the committee that a mere majority can exclude, but he can reserve the right to make the point of order that the resolution is not carried if two-thirds do not vote for it.

"If the house takes the action which the minority of the committee insists it ought to take, it will, for the first time in its history, part with a most beneficent power which it has often exercised—a power that ought rarely to be exercised, but which the house has never declared it did not possess.

"Mindful of the gravity of the question, and realizing the responsibility imposed upon us, we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Resolved, that under the facts and circumstances of this case, Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the state of Utah, ought not to have or hold a seat in the house of representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant.

"ROBERT W. TAYLOR,
"CHARLES B. LANDIS,
"PAGE MORRIS,
"ROMEO FREER,
"SMITH McPHERSON,
"SAMUEL T. LANHAM,
"ROBERT W. MIERS."

MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report is signed by Mr. Littlefield, Republican, of Maine, and Mr. De Armond, Democrat, of Missouri. It says in part:

"The undersigned members of the special committee appointed to investigate and report upon the prima facie and final right of Brigham H. Roberts to a seat in the house as the representative of Utah, being unable to agree with the conclusions of the committee as to the constitutional questions involved, very respectfully submit our views.

"Assuming that Mr. Roberts has been and is now a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives, and the house of representatives holds for that reason, he ought not to be a member thereof, what course should it rightfully pursue under the constitution, the supreme law of the land—exclude him or expel him? If he is to be excluded, it must be because he is for such reason legally ineligible or disqualified. The purpose is to consider the question of constitutional right, not of power, as it is conceded that the house has the power to exclude, with or without reason, right or wrong. The exercise of such a power, without constitutional warrant, would simply be brute force, a tyrannous exercise of power, unreviewable by any tribunal."

After citing the constitutional provision as to the qualifications of a representative in congress the report proceeds:

"Is it seriously contended that this house can, of its own motion, by its own independent action, create for the purposes of this cause a legal disqualification? This house alone cannot make or unmake the law of the land. It is quite clear that the house, by its independent action cannot, if it would, make for this case any disqualifying regulation that would have the force of law."

The report then exhaustively reviews the law and precedents bearing on the case. The main points are as follows:

"First—It is a very grave question whether congress can, by a law duly enacted, add to the qualifications negatively stated in the constitution. There is no decision of the United States supreme court directly or indirectly construing this provision. There is no decision of any state court directly in point.

"Second—If the right to add a disqualification by law is assumed, the disqualification imposed by the Edmunds act does not apply to a member of congress, and, therefore, does not affect Mr. Roberts. The only portion of the section that can be said to have any application to a member of the house of representatives is that which declares that no polygamist 'shall be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument, under the United States.' Unless a member of house holds an office 'under the United States,' within the meaning of the constitution and law, there is no disqualification."

Continuing the report says:

"This house, by its independent action, cannot make law for any purpose. The adding by this house, acting alone, of a qualification not established by law would not only be a violation of both the constitution and the law, but it would establish a most dangerous precedent, which could hardly fail to 'return to plague the inventor.' You might feel that the grave moral and social aspects of this case allowed you to

" 'Wrest once the law to you authority,
To do a great right, do a little wrong.'

"But what warrant have you, when the barriers of the constitution are once broken down, that there may not come after us a house with other standards of morality and propriety, which will create other qualifications with no rightful foundations, that, in the heat and unreason of partisan contest—since there will be no definite standard by which to determine the existence of qualifications—will add anything that may be necessary to accomplish the desired result? Exigency will determine the sufficiency. It would no longer be a government of laws, but of men. To thus depart from the constitution and substitute force for law, is to embark upon a trackless sea, without chart or compass, with almost a certainty of direful shipwreck."

The report concludes as follows:

"A small partisan majority might render the desire to arbitrarily exclude, by a majority vote, in order to more securely intrench itself in power, irresistible. Hence, its exercise is controlled by legal rules. In case of expulsion, when the requisite two-thirds can be had, the motive for the exercise of the arbitrary power no longer exists, as a two-thirds partisan majority is sufficient for every purpose. Hence, expulsion has been safely left in the discretion of the house, and the safety of the members does not need the protection of legal rules.

"It seems to us, settled upon reason and authority that the power of the house to expel is unlimited, and that the legal propositions involved may be thus fairly summarized: The power of exclusion is a matter of law, to be exercised by a majority vote, in accordance with legal principles, and exists only when a member-elect lacks some of the qualifications required by the constitution. The power of expulsion is made by the constitution purely a matter of discretion, to be exercised by a two-thirds vote, fairly, intelligently, conscientiously, with a due regard to propriety and the honor and integrity of the house and the rights of the individual member. For the abuse of this discretion we are responsible only to our constituents, our consciences and our God.

"We believe that Mr. Roberts has the legal constitutional right to be sworn in as a member, but the facts are such htat we further believe the house, in the exercise of its discretion, it not only justified, but required by every proper consideration involved, to expel his promptly after he becomes a member.

"We recommend the following as a substitute for the resolution proposed by the committee:

"Resolved, that Brigham H. Roberts, having been duly elected a representative in the Fifty-sixth congress from the state of Utah, with the qualifications requisite for admission to the house as such, is entitled, as a constitutional right, to take the oath of office prescribed for members-elect, his status as a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives, affording constitutional grounds for expulsion, but not for exclusion form the house.

"And if the house shall hold with us and swear in Mr. Roberts as a member, we shall, as soon as recognition can be had, offer a resolution to expel him as a polygamist, unlawfully cohabitating with plural wives.

"C. E. LITTLEFIELD,
"DAVID DEARMOND."

Clan Stewart Meeting.

Clan Stewart held its regular meeting in Kalamazoo hall this week. Arrangements were completed for the Burns celebration to be held in the Hotel St. Louis on Thursday evening, Jan. 25. A committee, consisting of Chief Henry Taylor, Simon Clark and W. D. Gordon, past chiefs, was named to draft resolutions to be forwarded to Andrew Carnegie, thanking him for his handsome gift of $50,000 for a library building in Duluth.

Sterling, Staple, First-Class Household Merchandise

At a discount of 50, 40, 33, 22 and 12 per cent from our customary low prices is not to be ignored even by the customer who does not need goods for immediate use. Our entire magnificent stock—the largest in Duluth—every article of it subject to this honest, sweeping reduction. Absolutely not one piece of goods reserved.

Furniture, Carpets, Drapery Goods Pictures, Stoves and Heaters, Chinaware; Everything Must Go to Make Room for New Goods.

Come prepared to buy for you will be satisfied this is the greatest money-saving event of the season.

Terms of Sale: Cash or a portion down when the sale is made and sufficient time is given to suit your convenience in which to pay the balance due. No article exchanged or taken back after delivery is made.

All Goods marked in plain figures. The discount will be shown by the color of the tag attached to the piece so you can figure it for yourself. No Goods exchanged or taken back during this sale.

RED TAG 12% OFF From our price is better than 20 Per Cent Off Elsewhere.

WHITE TAG 22% OFF From our price is better than 30 Per Cent Off Elsewhere.

BLUE TAG 33% OFF From our price is better than 40 Per Cent Off Elsewhere.

GREEN TAG 40% OFF From our price is better than 50 Per Cent Off Elsewhere.

YELLOW TAG 50% OFF From our price is better than 60 Per Cent Off Elsewhere.

Every Brass or Iron Bed In our store has this or a larger discount. SAMPLE BARGAIN! White Enameled Iron Bed, smooth joints, full size, extra strong— REGULAR PRICE $5.65. A Red Tag Makes Its Price— $4.97

SAMPLE BARGAIN! A Handsome Bookcase.... REGULAR PRICE— $20.00 A White Tag Makes Its Price— $15.60

Parlor Pieces Have many Blue Tags on them. This makes— $12 Settees now only— $8.00 $10 Rockers now only $6.67

All kinds and styles of Lamps are offered with Green Tags on them, making a nice light Onyx base Lamp with a decorated globe, regular price $3.00, now only— $1.80

At This Discount You Get— 20c Art Denims, now only— 10c 25c Japanese Crepe, now only— 12½c 35c French Cretonne, now only— 17½c

All Chinaware reduced from 12 to 50 per cent. All Carpets and Rugs reduced from 12 to 33 per cent. Bring size of your room.

SMITH, FARWELL & STEELE Co.

LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, DULUTH, MINN.

When you buy a Piano Here.........

We expect you to hold us responsible if it fails to give satisfaction. Our guarantee means nothing less than this.

French & Bassett, Reliable Piano Dealers. Duluth, Minnesota.

Wedding Rings. GEIST & ERD, JEWELERS, 121 West Superior Street.

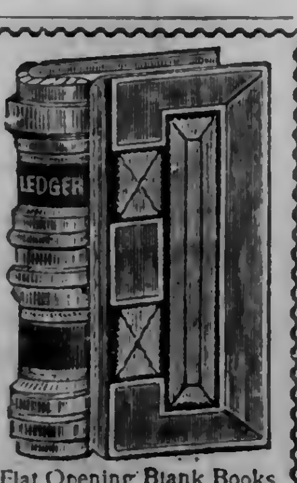
Florida, West Indies and Central America.

The facilities of the Louisville & Nashville railroad for handling tourists and travelers destined for all points in Florida, Cuba, Porto, Rico, Central America, or for Nassau, are unsurpassed. Double daily lines of sleeping cars are run from Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis through Jacksonville to interior Florida points, and to Miami, Tampa and New Orleans, the ports of embarkation for the countries mentioned. For folders, etc., write J. K. Ridgely, N. W. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

Pneumonia

always leaves the lungs weak. Weak lungs are breeding grounds for the germs that cause consumption. Chronic bronchitis also often follows pneumonia. If you have had pneumonia, the germs of consumption are at work. Don't let them get a foothold. Begin at once and take SCOTT'S EMULSION; it will drive out the germs by making the lungs stronger than they are.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.



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Fine Magazine and Law Binding. Art Binding a Specialty.

Flat Opening Blank Books

ACTIVELY UNDER WAY

Both Sides Getting Down to Hard Work In Municipal Campaign.

WILLCUT'S FINE HAND

He Is Man Behind the Gun In the Republican Organization.

The city campaign is settling down to grim and earnest warfare. The two sides are marshaling their forces and preparing for the mightiest campaign that has been seen in a city election in many years. The Republicans are more actively at work so far as surface indications are concerned and there is a large crowd around their headquarters all the time. A crowd around headquarters does not always imply that that particular party has the greater strength. The hangers on such as congregate there are usually the ones who are looking for inducements. The Democratic headquarters are open and Chairman Shannon is getting things organized.

The real power behind the Republican organization this year does not appear to the merely casual observer. Chairman Crandall is to all appearances the presiding genius at the headquarters of the Republicans. The "man behind the gun," however, is none other than Lee M. Wilcutts and the knowledge of this fact is what is putting such courage into the Republican leaders and friends of Mr. Hugo. Mr. Wilcutts is not advertising the fact that he is the real power in the Republican organization for he knows that it is better for him to keep dark, but he has all the wires in his hands and he is pulling them and shaping them with all the experience and knowledge that several campaigns have given him. That he is an astute and able manager will be generally conceded. He is undoubtedly the best organizer the Republicans have in the city and Mr. Hugo will have the best organization that any Republican mayoralty candidate has had since the time that Mayor Lewis was elected, which was the time that Mr. Wilcutts made his entry into politics.

The Republicans are jollying themselves with the statement that Wilcutts is running this campaign and that he has never been defeated in any political fight he has undertaken. The Truelsen men smile and say that Mr. Willcutts' record is to be broken and broken hard this time.

* * *

One of the most active workers in the interest of Mr. Hugo and the Republican ticket this year is W. W. Butchart. Ordinarily when a man becomes what the Republicans are pleased to call those who seceded from their party, "renegades," one would expect that he would be marked and would be forced, when he came back, to take a place on the probationers' bench, at least. Not so with Mr. Butchart, however. They think him a strong man and are glad enough to get him back. He has been received into the fold with open arms and the past is forgotten in the supreme joy of the hour. Mr. Butchart was circulating the subscription fund during the week and it is said that the election of Mr. Hugo will bring a nice little reward for Mr. Butchart.

* * *

At the present time the Republicans are very hopeful, particularly that class of men who do not stop to weigh conditions carefully. Thus far the Republicans have made all the noise and the fact that the opposition is not in the fight very heavy as yet, has led those who form their conclusions lightly to believe that the fight is already won. The wiser heads know better. They say: "Wait until Henry Truelsen gets on the stump." They are afraid of him for they have learned in recent campaigns that when he goes before the people he has a power as a vote getter that no other man in Duluth has ever been able to approach, unless it is Charles A. Towne. They are cautioning the enthusiasts to curb their exultation until they see what Henry Truelsen is going to do.

Meanwhile Henry Truelsen is getting ready to give a battle royal. He is loading himself up to the muzzle with facts in support of his administration and justification of his request for re-election. Next Tuesday evening he will start in and from then on will continue to the day of election.

* * *

The Republicans are preparing for a grand demonstration of their strength in the shape of a torchlight procession. The lanterns and torches are already being secured and it is expected to make a great showing.

* * *

The opening gun of the Hugo campaign was fired last evening at Duluth Heights, and the little suburb enjoyed the best excitement that it has had for many months. T. W. Hugo was the man behind the gun, and the man behind the man behind the gun was Victor Johnson. For nearly two hours impassioned eloquence and majestic periods boomed and hummed and roiled and tumbled and held the hearers in a ecstatic state of rapt attention. Victor Johnson filled the role of the aldermanic candidate in a capable manner, but the other members of the company were merely musiacs.

Mr. Hugo said in part:

"If you want a continuance of the present conditions on the Bowery, don't vote for me. I do not say that I am going to close the saloons at 11 o'clock or any other hour, but I do say that I will enforce the laws up to such point as I may be sustained by public sentiment.

"We as a people have come to look upon prostitution as an evil that is countenanced with certain restrictions, and in the meantime we hope for better things. But there is no reason why the evil should be allowed to spread all over the city of Duluth. If I am elected mayor I shall endeavor to see to it that the evil does not find an abiding place in the respectable districts. The demoralizing effects of such conditions as exist in this respect are appaling. You and everybody else knows how the evil has been allowed to run unchecked, and it is for you to say whether it shall be allowed to continue.

"I have been keeping a list of the men that our friends, the enemy, have credited me with having either promised to appoint to the office of chief of police, or whom I have agreed with others that I shall appoint to that office. I have eight on the list. Each name is supposed to be hurtful to my chances for being successful in this campaign. My friends, I have neither promised to appoint anybody to any office, nor have I been approached on the subject. Nobody has asked me for an appointment, and if they did I should make no promises either to them or to their friends. I stipulated when I accepted the nomination for mayor that I should not be handicapped by promises, and I have not been bothered in that respect. If you ever hear that I have promised to appoint this man or that man to office, you may know that the report is untrue. They say that I once had a contract with the city and paid my men off in orders at 90 cents a day, and then discounted the orders. I need say only that I have never had a contract with the city, and therefore could not have paid off men in the manner described."

He insisted upon the sincerity of the Republican stand upon municipal ownership, and said that all parties have adopted the municipal ownership idea.

* * *

Victor Johnson was well received and delivered an interesting address. Then William Windom told what he claimed to know of the true inwardness of the outward rottenness of the present administration, and Dr. Pierce did a few stunts. Chairman Austin Terryberry appeared in a little specialty that made quite a ripple and the natives of Duluth Heights settled down to everyday life again.

* * *

At Republican headquarters there has been a general disturbance of Fifth ward calculations by the selection of Joseph B. Gibson to succeed D. G. Black on the fusion ticket. The unsettled condition of affairs existing in the Fifth since the convention led the Republicans to put the ward from the doubtful column over into the "sure thing" column, but realizing that a man with a clean army record is hard to beat, the Hugo contingent has decided to make a desperate fight in the Fifth. Mr. Gibson has been in business in Duluth for the past ten years, and has been a voter in the Fifth ward for nine years. He left his family and business to enlist with Company G in the Spanish war, and the National Guard men and former volunteers are prepared to make a hard fight for him.

* * *

An error was made in printing the list of the Populist city committee. For the Third ward John Mason is the committeeman, and not John Morrison. For the Seventh ward H. P. Jeckell has been appointed. No selection has yet been made for the Fourth ward.

Mrs. Franklin Paine,
106 West Superior Street.

Discount Sale
On White and Colored Embroidery Linens. Also on Table Cloths, Napkins, Sofa Pillows, and Household Linens.

Sale Will Continue Until March 1st.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!

All members of West Duluth, and No. 2, K. O. T. M., are requested to meet at Great Eastern hall at 1 p. m. sharp Sunday, Jan. 21, to attend the funeral of our late kinsman, Sir Knight Peter McConville. By order of commander

V. R. METHOD.

Twentieth Century Club Social.

As the night for the regular program meeting was on New Year's day, the meeting was postponed, and will be held in connection with the monthly social next Monday evening. The program is in charge of the art department of the club, and will consist of three short addresses on Dutch and French artists, with an exhibition of some photographs of their paintings and a few sketches of Dutch scenery. There will also be a few musical numbers, and perhaps a comic Dutch recitation. The social committee is arranging for a delf table, with refreshments appropriate to the evening. Each club member is entitled to invite a friend, and the applicants for membership will be welcome, even though they may not have received their membership card.

A Sleighing Party.

S. S. Williamson's class of boys gave a very pleasant sleigh ride to Craggencroft last evening where they were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Duncan. Sleighing was a minus quantity in places, but no one was in a hurry so it made no difference. Those in the ride were:

Misses—
Rena Smith,
M. Cleland,
F. Woolbridge,
F. Richardson,
W. Roopley,
Ray MacLaren,
A. Cooley,
L. Marcus,
F. Jacques,
McKay,
Vergie Willcuts,
Eunice Smith,
C. McLain,
Daisey Ray,
Edna Boyle.

Messrs.—
Gordon Wood,
Allen Whipple,
Mark Smith,
Joe Garwood,
C. Farmer,
Roger Smith,
W. Rose,
George Smith,
Norman Rose,
Millard Smith,
Roy D. Fox,
C. Claypool,
Ed Payne,
Paul Hale,
Dan Moon,
Bruce Ellis,
S. S. Williamson.

DULUTH IMPERIAL FLOUR.
WE GUARANTEE EVERY PACKAGE OF
TO BE ABSOLUTELY PURE.

A BOOMERANG.

City Officials Characterize Rumored Socialist Charges as Without Foundation.

It is reported today, that at this evening's Socialist Labor mass meeting in the city hall, a deposition will be read from Arthur Seaford, now serving a 5-year sentence in Stillwater for forgery, to the effect that when Seaford was being held at police headquarters a deal was negotiated with Henry Haskins, night jailer, whereby Seaford would be allowed to escape for a cash consideration. It is also reported that John Mulloy, of Iron River, Wis., will tell of Chief Hansen, deliberately robbing him of nearly a $100 in connection with the Seaford case.

The mayor and chief and Night Jailor Haskins deny that any such scheme for the release of Seaford was ever thought of, and the fact that he is now doing time at Stillwater is considered pretty fair evidence of the fact that he did not escape.

In relation to this much-advertised "sensation" by John Mulloy, the officials say that there is nothing in the charges and that if persisted in they are likely to result in a libel suit. Mr. Mulloy it is said, claims that the chief retained about $135 of Arthur Seaford's money instead of paying it to Mulloy who claimed it. This morning Assistant City Attorney Spencer gave out the following statement of the facts of the case:

"Arthur Seaford was arrested on May 6 last for passing forged checks on M. S. Burrows. He was indicted, found guilty and sent to Stillwater for five years. When he was arrested John Mulloy, of Iron River, came to police headquarters and claimed that he had discounted the time checks that Seaford had forged, amounting to $276 and that any money found on the prisoner belonged to him. The police found $285 in cash on Seaford when he was locked up and this was placed in the department safe.

"D. M. DeVore was Seaford's attorney and presented an order signed by Seaford for $150 attorney's fees to be taken out of the amount held by the police. Mulloy claimed that all the money belonged to him and the chief after consulting with the city attorney, refused to pay D. M. DeVore's order and Mulloy was so notified and requested by the chief to begin attachment proceedings for the $150 in order to see whether DeVore or Mulloy had the right to it. Mulloy, being unacquainted with the bar of Duluth asked what attorney he should go to and the name of George Arbury was suggested. He was at once employed by Mulloy to bring attachment proceedings for the money. The case was tried before Judge Edson to determine whether or not the money should be paid into the court in favor of Mulloy. The amount of $135 not in dispute had already been turned over to the clerk of the municipal court for the benefit of Mulloy. Judge Edson held that Mulloy was not entitled to have the money in dispute paid into the court for his benefit. Then a few days after the hearing, a settlement was made between D. M. DeVore, George Arbury and John Mulloy which was signed in the American Exchange bank on July 7, in which Chief Hansen promised to pay all the money over to DeVore and Mulloy and they would sign a release to him. This was done and the signed agreement is in our possession.

"In November we were surprised by a suit that was begun in the district court for $192.29 which he claimed Chief Hansen had unlawfully kept. The chief filed his answer and the case was set for the January term and we were anxious to hear it tried, but without giving the slightest reason for so doing, the attorney for Mulloy surprised us with a notice of dismissal about a month ago.

"Now this man is coming around here trying to make political capital out of what he for some reason did not want to have tried in the district court."

DIFFERENCE IN JURIES.

Study of Verdicts In Lake Avenue Accident Cases Rather Peculiar.

From the crop of litigation that has arisen from the accident at the corner of Lake avenue and Superior street in 1898 when a fire truck collided with a street car and two men were killed and two injured, two verdicts have been reached out of many trials and a number of disagreements. One was returned this morning, and the other was returned last term. As an example of the way juries sometimes look at such things it is interesting to compare them. This is what two different juries gave sufferers from the same accident:

For comparatively slight and temporary injuries, $600.

To the widow of a fireman who was killed, as compensation for the loss of her husband and his support, $450.

The jury in the case of the state of Archibald Finlayson against the Duluth Street Railway company to recover $5000 for the loss of Finlayson's life in the Lake avenue accident, took the case at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it remained out all night. It is understood that the jury stood eight for the plaintiff and four for the defendant from the start, and one of the jurors said after the verdict was returned this morning that it was a choice between a disagreement and the verdict that was returned. In other words, the verdict was a compromise between the eight who stood for the plaintiff, and the four who stood for the defendant.

The case of George C. Howe against D. R. Black went to the jury in Judge Cant's court yesterday afternoon, and after court had adjourned a verdict was reached. It was sealed, and will be delivered to the court and opened Monday morning.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Dibell took up the case of the Fidelity Mutual Life association against John A. Dewey, F. N. La Salle and S. W. Eckstein. Dewey was agent for the company at one time, and it is claimed by the plaintiff that he took $2059.83 out of the funds collected by him and converted the money to his own use. Dewey is not here, and the suit is against La Salle and Eckstein, who are his bondsmen, to recover the amount of his shortage. The defense is that both the plaintiff and Dewey repeatedly violated the terms of the agreement by which they were Dewey's bondsmen, and that the company suffered Dewey to use the money collected by him without terminating his service with it. On these grounds the bondsmen assert that their bond is void and that they cannot be called upon to make good a shortage that the company allowed Dewey to pile up.

The general term of district court was adjourned over from yesterday afternoon to Monday morning, except in Judge Ensign's court, where criminal cases are being tried.

Cruel Clutch of Pain.

How Many of Us Have Feared Pain and Yet Within Our Very Grasp Was Pain's Greatest Enemy. Beecham's Pills Cure Pain Every Time and Effectually Remove the Cause.

Pain is something we are afraid of. All our life is spent in efforts to flee from its hateful presence. Anything which promises to free us from its clutch is welcomed.

Beecham's Pills are opposed to pain. They alleviate physical distress with the utmost safety. Not an opiate, yet by virtue of their cleansing power they relieve more than half of the different kinds of pain from which men and women suffer. They create no habit, nor do they upset the stomach or bowels. They are unique Pills, in that they stop pain and cure disease at the same time. 25 cents a box at all drug stores.

The Bridge Statement.

The statement of G. G. Hartley, as receiver for the Duluth-Superior Bridge company, for the months of October, November and December was filed in the United States court today. The receipts were as follows: October, $2614.18; November, $2601.79; December, $2735.15. The expenses during the same period were $3314.22. The receiver now has a balance of $12,373.72 on hand.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

S. F. BOYCE, MAX WIRTH,
R. O. SWEENY.

A Walking Clothing Store.

Thomas Lucas was arrested on Lake avenue this morning by Detective Donovan and in his possession was a complete line of small boys' clothing, including eight suits. Lucas claimed that he met a man who gave him the clothes, but the story did not connect, and he was locked up. At a late hour this afternoon no trace of the owner of the clothing had been found, and the supposition is that the goods stolen were brought here from another city.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at our office until 12 o'clock noon Saturday, January 27th next, for the furnishing and driving of piling for foundation of our new warehouses on Lake Avenue. Plans and specifications for the new work may be seen at the office of our architects, Palmer, Hall & Hunt, Lonsdale building, Duluth. The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved. Mark envelope, "Bid for piling foundation." Address—

The Marshall-Wells Hardware Co.
Duluth, Jan. 20, 1900.

The Unity Club.

The Unity club will hold its next meeting at the Unitarian church on Monday evening. Subject for discussion will be "The Economic Position of Women." Papers will be read by Mrs. J. L. Washburn and L. J. Hopkins, to be followed by general discussion. The subject is a very interesting one.

Another Union Meeting.

The Scandinavian Christian Union Temperance committee is planning for a union meeting for Sunday afternoon, Jan. 28. This will be the fifth in the series of union meetings arranged last fall to be given during the winter. It will take place at the Norwegian M. E. church, at Twenty-first avenue west and First street. "Christian Citizenship" will be discussed by several speakers.

One Thousand Copies.

J. L. Thwing this morning turned over about 1000 copies of the proposed city charter and the work of distribution among the voters is now on. A large number of people called for copies this morning and from now on till Tuesday charters will be given away free to all persons calling on Mr. Cheadle. The two days of registration next week the charters will be at the polling places.

"Money, Trusts, Imperialism."

Coin's latest and greatest book on sale at all newstands. 25 cents a copy.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Genoa—Arrived: Columbia from New York.

COLSON INDICTED.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 20.—The grand jury today returned indictments charging Col. David G. Colson with the wilful murder of Ethelbert Scott and L. W. Demaree.

25 feet upper side Superior street, near Sixth avenue west, to lease for ten years. Inquire

J. C. & R. M. HUNTER.

Queen & Crescent route, twenty-four hours Cincinnati to Florida, fifty-four hours to Havana.

FOR PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING, "SEE US FIRST."

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DECORATORS.
Telephone 534. 16 East Superior St.

THE CLARK HEARING

Normoille, of Butte, Says That He Was Offered a Bribe.

CASON ON THE STAND

Says Clark Authorized Him to Pay One Thousand to Marcie.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The investigation by the committee on privileges and elections into the allegations of bribery against Senator Clark was resumed today.

T. F. Normoile, a bookkeeper of Butte, was first called. He was a member of the last legislature. He testified that within a week after his election he was approached with an indirect offer of a large sum for his vote for Clark. It was said to him that he could get $15,000 to $20,000 for his vote and perhaps enough to make him a snug fortune if he would merely absent himself from the legislature at the time of voting for United States senator. When the legislature convened, a man had approached him and asked him if he proposed to make a "sucker" of himself and not get anything out of the election. Finally, he said, just before the election, he was offered $12,500 for his vote for Clark, the sum to be placed in the hands of some disinterested person.

At this point, Chairman Chandler said that John P. Murphy, of Butte, one of the men who, it is claimed, had approached Normoile, had come to Washington by request to testify in the case. He left immediately after a subpoena had been issued for him.

"Search has been made for him in vain," said Senator Chandler, "and the assistance of the newspapers is solicited to ascertain his whereabouts."

In response to a statement of Faulkner, Clark's leading attorney, that he knew nothing of Murphy, Senator Clark replied: "I thought he might accidentally let you know his whereabouts."

Faulkner—I'll let you know if he does.

Chandler—No doubt the newspaper men will find him in two or three days.

On cross-examination, Normoile said he was a Democrat. He was employed, and had been since the legislature had adjourned, with the Anaconda company. He had voted for Conrad for United States senator from first to last. He said to the proposition of $12,500 for his vote that he would think it over. As to the $10,000 proposition, he had replied that "that is very little for a man to sell himself for."

At the conclusion of Normoile's testimony, Cason, of yesterday's witnesses, was recalled for cross-examination by Faulkner. He admitted that he had gone to W. A. Clark's office in November, soon after the election, to talk with him about the election of a United States senator. He explained why he had gone to see Mr. Clark, saying that generally the representatives were favorable to Clark's election and he though there was a good chance to elect him. In the interviews he had with Mr. Clark in November, he had indicated his belief that Mr. Marcie, representative-elect from Custer county, might be induced to vote for Clark, but he said that no approach to corruption with reference to Marcie was made at these interviews.

Cason then was examined as to an interview with W. A. Clark held in the latter's room just before the election of senator. He declared that Clark had asked him to see Representative Marcie as witness could handle him better than anybody else. Cason said Clark had authorized him to pay $1000 to Representative Marcie, the authorization being given him in a whisper and by holding up the fingers and thumbs of both hands. Subsequently he had learned that Marcie was favorable to Clark anyhow, and he made no offer of money to him.

Cason, after admitting that he received $500 from Senator Clark for his services, said Clark did not have the reputation in Butte of being a liberal payer.

In response to an inquiry of Foulkner as to how many written statements he had made concerning this case, Cason replied that he had made one to Booth, an attorney of Butte, a Daly Democrat, and the one to which he had testified to yesterday. In a conversation with Booth he told him, some time last summer, that he did not want to testify in the case. Subsequently he had given Booth a written statement, accompanied by the letters and papers bearing upon the case. He denied recently any consideration for the written statement beyond the promise that he would not be called as a witness. He admitted that he knew the statement could not be used as evidence. He said that in his opinion the matter contained in the two statements was "too good to keep" and that he had been betrayed by both Booth and Root. He denied having received any consideration for the testimony which he delivered in the Wellcome disbarment proceedings.

A letter of Cason to Root, in which the former held the latter responsible for the making public of the written held as sacred between them, was offered in evidence. In the letter Cason declared his intention of making a clean breast of the whole transaction, and accused Root of violating his oath as an Odd Fellow in betraying him (Cason).

In another letter, Cason reiterated the statements made in the letter declaring that Mr. Clark had said he would hold his seat in the senate if it cost him $1,000,000.

On re-direct examinaton, Cason told how Root had given him $1500 to leave Butte and keep away from the service of a subpoena of the senate committee.

At the conclusion of the examination of Cason, counsel for the contestants announced that they had no other testimony to offer until certain letters sent for by the defense had arrived. Mr. Faulkner said the letters, although on the way from Butte, had not arrived.

In response to an inquiry from Chairman Chandler as to whether he was prepared to proceed with the defense, Faulkner replied that he was not and could scarcely in fairness be expected to put on his witnesses until the contestants had rested.

After some discusion, an adjournment was taken until Monday morning.

Woman's Nature Is to love children, and no home can be completely happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass is usually so full of suffering and danger that she looks forward to the critical hour with apprehension and dread. MOTHER'S FRIEND, by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness and all unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system that she passes through the event safely with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "it is worth its weight in gold." It is sold by all druggists. Book containing valuable information to all, mailed free, upon application to the BRADFIELD REGULATOR COMPANY, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mother's Friend

AN ATTRACTIVE PROSPECT...........

For the family it is when the bath room has been fitted up in such a manner as to make it a pleasure to take a daily bath. We will put in a handsome bath tub, with nickel plated or open plumbing that will make you luxuriate all summer in your bath room. We will make estimates with builders to plumb new buildings and houses, lay sewer pipes and at prices that no one can compete with for the same high grade work.

Farrell & Turnbull,
'Phone 322. 125 East Superior Street.

I WANT TO SEE those people who want the very best DENTAL WORK at a very moderate price.

Rooms 5 and 6
Phoenix Block.
Telephone 755, Call 4.

D. H. DAY, Dentist.

Why is Electric Light Best?

Because it is Healthy, Clean, Pure and Brilliant.

HEALTHY! It has no odor. Professor Thomson states one cubic foot of gas consumes as much oxygen as four adults.
CLEAN! It causes no discolorations of furnishings and decorations in homes.
SAFE! As electric bell work, no danger of suffocation.
CHEAP! By using a little care in turning off lights when not in use it is cheaper than any other illuminant.

Commercial Light and Power Co. OFFICES—215 W. Superior St.

Dr. A. B. Meldrum of St. Paul.

Dr. Meldrum will lecture in Duluth, at the First Presbyterian church, next Monday evening, on "Scotland and the Scotch." He is pastor of the Central Presbyterian church at St. Paul, and one of the finest speakers among the clergymen of the Northwest.

CITY BRIEFS.

Cullum, dentist, Palladio, 'Phone No. 9.

Tibbetts, undertaker, 31 East Sup. St.

Funcedany printing, see R. P. Co.

Real estate ads are always in The Saturday Herald.

"Because she loved him so," she had him get his suit and hat cleaned at Kelly's.

Thursday evening Mrs. W. B. Ardouin entertained at dinner in honor of Mr. Ardouin's birthday. Covers were laid for twelve, and afterward all enjoyed a sleigh ride by moonlight.

Ledanter Kippo has begun suit in district court to clear title to the ne¼ of the se¼ of section 18-49-15. He alleges that he is the fee-owner of the property and that S. E. Cheeseman and others who are named as defendants claim some title hostile to his which he asks the court to adjudicate. John Jenswold, Jr., is the attorney.

The following five men, having renounced forever allegiance to the potentates appearing opposite their names, have been granted second citizenship papers by the district court: John Gonyer, queen of Great Britain; Olaf Nilson and John W. Olson, king of Norway and Sweden; Erik Hakala and Peter Mylykanga, czar of Russia.

Jack Sullivan and G. Waldo Whitney were the only two prisoners in police court this morning, and both pleaded guilty of drunkenness, but promised to wear the white ribbon if allowed to go. Sentence was suspended and they went to look for some white ribbon. The case of the state against F. G. Pitt, car starter, charged with assault, was dismissed as no person appeared against him.

The date of the Winnipeg bonspiel was given in The Herald last evening as Feb. 7. It should have read Feb. 14, just one week later.

The remains of Charles Mueller, aged 53, who died Thursday at the poor farm, were taken to Minneapolis this afternoon for burial.

Next Friday evening the Ladies' society of Pilgrim Congregational church will give an entertainment in the church parlors. Miss Case will give readings and Mrs. Gilbert Wieland will play.

There will be a business meeting of the W. C. T. U. Monday afternoon at the usual hour at the First M. E. church.

PERSONALS.

Vincent Grady left Thursday for Chicago where he has accepted a position with the Northwestern Benevolent society.

Lyman S. Cu[illegible] Paul is at the Spalding.

A. Guthrie, [illegible]r, came up from St. P[illegible]

S. G. Cook, [illegible]s at the Spalding last [illegible]

C. W. Gilmo[illegible] R. I., is at the Spaldin[illegible]

W. C. Gilbe[illegible], was in the city last e[illegible]

Mrs. S. Va[illegible] Piedmont avenue, will l[illegible] Mich., tomorrow night, being called there by the serious illness of her brother.

McCrickett Bound Over.

George McCrickett, of Ashland, was given a hearing in the municipal court this afternoon on the charge of attempting to pass forged checks. He was arrested several days ago for giving a forged check of $28 to William Abrahamson, of 107 West Superior street. The check was on the Commercial bank, drawn by the Alger-Smith Lumber company and payable to Frank Merrick. McCrickett failed to put up much of a defense and Judge Edson bound him over to the grand jury with the amount of bail to be fixed by the district court.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** REGULATE THE LIVER

$1300 will buy a seven-room house and lot at Lakeside.

LITTLE & NOLTE.

Fine Picture Framing is our specialty.
DECKER,
16 Second Avenue West.

The best costs no more than the inferior kinds. Drink

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER.
SOLD IN DULUTH AT
The Ideal Beer Hall.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

Duluth Real Estate---Best Investment In the World.

REALTY MARKET

Large Deals In Dock Property Closed Within a Few Days.

BELIEVES IN DULUTH

President Mellen of Northern Pacific Thinks Duluth Property Is Cheap.

Big deals in desirable dock property, that have been hanging fire for some time, furnished the week's sensation in realty. The Miller dock at the foot of Sixth avenue west was transferred yesterday to the Northern Pacific Railroad company for a consideration of $217,000. This l sthe largest sale of this kind of realty that has been recorded in years. The property adjoining that sold yesterday was bought by James J. Hill some months ago for about $187,000, and that was considered one of the largest on record.

The property sold includes a strip 750 feet long and 233 feet wide on what is known as the Commerce slip. It is understood that the Northern Pacific road contemplates building large freight warehouses, principally for its own west-bound business, on this newly acquired property, and the improvements will begin at once. In addition to the roller mill property purchased by the Northern Pacific several weeks ago, the Northern Pacific will have one of the best pieces of dock property on the entire harbor front.

President Mellen of the Northern Pacific railroad is a great believer in the future of Duluth and the head of the lakes, and it is due to this belief that his road is obtaining so much dock property here. In accordance with this, his road is going to get all the facilities it will need for years to come as soon as possible, for the reason that he does not believe Duluth property will ever again be so cheap as it is now. The road now has some very fine dock property, with its recent additions, probably the best any road has in the heart of the city.

Another important dock property transfer recorded during the week was the sale of four lots on Minnesota Point by John H. Upham to the Union Towing company. The price paid was $20,000, and it is reported that the property will be improved with tug offices and warehouses.

* * *

For the first time in many weeks the West Duluth market is quiet. A few sales have been reported during the week, but the activity that has characterized this market for the past two months has slumped somewhat in the past ten days.

* * *

The record of transfers for the week is as follows:

E. M. Crowshaw et al to T. C. Hutchinson, und 4-5 lot 256, block 59, Duluth proper, Second division.$	720
H. Patterson et ux to Charles R. Stal, e½ of lot 354, block 108, Duluth proper, Second division	750
William R. Wright et ux to Edward J. Duffies, lot 6, block 20, West Duluth, Sixth division	261
M. E. Coffin et mar to Shelvin-Carpenter company, lot 10, block 4, sw¼ of sw¼ section 8; nw¼ of nw¼ section 28-58-21	1,100
W. W. Manning et ux to C. Sharp et al, ne¼ of sw¼ section 1-58-18	500
Scandia Building and Loan association to John Lundin et al, lot 24, Myer's rearrangement block 106, Duluth proper, Second division	1,100
Anna G. Codding to Jennie Bloom, north 35 feet of south 70 feet lots 15 and 16, block 5, Norton's division	1,200
Kate E. Sanborn et mar to John W. Wolvin, lot 297, Lake avenue, Upper Duluth	3,000
John H. Upham et ux to John W. Wolvin, lot 2, Lake avenue; lots 1, 3, 5, Minnesota avenue, Cowell's addition	20,000
F. A. Hull to John W. Wolvin, lot 293, Lake avenue, Upper Duluth	1,750
Midland company to John W. Wolvin, lot 289, Lake avenue, Upper Duluth	3,500
A. W. Platt to John W. Wolvin, lot 1, Lake avenue; lot 2, St. Croix avenue, Cowell's addition	4,700
M. H. Norton et al Eex. to John W. Wolvin, lots 9 and 11, Minnesota avenue, Cowell's addition	8,000
Martin Kickland et ux to Giles Gilbert, lots 10 to 16, block 285, West Duluth, Fourth division	1,000
George C. Pallock et ux to James Miller, sw¼ of ne¼, e½ of nw¼ of nw¼, sw¼ of nw¼ of nw¼, e½ of nw¼ of nw¼ of nw¼, section 8-51-14	525
E. C. Linnell to Colvin & Robb, ne¼ of se¼ section 11; n½ of sw¼, se¼ of sw¼, nw¼ of nw¼ section 12-60-15	550
Thomas H. McCogue, receiver, to John W. Wolvin, lots 285 and 287, Lake avenue, Upper Duluth	2,100
William C. White et ux to John W. Wolvin, lots 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, Minnesota avenue, Cowell's addition, with part of Minnesota avenue platted	6,000
Andrew Hansen to J. D. R. Stevens, e½ of se¼ section 4; n½ of ne¼ section 8-67-21	275
W. S. Woodbridge, Ex., to J. D. R. Stevens, lot 300, Lake avenue, Upper Duluth	2,375
Peter Part et ux to C. Vandall, lot 7, block 8, Eveleth	1,000
O. D. Kinney to Charles Boehd, lot 11, block 18, Eveleth	100
Charles Boehd to Frank Rabinowitz, lot 11, block 18, Eveleth	225
Mark Marion et ux to M. F. Marion et al, und ½ n½ of se¼, sw¼ of se¼ section 14-23-16	500
M. H. Norton et al Ex., to N. E. Grindy, lots 14 and 15, block 77, West Duluth, Sixth division	550
C. H. Maginnis et ux to C. S. Gilbert, sw¼ section 9-65-19	1,318
E. W. Thomas to C. S. Gilbert, w½ of se¼, ne¼ of se¼ section 9; nw¼ of sw¼ section 10-65-19	1,090
William R. Wright et ux to J. S. Snively, lot 2, block 86; lots 4 to 7, block 92; lots 1 to 4, block 87; lots 16 to 26, block 89, West Duluth, Sixth division	4,100
C. H. Maginnis et ux to P. A. Smith, nw¼ of sw¼ section 29-61-19	207
A. Sutton, trustee, to L. H. Hal, s½ of se¼ section 13; w½ of ne¼ section 24-60-19	500
L. H. Hall to L. H. Hall company, s½ of se¼ section 13; w½ of ne¼ section 24-60-19	100
James H. Poteet et ux to Citizens' National bank, lot 4, block 130, West Duluth, Fifth division	70
Northland Pine company to Tower Lumber company, sw¼ of se¼ section 26; n½ of ne¼, sw¼ of ne¼ section 35-61-17	2,000
Martha Rybok et mar to Edward F. Sweeny et al, sw ¼of ne¼ and nw¼ of se¼ section 9-58-19	1,000
St. Paul & Duluth Railway company to Ludwig Moske, se¼ of ne¼ section 20-50-15	600
Scandia Building and Loan association to Anton Borgen, lot 6, block 2, Clinton Place addition	67
John Harris to Crown Lumber company lot 3, section 29-64-18	78
C. A. S. Newcomer to D. A. Barber, nw¼ of nw¼ section 19-50-15	75
Charles Murphy to Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines, ne¼ of se¼ section 32, nw¼ of sw¼ and lots 7 and 8, section 33-56-17	1,100
C. E. Bailey to L. G. Fuller, lot 34, block 32, Eveleth	700
D. H. Taylor to John W. Wolvin, lot 4, St. Croix avenue, and lots 3, 5, 7 and 9, Lake avenue, Cowell's addition	7,800
Duluth Heights Land company to Midland company, lots 17 and 18, block 21; lots 12, 13 and 16, block 31, Duluth Heights, Sixth division	500
Charles Older, et ux to Jan Stainslowski, s½ section 19-52-14 $	370
Minnie Stewart, et mar to John J. Rupp, et al. se ne section 14-56-11	350
J. S. Snively to L. B. Erickson, lot 26, block 89, West Duluth, Sixth division	262
John Stewart, et ux to B. H. Leonard, lot 90, block 18, Duluth Proper, Third division; lot 90, West First street, Duluth Proper, First division	6,500
Johan Sarwin to Elit Eilerton, s½ nw¼ nw , section 20-60-20	60
Midway company to Northern Pacific railway company, block 1, Bay Front division; part of Center street, vacated, between lot 26, block 1, and lot 1, block 2, Bay Front division	200,000
E. F. Swanstrom, et ux to A. W. Patterson, w½ nw section 12-50-16	250
Alfred Jacques, et ux to John G. Brown, lots 1 and 2, and sw¼ ne¼, section 30-63-11	5,000
George C. Howe, et ux to Northern Pacific Railway company, northerly 1385-100 feet lot 2, lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, 11, 115-100 feet of lot 8, block 2, Bay Front division	17,600
F. A. Chisholm et ux to George C. Howe, same property	17,000
L. H. Hall, et ux to P. A. Smith, s½ se¼, section 13, and w½ ne¼, section 24-60-19	1,200
Karl Lindberg to F. S. Bell, n½ se¼, and lots 3 and 4, section 24; lot 1, section 25-66-17	800
William C. Robinson to George C. Swallow, lots 7, 8 and 9, and nw¼ se¼, section 12; lots 1, 2 and 4, and ne¼ ne¼, and sw¼ ne¼, section 13-64-12	2,850
William C. Yawkey to same, lot 2, sw¼ ne¼ lot 3, se¼ nw¼, section 3; lots 1 and 2, s½ ne¼, section 4; ne¼ section 9; e½ nw¼, n½ sw¼, section 10-60-12; lots 3 and 4, se¼ nw¼, 2-60-12	26,000

WEST DULUTH

Charles P. Goetzinger, foreman of the foundry at the Duluth Foundry and Machine works, has resigned his position and will engage in business for himself. Mr. Goetzinger has made many friends since coming to West Duluth, and the men who are employed under him expressed much regret on learning of his resignation, which takes effect tonight.

The women of the Presbyterian church opened their carnival last night at the rink. A large crowd attended, and although the ice was somewhat soft, the evening was passed pleasantly.

The teachers of the Longfellow school gave a reception at the school house last night. Dancing and refreshments were the features of the early evening, after which they attended the carnival at the rink.

A. A. Stull, a brother of Miss B. B. Stull, a teacher in the Longfellow school, arrived yesterday from Lincoln, Neb., to visit at the home of Dr. A. F. Huntoon.

Charles Grieve, of Hillsboro, N. D., is visiting friends in West Duluth.

T. W. Hugo and others will speak in the interests of the Republican ticket at Great Eastern hall tonight.

As several members of the Duluth indoor baseball team are West Duluthians, their victory last night created much interest in West Duluth. They are all old ball players, and good ones, too, having proved their worth in many games last season.

Mrs. O. Anderson, of Proctorknott, has returned from a visit to Worthing, Minn.

The funeral of P. C. McConville will take place tomorrow from the house, under the direction of W. C. Gray.

The Royal Neighbors of New Duluth gave a dance last night. There was a large crowd and good music.

Frank Wade returned last night from a short business trip to Bayfield, Wis.

Dr. I. T. Burnside left last night for Dunlap, called away by the news of his sister's serious illness.

Oscar Gifford left this morning for Minneapolis to attend the Minnesota College of Pharmacy.

Mrs. H. H. Phelps gave the pupils of the night grade a coasting party last night. After it refreshments were served.

George Penhale had two of his toes crushed while at work yesterday.

The funeral of Peter McConville will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Methodist church. The services will be under the auspices of the Knights of the Maccabees. Rev. Rowson will officiate.

Lost, on Fifty-sixth avenue, between the Irving school and Grand avenue, a pair of gold glasses. Finder prease return to Parson & Fowcett's grocery.

At No. 5514 Grand avenue, West Duluth, there will be service in the Norwegian language Sunday forenoon at 11 o'clock, by Rev. Adolph Salmson.

The West Duluth Baptist church will have its regular services Sunday evening at 7:45 in Baptist hall on Central avenue. Subject, "Quieting the Waves."

NOTICE.

News items, subscriptions, advertisements, etc., for The Herald, at West Duluth, may be left with H. A. Huntoon, at the Red Cross hospital.

THE MINERS' GRIEVANCE.

Mitchell Talks on Troubles of the Anthracite Miners.

Indianapolis, Jan. 20.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, speaking on the question of the 75,000 or 100,000 anthracite coal miners who are threatening a general strike in Pennsylvania, said that the trouble among the men dates back several months, but the grievances of the dissatisfied men are sharpened by the refusal last week of the operators to join the men in a wage conference.

There can be no authorized strike without definite action on the part of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers. The members of that board are all in Indianapolis.

So far as calling the board together to consider the anthracite situation, there is nothing decided upon. The anthracite miners and operators are not parties to the interstate scale agreement, which regulates the bituminous miners and operators; therefore the joint conference in Indianapolis next week will have no effect whatever on the anthracite difficulties.

There are over 20,000 organized United Mine Workers in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. They have delegates to the convention in session here, but the anthracite operators will not be bound by the agreement reached by the interstate conference next week.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

RUGS TO ORDER.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO MAKE rugs from old carpets of all kinds. Our machinery is of the best and latest improved. We will be pleased to show samples of our work at 624 West Third street or will call on receipt of a postal with same if desired. Prices reasonable and prompt attention given all orders. James McGuire & Co., 624 West Third street.

THE DAKOTAS.

Check to C. O. D. Liquor Trade In North Dakota---News Notes.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Grand Forks—Orders just issued by the Great Northern Express company will do much to prevent evasion of the state prohibition law. Agents have been instructed to disregard all previous orders and in the future refuse to accept all C. O. D. shipments of liquor. The practice heretofore in use resulted in making most of the express offices and depots throughout the state saloons to a greater or less extent. The circular issued instructs agents to dispose of the stock in hand before the 25th or ship the consignment back to the senders. Not only will the C. O. D. business be stopped (as regards as intoxicants), but shipments of liquor by freight, where bills of lading were issued against the party desiring the goods, will be rejected by the express company.

Fargo—Dr. Quarry, state superintendent of public health, who has just returned from the diphtheria district, states that there were no cases of the disease at either Carrington, New Rockford, Sykeston or Melville, as has been stated quite frequently of late. The epidemic of diphtheria is confined to a settlement known as New Home, and extends over a section probably six miles square, located in the northwestern part of Stutsman county and the southwestern part of Wells county. Dr. Quarry found that there had been thirty-nine cases of diphtheria there and ten deaths. At the present time there are in the neighborhood of twenty cases.

Dickinson—Referee Harry Edwards, of Fargo, finished taking testimony in the disbarment proceedings against Attorney L. A. Simpson, of this place, the prosecution admitting that they could not make a case with the evidence at hand. A postponement was asked by the prosecution on the ground that they had been unable to get several of their witnesses to appear in the courtroom and testify. The motion was strongly opposed by the defendant. However, Mr. Simpson is satisfied with the evidence as it stands, and asked that it be submitted to the supreme court at once.

Bismarck—Governor Fancher has denied the application for pardon of Joseph Till, sentenced to the state penitentiary for life for the murder of Adam Miller at Pembina in 1895. Till was a Hungarian subject and efforts have been made through the consulate of that country to have his case reviewed with a view to pardon.

Wahpeton—A deal has just been completed whereby the Forman Telephone company is swallowed up by the Northwestern. The Forman owns the lines in this city and Breckinridge, and has about 125 miles of line in this part of the state, which is practically new, having been completed late last fall.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Chamberlain—Stockmen report that the ice in White river began moving yesterday and for the present crossings are impossible. This is the earliest break-up in the history of the country. Ice in the Missouri river is also in a precarious condition and two more days of the present weather will send it out.

Deadwood—The old Esmeralda mine and mill, located in Blacktail gulch and owned by E. Faust & Son, of Lead and Central City, have been sold to Boston capitalists, and it is planned to work the property on an extensive scale. The mine is one of the oldest in the Black Hills, having been worked with a 60-stamp mill in the early '80s.

Rapid City—The 12-year-old son of M. Connaughby, of Nemo, near this city, fell from a horse and broke his neck, death resulting almost instantly. He and his little brother were riding a horse, with a picket rope dragging, when the rope caught, jerking the horse around suddenly. Both boys were thrown off, but one escaped without injury.

Parker—The South Dakota State Horticultural society closed a very interesting three-days' session. The new officers are: H. C. Warner, Forestburg, president; L. Ralderman, Hurley, vice president; N. E. Hanson, Brookings, secretary; George H. Whiting, Yankton, treasurer; D. Cowles, Vermillion, librarian; district vice-presidents—F. T. Bushell, Aberdeen, second; Mr. Partridge, third; G. A. Tracy, Watertown, fourth; A. Narby, Madison, fifth; Mrs. L. A. Alderman, Hurley, sixth; C. W. Gurney, Yankton, seventh; J. H. Berry, Armour, eighth; M. J. Dewold, ninth; C. E. Kinninger, Powell, tenth; C. Thompson, Rapid City, eleventh.

Flandreau—J. K. Fairbanks, an old citizen of Colman, dropped dead just as he was making preparations to start for California. He had been in business at Colman for several years and was also the owner of the townsite, which he had recently sold.

Old People Made Young.

J. C. Sherman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville, Mich. Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart trouble, Constipation and Rheumatism by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion, and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvelous remeds for old people's complaints." Only 50c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

A STAGGERER.

Wind Taken Out of Manitoba Liberals By Canadian Pacific Disclosures.

St. Paul, Jan. 20.—A Winnipeg special to the Dispatch says: As a result of the recent disclosures, Premier Macdonald will not be opposed in South Winnipeg, and it is not improbable that the Greenway candidate will not continue the contest in Emerson. It is believed that the Liberal party in Manitoba will probably repudiate Greenway and his allies before it makes an appeal to the electors.

Premier Macdonald will repudiate Greenway's order-in-council and letters promising the Canadian Pacific $638,000 cash and tax exemptions because he believes it would mean the overthrow of his government to do otherwise.

Tie timber for sale in town 51-13. Inquire J. C. & R. M. HUNTER, Exchange Building.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

HARRIS BROS.

712 Palladio.

REAL ESTATE.

Here is the bargain you have been watching this space for:

House and Lot on W. Third Street.

A. R. Macfarlane & Co.

112 Exchange Building.

Commercial Paper, Mortgage Loans, Stocks, Real Estate and Insurance.

To Local Buyers!

Come and see us! If we have not what you want, will get it for you. Whether you buy or not we charge you nothing for our services. Applications for loans wanted.

Chas. P. Craig & Co.

103 Herald Building. Telephone 547-3 Rings.

Established 1886.

J. C. MISHLER, REAL ESTATE.

If you want to buy or sell, come and see me, write or wire. J. C. MISHLER, 307 and 308 Exchange building, Duluth, Minn.

A GOOD LOT IN WEST END FOR $200. Money on hand to loan for a building on this lot. Charles P. Craig & Co., Herald building.

HOTELS.

Hotel Northern,

208 West Superior St.,

Serves Business Men's Lunch

Every day from 11:30 a. m. to 2. p. m. Oysters, Live Lobsters, Crabs and deep sea delicacies at all hours. First-class Chef in charge.

WATCH REPAIRING.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WORK at Vanderberg's, 214 West Superior St.

HOUSE MOVING AND STACK RAISING.

HOUSE - MOVING AND RAISING smoke stacks, also boilers moved by D. Mackenzie, 114 Eighteenth avenue east. south.

PIANO POLISHING.

PIANOS AND FURNITURE OF ALL kinds repolished and repaired. C. O. Kristensen, 2 East Michigan street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LARGE SIZED base burner. 118½ East Second street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—160 ACRES GOOD farming land at Embarrass, Minn., on the Duluth & Iron Range railroad, with house and barn; 50 acres cleared; one-quarter mile from postoffice and school. Snap to right party. J. J. Cooke, Virginia, Minn., for particulars.

FOR SALE—ONE PHAETON AND ONE delivery wagon, cheap, at 1428 Jefferson street.

PIANO UPRIGHT—CASH, $450, ALmost new; $175 buys it. 2 and 3, Banning block, over Suffel's shoe store.

FOR SALE — ESTABLISHED FEED business, centrally located. Address for particulars "Business," Herald.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND CONtents, consisting of confectionery, groceries, lunch and living rooms; 2602 West Superior street. Reason for selling, owner going in other business.

ORGANS ESTY, $30; MASON & HAMlin, $25; Chicago Cottage, $25. Above organs late improvements. 2 and 3 Banning block, over Suffel's shoe store.

FOR SALE—ONE SET OF ART WORK in twelve parts of Lake Superior region, 1899, by Art Photogravue company, of Oshkosh, Wis. Address L. N. Clausen, Washburn, Wis.

PIANO CHICKERING UPRIGHT, elaborate walnut case, $295 buys it; cost $975. 2 and 3 Banning block, over Suffel's shoe store.

FOR SALE—TWO CUTTERS, ONE speeder and one single two-seat. If wanted seat drops in behind. Will sell cheap. Apply M. S. Burrows, the Great Eastern.

FRESH MILK COWS FOR SALE OR trade. 929 Fourth avenue east. I. Levine.

Horses! Horses!

Large consignments of heavy logging and draft horses are daily placed on the Midway Horse Market of

BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN.

Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul.

FOR SALE—BUFFALO OVERCOAT IN good condition. Address K 100, Herald.

WANTED—TO BUY.

WANTED—TO BUY, GOOD LOT OR house and lot, well located for cash. Buyer, care Herald.

WANTED TO BUY—PINE LANDS IN St. Louis, Itasca and Lake counties, John Maginnis, 310 Palladio.

WANTED—BOY TO ANSWER TELEphone in an office and learn shorthand. C 33, Herald. Write, stating age, etc.

WANTED A DRIVING HORSE FOR his keeping, or will buy if cheap. E. L., Herald.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER.

IF IN NEED OF A NO. 1 TYPEWRITER call at 12 Fifth avenue west and see the cheapest one on the market for thirty days.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN housework. 221 West Fifth street.

WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER. 1016½ West First street.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework at 1520 East Third street.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AT 222 FOURteenth avenue east.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL. 1211 EAST First street.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEMAID. 432 West Second street.

COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Apply at 226 Fourteenth avenue east.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; highest wages; family of three. 119 East Third street.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECond work in family of three. Apply 325 East Second street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Friday and Saturdays. Mrs. C. E. Britts, 2201 East Superior street.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 409 West Second street.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply 319 East Fourth street.

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply 2321 East First street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED — BRIGHT YOUNG MAN with some experience in fire insurance office work. H 62, Herald.

TWO LOCAL SALESMEN—APPLY AT once. A. A. Page, No. 313 East Superior street.

WANTED — ONE FIRST-CLASS plumber and one gas fitter. Only union men need apply. Duluth Plumbing company.

TIE MAKERS WANTED AT ONCE TO make railroad ties for logging railroad. Good men can easily make $2 per day clear of board. Good timber; good camps and good board. Price for making, 9 cents each for cedar; 8 cents for tamarack. Apply to H. Mathews & Co., Kelsey, on the Duluth, Missabe & Northern railway.

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FOR RENT—DESK ROOM CHEAP AT 513 Burrows building.

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SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

PALESTINE LODGE, NO. 79, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meeting first and third Monday evenings of every month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 29, 1900. Work, First degree. S. O. Sterrett, W. M.; F. R. Kennedy, secretary.

IONIC LODGE NO. 186, A. F. & A. M.—Regular meetings second and fourth Monday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 22, 1900. Work, Third degree. Robert Graham, W. M.; H. A. Hall, secretary.

KEYSTONE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.—Stated convocation second and fourth Wednesday evenings of each month at 7:30 p. m. Next meeting Jan. 24, 1900. Work, M. M. degree. Henry D. Gee, H. P.; W. T. Tenbrook, secretary.

DULUTH COMMANDERY No. 18, K. T.—Stated conclave first Tuesday of each month. 7:30 p. m. Next conclave Jan. 23, 1900. Work, Red Cross degree. J. T. Armstead, E. C.; Alfred LeRicheux, recorder.

A. O. U. W.

A. O. U. W.—FIDELITY LODGE NO. 105, Meets every Thursday in Hunter block, third floor, West Superior street. F. W. Dryer M. W.; W. J. Stephens, recorder, John C. Walker, financier, residence 810 East Seventh street; H. S. Mills, receiver.

M. W. A.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.—Imperial camp No. 2206. Meets at Elks hall, 118 West Superior street, second and fourth Fridays of each month. Visiting members always welcome. F. A. Noble, V. C.; W. C. Weld, banker; C. P. Earl, clerk.

I. O. F.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTers—Court Commerce No. 3283, meets the first and third Friday evenings of each month at 8 o'clock in Kalamazoo block, second floor. H. W. Krause, C. R.; W. W. Hoopes, R. S.

K. O. T. M.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES—Duluth tent No. 1 meets every Wednesday evening at Maccabee hall, corner Superior street and First avenue west. Initiation nights, second and fourth Wednesdays. Visiting sir knights always welcome. Harry Harrington, Com.; B. K. Walker, R. K.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

NORTH STAR LODGE, NO. 35, K. P.—meets Tuesday, Jan. 23, at 8 p. m. at Castle hall, 118 West Superior street. Work in Third rank. J. B. Gibson, C. C.; H. W. Krause, K. R. S.

I. O. O. F.

ZENITH CITY LODGE NO. 160, I. O. O. F., meets Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, 8 p. m. Work in Second degree, in Columbia hall, Twentieth avenue west and Superior street. Visiting Odd Fellows welcome. Felix Lambert, N. G.; W. H. Leonard, secretary.

HERALD WANTS 1c A WORD.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**9 00 am *1 55 pm *11 15 pm	ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS	*6 45 am **1 40 pm *7 00 pm

Sleepers for 11:15 p. m.; train ready at 9 p. m. Passengers may remain in sleeper at Minneapolis until 8 a. m. Train for Fond du Lac and New Duluth **9:00 a.m. FROM UNION DEPOT, CITY TICKET OFFICE, 332 West Superior street, corner Providence building. Tickets sold to all points. Telephone 218.

EASTERN R'Y OF MINNESOTA.

City Ticket Office—432 West Superior St.

Leave	Duluth.	Arrive
†1 10 p. m. *11 15 p. m.	ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS	†2 10 p. m. *7 00 a. m.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.		
*8 15 a.m. †3 00 p.m.	Grand Rapids, Crookston, Grand Forks, Montana and Coast Points Swan River, Hibbing and Int Points	*6 45 p.m. †12 m.

Sleeper for 11:15 p. m. train can be occupied at any time after 9 p. m.

J. G. MOONEY,
Northern Passenger Agent.

Duluth, Missabe & Northern Ry. Co.

7:45 a.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	3:35 p.m.
8:20 a.m.	Ar..... Proctor Lv	3:05 p.m.
10:07 a.m.	Ar..Iron Junction..Lv	1:18 p.m.
10:15 a.m.	Ar...... Wolf Lv	1:10 p.m.
10:30 a.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	12:55 p.m.
10:24 a.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	1:02 p.m.
10:48 a.m.	Ar..... Sparta Lv	12:39 p.m.
11:12 a.m.	Ar..... Biwabik Lv	12:17 p.m.
10:35 a.m.	Ar.... Mt. Iron Lv	12:35 p.m.
10:50 a.m.	Ar.... Hibbing Lv	12:35 p.m.

Daily except Sunday. J. B. HANSON. General Passenger Agent.

North-Western Line.

Leave Duluth	*Daily. **Except Sunday.	Arrive Duluth
**8 35 a m *4 30 p m	St. Paul, Mpls., Twilight Limited—	**3 05 pm *9 59 pm
*5 10 p m	Chicago, Milwaukee, Appleton, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Fast Mail.	*10 55 a m

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428 Spalding Hotel Block—Union Depot.

Leave.	*Except Saturday. †Except Sunday.	Arrive
*7 00 pm	BOSTON LIMITED Copper Country	†8 30 am
†8 40 am	Daylight Express	†7 55 pm

Duluth & Iron Range R. R.

3:15 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	12:00 m.
7:15 p.m.	Ar..... Virginia Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:40 p.m.	Ar..... Eveleth Lv	7:35 a.m.
7:50 p.m.	Ar....... Ely Lv	7:19 a.m.

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4:00 p.m.	Lv..... Duluth .....Ar	11:15 a.m.
4:15 p.m.	Lv.. W. Superior..Ar	11:00 a.m.
4:35 p.m.	Lv..... Superior .....Ar	10:37 a.m.
7:25 p.m.	Lv..... Ashland .....Ar	7:45 a.m.
4:14 a.m.	Ar..... Neenah Lv	11:55 p.m.
4:31 a.m.	Ar..... Oshkosh Lv	11:31 p.m.
5:09 a.m.	Ar...Fond du Lac...Lv	10:55 p.m.
7:15 a.m.	Ar..... Milwaukee Lv	8:45 p.m.
9:45 a.m.	Ar..... Chicago Lv	6:15 p.m.

For rates or other information, apply City Ticket Office, 428 West Superior street, Union Depot, or

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(2)

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOURTEEN PAGES--SECTION TWO--Pages 9 to 14

DULUTH EVENING HERALD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.

FIRST WHITE VISITORS

Radisson and Chouart, the French Voyageurs, Who Came to the Head of Lake Superior In 1661.

In the minds of a great many people Du Lhut, the prince of bushrangers who gave Duluth his name, is credited with being the first white man to visit the head of Lake Superior. As a matter of fact he came perhaps fifteen years after the first white visitors. The first white men to bring the lilies of France to the head of Lake Superior were two Frenchmen, both voyageurs of the same hardy and daring class as Du Lhut. These two men were Peter Esprit Radisson and Medard Chouart, and their visit to the site of Duluth was made in the summer of 1661.

There is in the public library a volume of great interest to students of history, and especially to such students in Duluth. It was written by Radisson, and for 200 years it lay in manuscript form in the Bodleian library and the British museum, and it escaped the notice of scholars until a comparatively recent date. It was published by the Prince society, of Boston, in 1885, and in that form it has been acquired by the Duluth library. Radisson was a Frenchman, but he spoke and wrote English well, and his "voyages" are written in that tongue. He was well educated, and had traveled widely before coming to French-America in 1651. Chouart came in 1641, was for some time a lay assistant in a Jesuit mission, near Lake Huron, and after he had finished his voyages and acquired some land, he assumed the title of the Sieur de Groseilliers.

Radisson's voyages were lengthy affairs, and like the other members of the courageous band of couriers du bois, to which he belonged, he penetrated each time as far into the unknown wilds as he could, regardless of danger and hardship. His third voyage, in 1659, was to the Mississippi, by way of Green bay, but his fourth voyage was an exploration of Lake Superior and the Northwest. He and Chouart started in the spring of 1661, and made their way up the chain of lakes with an abundance of adventures with the deadly Iroquois, the members of the Five Nations who secured the lands of races far their superior in numbers, and carried terror and desolation wherever they set foot. To show the nature of these voyageurs and what their associations with the Indians had done for them, it is interesting to quote Radisson's calm remark that after a fight, in which they captured some Iroquois warriors, they decided to take them back to the settlements, where they could "burn them at our leasures to the more satisfaction of our wives." They also "plucked out their nails one after the other."

Their arrival at the Sault is described as follows: "We came to a rapid, which marks the separation of the Lake of the Hurons from that we call Superior, or upper, for that ye wild men hold it to be longer and broader, besides many islands, which makes appeare in a bigger extent." Here they heard of a fish that the wild men called assickmack, or "white fish," and upon trying them they found them very good cheer. They found Lake Superior and its shores to be a terrestrial paradise. They found copper deposits on the south shore, and were told that there was in the lake an island all of copper, but this they did not see. Keewenaw point is described, and they were told that from there "they could go from sunrise to sunset to another great island, from whence next morning found north shore." This is undoubtedly Isle Royale.

Here is the way Radisson describes his landing at the head of the lakes: "We went on half a day before we could come to ye landing place, and we were forced to make another carriage (portage) a point of two leages long and some sixty paces broad. As we came to the other sid we weare in a bay of 10 leagues about, if we had gone in. By going about that same point we passed a strait, for the point was very nigh the other side, which is a cape, very much elevated like pyramides. That point should be very fitt to build, and advantageous for the building of a fort, as we did the spring following. In that bay there is a channel, where we take great store of fishes, sturgeons of a vaste bignesse, and pycks of seaven foot long. At the end of the bay we landed."

This is the story of the first white man's visit to the head of the lakes, and in his quaint way Radisson has described the two points and the bay of Duluth and Superior. They landed near Allouez bay, built a camp, and rested. They had been accompanied by Indians, who lived farther down toward the Mississippi, and these were sent on to see if their homes were still left, and not destroyed by enemies, as the two Frenchmen did not wish to go on until they had a place to go assured. The Indians went their way, and Radisson and Chouart stayed, "for our assurance in the midst of many nations, being but two, almost starved for want of food." After various interesting experiences the Indians returned, and the two went down into the present state of Minnesota and spent the winter. "We went away free from burden, while those poor miserables thought themselves happy to carry our equippage, for the hope they had that we should give them a brasse ring, an aule or needle. There came foure hundred persons to see us go away from that place, which admired more our actions than the fools of Paris to see enter their King and ye Infanta of Spain, his spouse; for they cry out, 'God Save the King and Queene.' These made horrid noise, and called Gods and Devills of the Earth and heavens."

Their winter was a hard one. As usual with the improvident red men of the hunting races, their summer plethora of food was replaced by a midwinter famine, and the French visitors were driven to the harsh necessity of enticing away the dog of a visitor and eating it. The dog was lean, having been starved like the rest of them, but it tasted good, Radisson chronicles. They had great social functions down in the woods that winter. The Indians had a fashion of throwing tobacco into the fire to appease malignant spirits who might be about, so one of the Frenchmen slyly put a handful of powder in the fire. He put too much in, and the fire was thrown all over. The Indians were so frightened that it was only with great difficulty that they were coaxed to come back.

At last their winter was over, and they returned to the camp at the head of the lakes, from which place they made one more foray northward before returning to Canada. Radisson was lost in the woods for days, with nothing to eat, and had other parlous experiences, but the two finally, after a couple of years spent in the wilds, returned to Canada, bringing with them a large number of Indians, who had not before been associated with the French in their commerce in furs.

Dominion Parliament

BEGINS ITS

Session Next Nonth.

Government May Be Asked Regarding Irregular Expenditures of Money In a Foreign War.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The Dominion parliament will begin its session next month. It will likely be a long session, because it is the last before a general election, and members of both sides of the house will be anxious to get the campaign talk into Hansard and the newspaper. The press of Canada has much to answer for. It pampers their windy rhetoricians and corner-grocery Ciceros by reporting the debates in full. If it were not for this there would not be so much verbiage wasted.

The session will be an important one because there will be important questions to discuss—and chiefly the expenditures on South African contingents and such. Parliament will not be asked to deliberate upon the question but will simply be asked to ratify the action of the government. The relations that our contingents will occupy to the imperial forces; the length of their service, everything in short has already been settled by order-in-council. The Liberal party will not interpellate their own administration for its conduct, and Mr. Tarte, the chief dissident, has been soothed into some sort of compliance. The Conservative party has all along taken the stand that the Liberal government was active enough in helping Great Britain. So their guns are spiked beforehand. The Conservatives who blame them for inactivity will be silent. Mr. Tarte, who censures them for too much activity, has been placated. Who then will throw the apple of discord? It will be a French-Canadian member, perhaps Mr. Bouressa, who resigned his seat because he was against the irregular expenditures of Canadian money on foreign wars. He, with Mr. Tarte, clamored against the establishment of such a precedent, but more earnest, or at least more faithful to his text than Mr. Tarte, he continued deploring. Mr Bourassa is sure of re-election. He, therefore, is the man who can ask consistently why the government did these things. He will thus assert his own principles and express the sentiment of a large section of his fellow countrymen. Mr. Bourassa can point out that whatever disaster may befall our Canadian soldiers, parliament will be helpless to protest or withdraw them because they have been placed far beyond its jurisdiction and control.

The questions at issue with the Transvaal—so he can argue—were discussed at length in the British parliament and before the British people. When war was declared the British parliament was immediately summoned; the situation was placed before it; the money needful was voted and everything proceeded constitutionally. In Canada it was the other way about. Discussion in parliament did not precede the expenditure of great sums of money. That the government feared trouble with a section of its supporters and wanted time to appease them did not justify its failure to lay the matter before the people's representatives. And while Mr. Bourassa is on his feet—it's all up to Mr. Bourassa—he can just ask the government if it is true that his excellency, the earl of Minto, tried to bulldoze the cabinet into these extraordinary expenditures by threatening to dismiss them if they didn't do as he pleased. The rumor that Lord Minto interfered in this way has neither been confirmed nor denied, but it is so persistent that truth may be behind it. If not that, the rumor is circulated to create a popular sentiment against the governor general and lead eventually to cutting the crest of this swaggering game cock. At any rate, true or not true, it will be a splendid time for Mr. Bourassa to inquire what power accrues to Lord Minto from his governor general's warrant.

It would be well to define the status of governor generals in the Canadian autonomy, to fix their place and keep them there if they try to get out of it. We want no dictators in Canada. Perhaps there will be a parliamentary commission to investigate. At any rate, as I said before, it's all up to Mr. Bourassa.

Mr. Dooley's Farewell to the Chicago River.

Chicago Journal: "Th' Chicago r-river risin' in Benton Harbor an' imtyin' into th' Mayor iv St. Looey!" exclaimed Mr. Dooley. "What d'ye think iv that?"

"I don't believe it," said Mr. Hennessy.

"'Tis thrue, though," Mr. Dooley went on. "Whin Tommy Gahan got through shovelin' mud out iv th' dhrainage canal with th' help iv ye'er rilitives on th' dhredge th' river that'd been coorsin' placidly through its banks an' soap facthries an' carryin' th' cast-off diseases iv Halsted sthreet to th' proud but timp'rate people iv th' Lake Shore dhrive was locked up in th' shafts. It's r-runnin' th' other way now, Hinnissy, an' befure manny months they won't be a smell iv it left.

"It don't seem right f'r to threat it that way. It's been a good frind iv Chicago an' what good's th' lake? Th' Illinye Cinthral owns it an' sare a wave iv it do I iver see but what comes through a hose. They're turnin' th' river out an' puttin' th' lake in, an' nex' summer they'll be a mugwump vote in this precinct that niver knew wan befure. They're deliverin' th' good ol' river over to Saint Looey an' 'twill be th' makin' iv th' town.

"Man an' boy, I've lived beside th' Chicago river f'r forty year, Hinnissy, an' if they ain't any wan else to stand up f'r it, thin here am I. It niver done naught f'r me but good. Manny's the time I've set on the bridge smokin' me pipe an' watchin' th' lights iv th' tugs dancin' in it like stars, an' me knowin' all th' captains, be hivins, fr'm th' boss iv th' O. B. Green, with th' fine whistle that sounded like a good keen at a Connockman's fun'ral, to the little Mary Ann Gray, that had a snow-plow attachment on th' prow f'r to get into th' slip over be th' r-red bridge. I had thim all be name, an' fr'm thim I larned th' news iv th' Boheemyan settlemint down th' crick, where I was not on visit'n' terms, fr'm an iliction where we had to use couplin' pins to presarve th' peace. Thim lads will niver sail in anny thin river iv dhrinkin' wather. They wudden't know how to conthrol their tugs. They'd go so fast they cudden't take th' curves at th' lumber yards.

"'Twas th' prettiest river f'r to look at that ye'll iver see. Ye niver was annything iv a pote, Hinnissy, but if ye cud get down on th' Miller dock some night whin ye an' the likes iv ye was makin' fireworks in th' blast, an' see th' flames blazin' on th' wather an' th' lights dancin', green at th' sausage facthry, blue at th' soap facthry, yellow at th' tannery, ye'd not thrade it f'r annything but th' Liffey, that's thinner but more powerfuller. D'ye mind whin it was on fire? That was a gran' sight. It burned like a pitcher-frame facthry. Chief Swenie come down with thruck nine an' chemical fourteen an' a lot more iv th' best, but thry as he wud he cudden't put it out. He was depressed be th' sthruggle an' me Uncle Mike wint up, that was a gr-reat joker, an' says he: 'Chief,' he says, 'they'se on'y wan way ye can put out that fire.' 'How's that?' says th' chief. 'Tur-rn th' river upside down,' says me Uncle Mike. Well, sir, ye'd have thought th' chief'd die laughin', he was that pleased. He tol' me afterward me Uncle Mike was a case.

"But ye cudden't burn up th' river. It was as good as ever afther th' fire, on'y a little smoky in its smell. Gran' ol' river! Onhealthy, says ye? Onhealthy! Th' river niver was onhealthy. 'Twas th' lake. Th' river wint strollin' out visitin' its frinds, an', though I niver liked th' comp'ny it kept on thim sprees, I'll say that it always come back—lookin' a little pale, 'tis thrue, but it always come back. An' th' lake helped itself to what th' river had on it and handed it to sthrangers an' joods with poor digestions. Onhealthy! Did ye iver see a healthier lot iv childer, or more iv thim, than lives along th' river? If ye think 'twas onhealthy, go up some day an' thry a roll with William J. O'Brien. He's been here near as long as I have. Or luk at me! No, sir, ye might jus' as well say I'm onhealthy if I wint down f'r a visit with Schwartzmeister with a package iv rough-in-rats in me pocket, an' he was to steal it from me an' give it his customers. Th' Chicago river niver was intinded as a dhrink. It didn't go ar-round advertisin' itself as a saleable beverage! It ain't moxie, an' it ain't sasparilly, an' it ain't ice crame soda wather. It had other business more suited to it, an' 'twas consistent in ivery way.

"Now that it's goin' out I'll niver go to th' bridge again. Niver. I feel as though I'd lost an ol' frind an' a sthrong wan. It wasn't so much that I see it ivery day, but I always knew it was there. Night an' day me frind was there!"

"Ah, go on," said Mr Hennessy. "What diff'rence does it make wan way or th' other?"

"Ye have no pothry," said Mr. Dooley. "Well, here's to it annyhow, an' hopin' that it'll have a good time in Saint Looey. Be hivins, the ol' lad will keep thim awake down there. He will that!"

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Marvelous Stories From the Case of Automatic Telepathic Writing.

Conditions Under Which Such Manifestations May Occur---Necessity of Passivity on the Part of the Recipient---Apparitions Seen By the Famous Writer's Own Eyes---A Most Remarkable Tale From Far Away India.

I have now for several years conducted a series of experiments of automatic writing with friends in various parts of the world, and have arrived, after much experience, at certain conclusions about which I feel tolerably sure. "Automatic handwriting" is a term used to describe writing which is obtained when the recipient, holding pen or pencil, places his hand lightly upon a sheet of paper and allows the mind of the communicating person to use that hand as their own. To many it may seem incredible that if you disconnect, as it were, your hand from your mind, and place it at the disposal of a third party, that your hand should write anything intelligible. I do not say all persons have that faculty. I was extremely surprised when I was first told that such a thing was possible; but after a very little practice I found no difficulty, and to this day I have only to make my mind passive, place my hand with a pen upon a piece of paper, to ring up, as you may say, on the telepathic exchange, any friend of the certain of those who can write with my hand, and my hand then and there writes a letter addressed to me, which differs only from the letters which the person would write himself in that it is in a different handwriting from his own or from my own, and is usually much more frank and outspoken than if it had been written by his hand instead of by mine. The conclusions at which I have arrived as the result of experiments carried on for the last six or seven years are:

First, that no one can say beforehand whether any particular person can or cannot use my hand for the purpose of telepathy or automatic handwriting. Some friends, who are very near and dear to me, utterly fail. Others with whom I am not on particularly near terms, write with considerable accuracy.

Secondly, it is not in the least necessary for the person who writes with your hand to be conscious that you are receiving such a communication from him; that is to say, you ring up your friend and ask him to communicate by the aid of my automatic hand. That message does not as a rule produce the least impression upon his physical consciousness. The friend will use my hand to tell me a whole series of incidents which he did not intend to communicate to me.

Thirdly, it makes no difference for the receipt of the telepathic communications whether the person from whom you receive them is asleep or awake, or is engaged in any kind of mental or physical exercise. The sub-conscious mind which alone is exercised in all such telepathic transmission takes no account of these external circumstances, is always ready to be rung up, and never resents any questions.

Fourthly, the most accurate communications are always those relating to subjects upon which the person from whom the communication is received feels deeply. An intense feeling, either of joy or sorrow, he is transmitted not merely with accuracy, but with a certain intensification of emotion, whereas the inquiries as to prosaic details such as what they may have had for dinner or by what train they came up to town, are apt to be answered quite wrongly.

Fifthly, the value of the auto-telepathic communications is materially impaired by the fact that the transmitting sub-conscious mind, or whatever it may be, is apt to confound thought with things, and to describe a fierce determination to do harm as if the harm were absolutely accomplished. In the same way a great dread lest an accident should occur, will often be rendered as an absolute statement, as a fact that the accident has occurred.

Sixthly, another element which deprives the communications of the value which at one time I thought they might possess, is that the communicating medium, whatever, it may be, is sublimely oblivious to considerations of time, that is to say, my hand has often written accurate descriptions of the mental state of a person from whom the message came, which were perfectly accurate some years, months, weeks or even hours before, but which were not correct at the moment at which the message was written. This, however, is a comparative bagatelle compared with the element of marvel that is introduced by the fact that the automatic hand will frequently describe events as having already happened which have not happened at all, but which subsequently happened exactly as described. I have had so many experiences of this sort that if any one of my friends were to write with my hand and inform me that any accident or piece of good fortune had befallen him, if the message were given with any particularity of detail, I should feel tolerably certain that if it had not happened at the time of writing, it would certainly happen before long. I always make a rule of submitting all the writing which I believe to my friends from which it purports to be a communication, and their annotations are extremely interesting.

My experiments shed a curious light upon the problems of the different personalities which are in each of us. The part of my friends that writes with my hand, whether we call it a sub-conscious mind or whatever it may be, has an existence quite independent of the physical consciousness of which alone my friends know anything. The difference between the two is very marked, although it varies considerably, according to the individual. As a rule, the sub-consciousness of my friends that writes with my hand is recognized by my friends themselves as better people than they are themselves; that is to say, when my hand begins to write in the name of, we will say, William Smith it is quite possible that my hand will write the name of William Smith. William Smith's body at that moment is very angry or in a very discontented state, and the thing that writes with my hand has been doing its utmost to induce him not to give way to such tempers, but that it has failed, largely owing to the condition of his health. On consulting with William Smith afterwards, he will tell me that he remembered distinctly at the time of the writing that he was conscious of something striving with him, urging him not to give way to such tempers; but what it was he did not know, though perhaps it was conscience.

Another, and perhaps the chief characteristic of the communications received thus telepathically, is that they are surcharged more or less with the atmosphere of the transmitting agent; that is to say, the experiences, the expressions of feeling, that are written by my hand, while they express the sentiments of the transmitter, are colored, heightened and perhaps intensified by the temperament of the recipient. This is easily to be explained, for the transmitter, in using my hand, has not only his own faculties but mine to draw upon. In the same way, the communications that I receive from my friends' auto-telepathic handwriting are much more frank and unreserved than any which they would ever dream of writing with their own fingers. My own experiences, therefore, justify me in feeling confident that, given a little more time and patience, and study of the laws that govern this system of thought-transference, it will be possible for us in time to communicate with each other as accurately without the aid of any instrument as we now do with the aid of the telephone or the wireless telegraph.

The question of apparitions is closely connected with that of telepathy. Most of the best recorded instances of apparitions are those which take place at the moment of death when what appears to be the actual person of the dying appears to a friend or lover at some distance. Such apparitions have always occurred and continually occur. It is one point upon which the testimony of the human race is absolutely uniform, and the carefully recorded instances noted in the portly volumes of the proceedings of the Psychical Research society sufficiently attest the reality of the phenomena which the ignorant and superstitious regard as a reason for idle derision or foolish fear.

But it is not only at the moment of death that apparitions of the living have been seen. Personally I have only seen two, but in both of these cases there was absolutely no doubt as to the reality of the apparition or as to the fact that the body to which it belonged was that moment in one case a mile distant and in another five or six miles distant from the spot where their apparitions appeared. In the latter case there was no doubt as to the apparition, for the phantasm appeared in church, sat out the sermon in full view of the congregation and of the minister. But during the time that this phantasm or double sat or stood in the church, she was asleep in her bedroom six miles away, under the influence of an opiate, which had been administered by a doctor twelve hours before. She was much too weak and ill to have made the journey. I also succeeded in twice obtaining a photograph of her double. On one occasion the double appeared upon the plate standing a little behind the original. On the other occasion the double was photographed while the person herself was at home at a distance of about a mile from the studio where the portrait was made. It is maintained by those who profess to know more of the laws of this strange phenomenon than I can profess to do, that a mind is capable of fashioning for itself a thought-body, which sometimes has all the consistency of the original, and of revealing that body at any point where the mind wishes it to appear.

I will conclude this paper by quoting a narrative which reached me from a correspondent in India, in whose good faith I have every reason to believe. The story is as follows:

"An engine driver on our line died suddenly the other day through a 'sudden stoppage of the heart's action,' presumably 'heart disease,' and, as the doctor stated, brought on through excessive use of alcohol. This driver died at Bulsar, a distance of 124½ miles from the Bombay, Baroda & Central India railway's terminus, and from Parel, where he resided, 118½ miles. As a general rule, drivers adopt a system of having a double set of bedding and pillows, etc., so that at the end of their 'run' they retire to the running room and get their meals or rest until they have to return with another engine or train to Bombay. This driver, therefore, like the remainder, had a bed here (at Parel) and one at Bulsar, so that everything would be clean and comfortable on his arrival. On the morning of his sudden demise he arrived at the running room at Bulsar, and ordering something to be prepared for a meal, went to lie down. He suddenly felt very unwell, and on getting up fell in the arms of another man present and immediately expired.

"The dead man's brother, who works in the 'running shed' at Parel, received a telegram informing him of his brother's death, and as it was near recess hour (noon), he went off home to the house where both brothers lodged. The brother's intention being to go by the mail train that night, and as the dead brother's bedding was already rolled up, he asked his landlady to undo it and place several necessary articles in it, while he went to obtain leave from his foreman. When the landlady unrolled the bedding, in which were two pillows, one on top of the other, she discovered, to her dismay, upon the pillow slip of the underneath one, a distinct likeness or impression of the dead man's face; not in profile, but in full face. The Dhobi had that morning brought the clean clothes from the wash, and the polliw slips had been put on quite clean, pending the return of the dead man, who, of course, did not return in the flesh, but may have returned in the spirit.

"The likeness (of the impression) to the dead man, although in some parts rather vague, or, I might say, faded, is still so clearly the features of the man as to leave no doubt as to whom the features belong—to those who knew him in life. I have seen the man sometimes on his engines, but do not know him intimately, as he belongs to quite another branch of the railway system; but when I saw the pillow case, I immediately recognized the features as belonging to the dead man, and the peculiar patch of hair he had brushed back from his forehead, which used to be very conspicuous when his hat was off.

"The impression appeared to be of an oily-black or browny-yellow kind of splotch, such as might have been produced by a man dirty and oily by the very nature of his particular work, after a long 'run,' lying face downwards, just as he got off his engine. But why should it have been on the pillow case miles away from the man, and on that which the man laid his head on (of course after washing himself and in every way preparing for six hours of rest from his oily duties) and where he was present not having anything upon it?

"The thing, as far as I am concerned, is genuine enough, even to the landlady's fright, who made everyone living near aware that something unusual was in the wind, and of course people rushed in to find out what the woman was shouting for, and declaring that she would not go in that house again whilst that 'uncanny thing' was there.

My daughter asked the brother two days after to allow her to bring the pillow slip for my gratification, and that is how I came to see it. I rubbed it, smelt it, examined it with a large magnifying glass and thoroughly satisfied myself that there was no hoax as far as I was concerned, and having decided to send this case to you (as it may be useful to you) here it is."

W. T. STEAD.

New Light

ON THE DATE OF

Christ's Birth.

The passage on which the chronology of Christ's birth has been based is found, as every student of the New Testament knows, in the first four verses of the second chapter of St. Luke's gospel, which in the revised version reads as follows:

"Now it came to pass in those days, there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be enrolled. This was the first enrollment made when Quirinius was governor of Syria. And all went to enroll themselves, every one to his own city. And Joseph went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nasaret, into Judea, to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and family of David."

Numerous difficulties have been suggested by this passage, and even the place of Christ's birth has been questioned recently by Professor W. M. Ramsay of the university of Aberdeen, in a volume entitled "Was Christ Born at Bethlehem?" The question of the date of His birth, however, is one which is of most general interest to the world, and upon this aspect of the subject some new light has been thrown by a number of Greek papyri found in Egypt by Grenfell and Hunt, and shortly to be reproduced in the second volume of "Oxyrhynchus Papyri" by the Greco-Roman branch of the Egypt Exploration fund, says Biblia (December):

"The one point with which we are concerned is the date of the enrollment ordered by Augustus, which brought Joseph to Bethlehem. Historians are agreed that a census of enrollment, for the purpose of levying a poll tax, was held throughout the Roman empire at intervals of fourteen years; but hitherto no evidence has been known of any census earlier than A. D. 62 in the reign of Nero. From this year down to A. D. 202, in the reign of Septimius Severus, the recurrence of the census every fourteen years is abundantly attested. The discoveries of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt now prove that the census cycle in Egypt can certainly be carried back to A. D. 20, in the early part of Tiberius' reign; and they also raise a strong presumption that the first of these fourteen-year censuses was held under Augustus in B. C. 10-9. The evidence is too minute and complicated to be even summarized here. The arguments of the authors cover no less than seven pages of small print, and to appreciate them requires familiarity with the technical language of Roman administration in Egypt, which is almost as forbidding as the technical language of English administration in India. The important matter is that we are now for the first time put in possession of contemporary confirmation of St Luke's statement that 'There went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be enrolled.' It is true that the year (A. D. 10-9) is not precisely that which we should expect. Professor Ramsay tries to place the date of Joseph's visit to Bethlehem in B. C. 6. But the actual year of Christ's birth is still a matter of acute controversy. The one point that may now be considered as settled by Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt's discovery is that the first census ordered by Augustus certainly occurred in the time of Herod."

HAIR ORNAMENTS.

What to wear in the hair at the social functions which are now at their height is a serious problem with every woman. A blonde can use either white or black, while a brunette would reap little benefit from a black tulle or feather combination. Black hair is not improved by steel, while light hair is very much benefited by the contrast.

WAS SODOM DESTROYED BY LEONIDS?

Here is an English Writer Who Claims That the Ruin Was Wrought By Blazing Meteors.

Ever since the birth of Christ the world has been taught that those two godless cities, Sodom and Gomorrah, came to their natural end in a supernatural manner through fire and brimstone; but now an ingenious Englishman assures us that this is all a mistake, as there is incontestable proof that the cities were destroyed by a shower of meteors, similar to the famous Leonids, which were expected to make such a brilliant display in the heavens a few weeks ago. The name of this latest iconoclast is Garbett, and his startling views on the subject are now causing some commotion in English scientific and religious circles.

Bishop Usher, in a commentary on the first book of Moses, assigns the year 1896 before Christ as the date of the destruction of Sodom, and the reasons he gives for this statement have apparently been generally accepted as valid. Mr. Garbett lays special stress on the statement; indeed, the date fixed by the great churchman may fittingly be styled the cornerstone of his new theory. Lot and his daughter, says Mr. Garbett, fled to Zoar after the great catastrophe, but were afraid to linger there.

The flaming arrows from heaven had bewildered them and they feared lest a new shower might overwhelm them in the ruins of Zoar. So they hid themselves in a deep cave, into which neither thunderbolt nor lightning could penetrate, and remained there, fancying all the time that they were the only human beings left alive in the whole world. In regard to Lot's wife, Mr. Garbett says that she was struck by one of the meteors and buried beneath it. Her tomb was shown to her descendants, and, as owing to its origin it contained much saline matter, the story gradually spread that the unfortunate lady had been turned into a pillar of salt.

Now, according to Mr. Gargett, either the Leonids or their progenitor, the Temple comet, certainly struck the earth in the 1896 B. C. Nay, he even says that this blaze in the heavens took place at sunset, and that it was most clearly seen in the section of the country containing Sodom and Gomorrah. Straight down on the doomed cities fell the fiery meteors, and in this way the story spread that God had caused fire to fall from heaven upon the sinful places. As a further proof that the cities were destroyed by meteors, Mr. Garbett points to the Dead sea, which the Arabs even today call the "Sea of Lot." According to Moses that entire region was once a fair garden, whereas today it is waste and desolate. And we are assured that the blazing meteors were the direct cause of its barrenness, since they burned up all life within it.

This novel theory is propounded with much earnestness and with no little scientific ability. Mr. Garbett knows his Bible, and he has also a considerable knowledge of astronomy. He can tell offhand the periods of the various great comets, and he can name the years during which, according to astronomical calculations, showers of meteors must have fallen on the earth. Still, even the possession of all this knowledge has not sufficed to win for him a very respectful hearing from English scientists. The theory, they say, though plausible, is most fantastic, and a little consideration will show that it does not rest on any sure foundation. In the first place, some of them claim, it is utterly unreasonable to suppose that a shower of meteors ever fell which covered such a small extent of territory as is embraced within the region of Sodom and Gomorrah; and, in the second place, there is ample evidence that showers of meteors, no matter where they occur, never cause destruction of human life. Experience shows us that such meteors are almost always extinguished in the air and very seldom reach the earth.

To many religious people in England Mr. Garbett's extraordinary theory has naturally come as a shock, and they are anxious to see whether it will meet with general acceptance or be dismissed as an idle dream. Their minds have been greatly relieved by the assurance of scientists that meteors have never wrought such destruction as Mr. Garbett describes; still, remembering how many onslaughts have been made of late years on the story of Jonah and the whale, and other miraculous episodes in the Bible, they cannot help feeling uneasy at this latest attack on one of the most picturesque and hitherto most undisputed incidents in the entire Bible. Mr. Garbett, for his part, apparently refuses to believe that the scientists who have scoffed at his theory know more about meteors than he does, for he has not retracted anything or admitted that he was in error. On the contrary, his theory has just been set forth in an English scientific magazine, the result being that it is now beginning to attract attention in other countries besides England.

The World of Labor

Duluth Carpenters to Insist on Eight-Hour Day and a Minimum Scale of Thirty-Five Cents an Hour.

Local union No. 361 of the Carpenters and Joiners of America has circulated a notice among the builders and architects announcing that for the coming season, eight hours will constitute a day's work and the minimum scale will be 35 cents an hour with 42 cents an hour for all overtime. These new rules shall continue in force for one year and if any change is made at the end of that time, three months' notice will be given.

In making these demands the union announces that it has conferred with a number of the leading contractors who have expressed themselves in favor of the eight hour day, and the members of the union after careful investigation decided that the eight hour day would be to the interest of all concerned. In placing the scale of wages at 35 cents the union took into consideration the shortness of the season a carpenter can work in this climate and also the necessity for better remuneration for that class of labor.

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The agitation in favor of a foot bridge over the railroad tracks at Tenth avenue west bids fair to have good results. The steel viaduct may not be built for a number of years but it now seems definitely settled that there will be a temporary frame structure over the tracks by the time the freight handlers go back to work in the spring. The city engineer has been conferring with the engineers of the St. Paul & Duluth road and the Northern Pacific road with this end in view. The bridge contemplated would be about 315 feet long with a six foot walk and would cost $2000 of which the railroad companies would pay $1400.

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President J. W. Richardson of the Carpenters' union has been appointed deputy city assessor. For some time past the assessor has been looking about for a man that understood building affairs in order to make accurate assessments and his selection of Mr. Richardson seems to be as satisfactory to the union people as to himself.

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There will be very few meetings of unions during the coming week. On Tuesday evening the Cooks' and Waiters' union meets in room 3 Phillips block. The same evening the regular meeting of the Carpenters' union will occur in the Kalamazoo block and on Saturday evening the Painter's union will meet in Brown's hall and discuss the new scale of wages it proposes to inaugurate in the spring.

* * *

The resolution passed by Typographical union, No. 136, at its last meeting, will recommend itself to every member of organized labor in Duluth. William Moran and Percy Lockhart, two of the brightest members of Typographical union, left Duluth for a vacation. "Billy," as Moran is familiarly called, went to Washington, while Percy Lockhart was headed for Montana. When the call came for volunteers, they both enlisted—Billy in the Second Washington, and Percy in the First Montana. The two boys were ordered to Manilla, and both saw active service, but only one of them came back—Percy Lockhart falling with a bullet through the heart by a Filipino, while they were attempting to rout the enemy from their trenches.

William Moran, the comrade of the dead boy, stated to the meeting that the United States government would forward the bodies of those soldiers who had been killed on request of the parents, and he moved that a committee be appointed by the president of the union to correspond with the family of the late Mr. Lockhart, and ascertain their wishes in this respect. This was promptly acquiesced in.

The committee have not yet reported, but the opinion is that they will concur in the request of the union, who will take charge of the body on its arrival in Duluth. Every member of organized labor in the city will be invited to attend the funeral, which will be under the supervision of Typographical union, and the various companies of the Fourth regiment that were at Chatanooga will be requested to act as a bodyguard. Should the parents of the unfortunate lad comply with the request of the union there can be no doubt that the funeral will be the largest in point of numbers that Duluth has ever seen.

LABOR NOTES.

The American Federation of Labor is now composed of seventy-three national and international unions, 595 local trade unions and 202 Federal Labor unions, eleven State Federations of Labor and 118 City Central Labor unions and Trades assemblies.

St. Louis carpenters demand 45 cents per hour.

St. Paul bricklayers want 50 cents per hour.

Connecticut makes portable houses for Venezuela.

New York's 41,318 tenements house 1,486,413 people.

At one time the Farmers' Alliance had 3,000,000 members.

Hull, Eng., bricklayers won a strike that lasted five months.

The initiation fee of the Brooklyn Boilermakers' union is $25.

At Indianapolis the price of a hair cut ranges from 15 to 25 cents.

The anti-trust convention at Chicago is to open on Lincoln's birthday.

No baker unionist at Dumferline, Eng., is paid less than $7 a week.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers gained 3709 members last year.

Boston water department employs constitute a union of the Federation of Labor.

Unionists exclusively will erect the Pan-American exposition building at Buffalo.

The treasurer of the English Miners' federation was recently elected mayor of Burslem.

At Auburn, N. Y., the building trades are going to make a fight for the 8-hour day on April 1.

New York policemen want the 8-hour day, and the legislature has been asked to legalize the demand.

Union stair builders in Brooklyn obtained a Saturday half holiday without reduction in their wages.

The 'Frisco District council of Carpenters and Joiners has decided to increase the initiation fee to $10 on Feb. 1.

The municipal council of Brussels, Belgium, voted $1000 to pay the expenses of workmen delegates to the Paris exposition.

A New York carpenter union, 315, has voted down a motion to demand $4 a day and eight hours in all shops (inside work.)

Brooklyn bricklayers earn 55 cents an hour; eight hours constitute a day's work. They also work only till noon on Saturday.

The British unionist is now interested chiefly in the compulsory 8-hour law, the workmen's compensation and the old age pension act, and the housing of workmen.

The bread-eating world requires more than 2,300,000,000 bushels of wheat every twelve months to supply its table with bread.

The Lake Seamen's union has decided that members who served in the Spanish-American war are exempt from payment of dues for the period of their service in the navy.

Plasterers' union No. 1 of Brooklyn, will shortly enter on the thirty-seventh year of its existence. It has a membership of about 1000, and reserve funds exceeding $9000.

In Germany the number of sitting and standing places in the street cars is plainly marked. If a car is designed to carry thirty persons no more than thirty persons will be permitted to ride on that car at the same time.

In Great Britain the General Federation of Trade Unions now embraces forty-nine unions with an aggregate membership of 367,877, which is an increase since July of five unions and nearly 23,000 members.

Three old New York trades unions, electrical workers, plumbers and tile layers, which have been working independently of national affiliation, complain of rivalry from local branches of general unions that have been formed in this city and have received recognition from the American Federation of Labor, because they are parts of national unions connected with the federation.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on labor of the Ohio house of representatives, will introduce a bill to protect car builders and repairers who are obliged to work on cars on sidetracks from inclement weather. The bill will provide that railroad companies having such work performed must build temporary sheds over the sidetracks.

At Toledo the Central Labor union is desirous of erecting a labor temple, and to that end has contracted with a number of promoters whose purpose it is to solicit funds from business men, retaining one-half of the money so collected. The Typographical union has publicly denounced this scheme of the C. L. U., and the promoters have in turn filed charges against it and asked for their expulsion from the central body.

At the Milwaukee convention of the National Building Trades' council a resolution was introduced providing that only members who are actually working at their trades be allowed seats in the convention. The convention decided that by "devoting himself to the interest of labor, or by being identified by reasons beyond his control with another trade than his own a member of the building trades would not necessarily forfeit his rights as a member the building trades' unions."

TRAINING CHILDREN.

Children are most susceptible to strong impression previous to their seventh year, and they learn more during the first seven years of their lives than at any other time. Goethe, who studied everything in the human calendar, said this of children: "Every child should see a pretty picture and hear a beautiful poem every day." There is no doubt that children would be greatly improved if their parents would give more attention to the formation of their opinions and tastes.

LATEST BALL COSTUMES.

Designs By Robert and Doucet, of Paris—Floral Decorations the Rage on Street Gowns aud Evening Costumes.

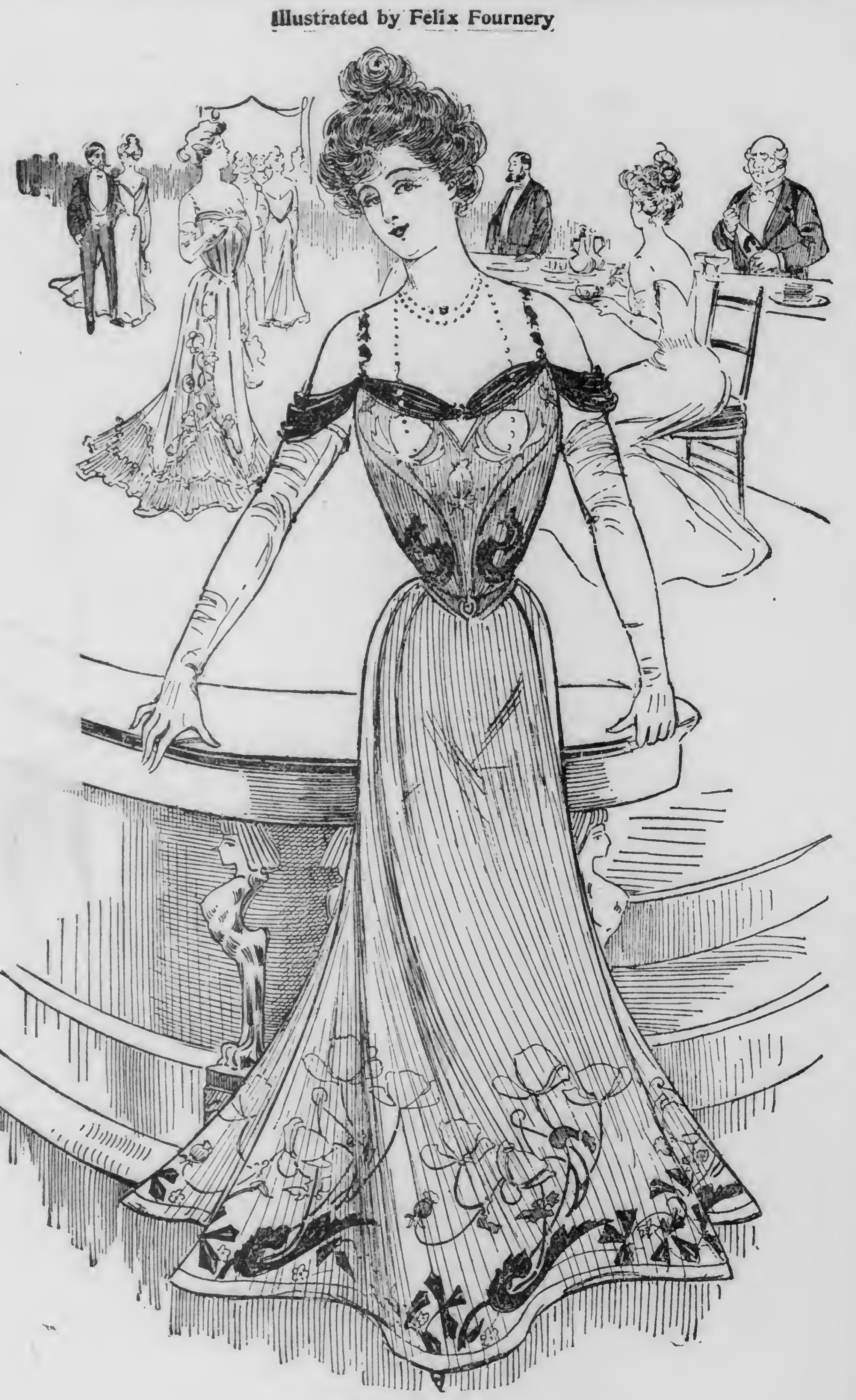
Trimming That Saves Ball Skirts' Hem.

Deep Decollete Marks the Evening Corsage.

Paris, Jan. 11.—(Special to The Herald.)—These huge floral motifs which the eye encounters everywhere about the wardrobe of the fashionable woman may be exaggerated, but there is no gainsaying that they are exceedingly chic, and they impart that elegant conspicuity to a toilette which is the aim of both dressmaker and weaver. In street gowns the conventional floral arabesques are usually cut out of the cloth and underlaid with silk or satin of a contrasting shade upon which they are appliqued with rows of silk stitchings; on evening and house gowns they are formed by artistic embroideries in natural shades and embellished, by metal thread or jet or spangles, or they are fashioned of the gossamer web of fairy-like lace, which has taken patient and expert fingers weeks to weave; or of the grosser, but not less effective, hand and machine made guipurés. Both modes of decoration are illustrated in two exquisite models fresh from the famous workshops of Robert and Doucet.

The Robert gown is very simple in form. The skirt is clinging with a slight flare below the knees, and closes at the back under a deep box pleat. The material is a rich soft faille of a shimmering ivory shade, and it is made up over a well-fitting dropskirt of ivory taffeta finished with a deep ruffle of finely pleated ivory liberty silk. No additional underskirt is permitted for fear of spoiling the carefully observed contours. The decorative border is most attractive. It consists of a conventional poppy design, the flowers of which are cut out of ivory velvet and appliqued and embroidered with gold thread. The leaves are of various shades of sage green panne velvet appliqued and embroidered with gold thread like the flowers. The stems are made of brilliantly cut jet beads, and supply that touch of black which so greatly relieves the delicate coloring and the soft ivory ground. The hem of the garment consists of a narrow bias fold of ivory silk, which while making an excellent finish to the skirt, is at the same time a practical device for saving the delicate silk from its disastrous contact with the waxed floor. The narrow bias strip when soiled can easily be supplied by another, thus protecting the skirt from the speedy bedraggled appearance which is so often the source of discontent to a dainty woman. The tight bodice of ivory silk closes invisibly in the left underarm seam, and forms a short point at the back and in front. The same floral design decorates the front and back, and an exquisite finish is attained on the deep decollete by the drapery of folded black tulle, which also falls over the shoulders in lieu of the sleeve, and is caught at the front and back by a sunburst of brilliants. Narrow shoulder bands of cut jet hold the bodice in place, and around the neck is worn a triple string of pearls with a diamond clasp. The long gloves of white suede reach to the shoulder draperies and are stitched with white silk.

Illustrated by Felix Fournery



Ball Costumes
designed by Robert and Doucet of Paris

Copyright, 1900, by S. M. Baldw

The Doucet costume is more elaborate. It will be worn by Mlle. Paula Andrae in a new play next month. The tight foundation consists of pastel blue silk, and is covered with two deep knife pleated flounces of white mousseline de soie, each edged with a ruching of the same gossamer material. The tunic, which falls in deep points, is of white mousseline and fits the figure closely by means of innumerable gores, the seams of which are inserted with blue beads. A narrow ruching of mousseline borders the points. The floral motif comes into play here also. It is formed of Brussels lace and extends in delicate tendrils along one side of the tunic. The blouse bodice of white mousseline de soie is tight at the back and has a deep point in front. It is draped on pastel blue silk lining, faultless in fit, and has the same insertions of cut jet and blue beads which characterize the tunic. There is a tiny bolero of white mousseline de soie richly appliqued with flowers of Brussels lace and finished with triple bias folds of pastel blue mousseline de soie. Jet bands form shoulder straps, and the hair ornament consists of a Diana crescent of brilliants.

Ball gowns are nothing if not decollete, which hardly detracts from their beauty, but reminds the interested observer of the well-known anecdote about a famous beauty and a famous wit. She simulated the costume of a sea nymph; all sea green gauze and water lilies and strings of pearls and flowing seaweed; and, presenting herself before the wit, demanded his opinion. He smiled approvingly upon her explanation of her fancy costume, and gazing admiringly at the scarcity of drapery above, added, "At low tide, madame!"

FELIX FOURNERY.

FIRST SIGNS OF SPRING.

New York, Jan. 17.—Every day is now a red letter day at the shops where exclusive importations of spring fabrics first see the light, and "white sales" are on. Great, billowy heaps of laces and fine cambric attract attention at one counter, while at another, yards high, are piled filmy stuffs to swathe our dainty "summer girl," who blossoms companionably some months hence with June roses. A few years ago an enterprising shopkeeper concluded that he would avoid the inevitable dearth of trade following the holidays by inaugurating "lingerie sales" in January. He knew woman's weakness well indeed, and, though each and every one had exhausted her allowance in buying Christmas presents, here was something really needed. The temptation was one she was powerless to resist. She yielded and still yields. The usual appeal to the man of the family has had the usual result, and the shopkeeper has seen his clever scheme universally adopted, and in consequence reaps a harvest.

Toque of garnet velvet, trimmed with lyn and finished with a fold of white tulle at th left side. Model from the Maison Nouvelle.

Added to the "white sales," as they are chronicled, now in the line of progress comes the spring display of washable fabrics, which is quite as alluring. The habit of laying in a supply of lingerie and summer clothes in January has grown apace and has come to be regarded as a duty in every well regulated household. Women enveloped in furs, bending low and carefully scrutinizing or fingering tenderly sheer dimities and corded mulls and organdies patterned in wreaths and climbing vines, are to be seen in all the stores.

Never before have the materials for this lingerie reached such a state of perfection. Cotton materials are shown so exquisitely fine nowadays that it is possible to pass a width of it through an ordinary finger ring. The coloring, too, surpasses all previous efforts.

Embroidered batiste is to be a favored material for summer gowns, and the robe [illegible] design will be first to assert its right early in April. Silken stuffs, or even the mingling of silk and cotton, is not a feature of the displays. A liking for cotton pure and simple is apparent, which, however, must be mounted on silk to exhibit its beauty of texture to advantage. Lace, both real and imitation, is to be freely used for yokes and sleeves in summer gowns, and panne velvet is destined to supply accent to the toilet. Belts, stocks and occasionally tabs and sashes are to be made of panne, which pretty idea I heartily indorse, as it is deliciously soft and pliable and lends itself admirably to modish collars and crush belts. Velvet always seemed a trifle heavy to adorn the sheer stuffs, yet nothing save a like firm material could supply the character touch needed for diaphanous gowns. Persian borders for muslin frocks are also novelties above reproach.

The lingerie of the moment is so beauteous I shall reserve comment until another time when I've space to chat a chapter on the developments of nainsook and its kindred spirit this season, liberty silk.

Some one told me the other day that it was possible to buy the smartest and prettiest millinery at this time for half price, and that a new chapeau really revolutionized the matter of dress to such an extent that the passe gown took on an air of grandeur. I have not indulged myself as yet, but on my tour of inspection saw some beauties which are well calculated to do the transformation act my petite friend speaks of so confidentially. For instance, there was one "picture" of Russian sables, with golden pheasants' wings, and, again, a hat which reminds one of a Morland's print, made in tucked black glace silk, with lovely, sweeping plumes, held in by a Parisian paste buckle. Of course there are the "pastel" felts which are so fashionable now, and these sometimes are darkly trimmed; but one in pale blue was made lovelier by knots of pinkish mauve and lilac panne, with bunches of violets in the same faint tints and spring-like foliage of palest green. The newest thing is the all-around toque of velvet, pale mauve and lilac, with a market bunch of violets as trimming, or the palest turquoise blue, with just a knot of its own velvet at one side, while a similar one of pale blue is finished by a soft bouquet of poppies in gray gauze with the palest of golden centers.

After the mizmaze of parties and the hubbub of outdoor gayeties I've taken courage to overlook my notebook, to find I've quite an array of interesting data on fashions.

As for furs this season, I've already stated they are superb. At a private race course during holiday week I saw a novel wrap which presents the unique idea of braided fur. It was a long, narrow sealskin coat, almost close fitting, yet not cut in at the waist, had the fur braded in pale gold as a yoke and picturesque collar and cuffs of pale Indian blue cloth embroidered in the same dull gold. One of the prettiest little astrakhan coats I have ever seen anywhere was embroidered at the edge in black and white, while the coat could be opened to show a vest of mouseline and lace embroidered in gold, while this again could be turned back to form the prettiest of sofe revers. A little sable cape was almost tight fitting, and the front was made quite like a coatee. Then upon the beautiful opera cloaks I feasted my eyes and noted that one was a loose picture coat in pale blue cloth lined with ermine and kilted mousseline de soie, while the yoke was mauve velvet, with knots of mauve velvet ribbon finishing the scarflike ends.

Novel coat of gray bouclé, with collar black Persian lamb. Model by Redfern.

Dinner toilette by Felix. Pastel green crepe de chine, with fitted trimmings of ecru underlaid with rose-colored mousseline de soie.

On New Year's day I made a few calls, and in my journeying I met some beautiful theater bags and smaller portemonnaies for carrying on the wrist made in the pastel colored suedes with real silver, flexible chains to form handles. Cardcases are, of course, also made in these pastel suedes and in crushed morocco as well, and the very smart girl will be delighted to know that she can have a walking stick to match her gown and fitted with a beautiful plain gold handle. I might add that this is the newest of fads.

Writing of gold reminds me to touch upon the subject of chatelaines. Every one knows how pretty and decorative they are and how useful, too, since pockets will take a long time to regain their former popularity, even though we are going to wear housemaid's skirts containing plaited ones. I always had the impression that a gold chatelaine was far too expensive for the ordinary woman to amass, but this is not the case. Twenty dollars buys a thing of beauty, and in silver it is half as much, while pretty, though much less elaborate, ones are to be had for $5.

Toque of dark-green velvet, with trimmin f black fur and bouquets of violets. Mod y Jeanne Lauvin.

A Paquin evening frock of cream-colore crepe embroidered with a floral design i natural colors. Decollete and hem of ski encircled with lace ruffles. Shoulder bands rose-colored velvet.

The gold waist buckle or a riding whip is a favorite wedding present where there is not an unlimited bank account.

I also discovered a primitive fad which bespeaks a return of needlework. It is no less a craze than that of collecting samplers. People are collecting them diligently. But while some of them talk a great deal about their acquisitions and show just one or two as treasure troves, other more advanced hunters have already devoted wall space to these curious "pictures" in their boudoirs and are banishing former crazes to make room for more and more samplers. Novelty itself is always very charming, but I understand that there is a peculiar and particular joy in samplers.

Dainty evening toque by Henri a la Pensee. The wire form is covered with folded white taffeta glace, veiled with white guipure, and trimmed with a bouquet of pink roses and foliage.

The newest notion in perfumes comes ribbonwise—a dainty ribbon shaped like a little flag or bookmarker, delicately embroidered and impregnated with a most delicious perfume of carnations. It has been named after the Infanta Eulalie. These little ribbons are most admirably adapted to being sewed into dresses or cloaks, or even corsets, as they take up no space at all and keep their fragrance for an indefinite time.

The lace frock is to the evening what the velvet gown is to the day, and one of the most exquisite models I've encountered appears in the illustration, a glory of simplicity, which queens it over all.

"A Perfect Food"
"Preserves Health"
"Prolongs Life"

BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA

"Known the world over. . . . Received the highest indorsements from the medical practitioner, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer."—Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.

Trade-Mark on Every Package

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Established 1780.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
The Original WORCESTERSHIRE

Beware of Imitations
John Duncan's Sons, Agents, New York

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER
Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.

Removes Tan Pimples, Freckles Moth Patches Rash and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 51 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations." For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in the U. S. Canadas and Europe. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, Great Jones st., N. Y.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.
MIDY
Sold by all druggists.

WHEREAS, NELS HALL, WIDOWER, and Nils A. Linderberg, single, mortgagors did on the 7th day of January, A. D. 1893, make and deliver to E. K. Baxter, trustee, mortgagee, a certain mortgage with a power of sale therein contained, dated on that day, which mortgage was thereafter and on the 10th day of January, 1893, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. duly filed in the office of the register of deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, and recorded in book 103 of mortgages, on page 287; and whereas, the said E. K. Baxter took and held said mortgage under the terms of the will of Chester Downer, deceased, a certified copy of which will, together with the order admitting the same to probate, was at 5 o'clock p. m., on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1898, duly filed in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, and recorded in book "N" of Miscellaneous record, pages 313 to 318 inclusive, and whereas the said E. K. Baxter had been appointed trustee under the terms of said will, and a certified copy of his appointment as trustee was, on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1897, at 12:20 o'clock p. m. duly filed in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county, and recorded in book 125 of deeds, pages 579 and 580; and, whereas, the said E. K. Baxter took and held said mortgage in trust for Charles Downer, as shown by a certain report to the probate court for the district of Hartford, and state of Vermont, a certified copy of which was duly filed in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1898, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and recorded in book "K" of Miscellaneous record, on pages 484 to 486 inclusive; and, whereas, Charles Downer, was thereafter duly appointed to succeed the said E. K. Baxter in said trust, and a certified copy of said Downer's appointment was thereafter and on the 10th day of August, A. D. 1897, at 12:20 o'clock p. m., duly filed in the office of the register of deeds in and for said county and recorded in book 125 of deeds, pages 580, 581 and 582, and the said Charles Downer thereby became entitled to, and has ever since held said mortgage as one of the assets of said trust estate; and, whereas, said mortgage was given to secure the payment to the said E. K. Baxter, trustee, of the sum of $6000, with interest thereon at the rate of 8 per cent per annum; and, whereas, the said mortgagors convenanted in said mortgage to pay all taxes which might be or become liens on said mortgaged premises and authorized the said mortgagee or his assigns, to pay any taxes thereon and collect them as a part of the sum secured by said mortgage; and,

Whereas, the said sum of $6000 of principal is now past due and unpaid, and there is due thereon the sum of $1872 of interest, which is past due and unpaid; and whereas, the said mortgagors failed to pay the taxes upon said premises described in said mortgage, and the said Charles Downer, as such trustee, paid taxes upon said premises to the amount of $147.80, none of which sums have been repaid to him. Whereas, the entire amount which is now claimed to be due, and which is due upon said mortgage, is the sum of $8019.80; and, whereas, no action or proceeding has been instituted at law or otherwise to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale, contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), seventeen (17), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23), in Hall & Linderberg's Park Place, and lots thirty-six (36), thirty-seven (37), thirty-eight (38), thirty-nine (39), forty (40), forty-one (41), forty-two (42), forty-three (43), forty-four (44), forty-five (45), forty-six (46), forty-seven (47), forty-eight (48), forty-nine (49), fifty (50), fifty-one (51), fifty-two (52), fifty-three (53), fifty-four (54), fifty-five (55), fifty-six (56), fifty-seven (57), fifty-eight (58), sixty-three (63), sixty-four (64), sixty-five (65), sixty-six (66), sixty-seven (67), sixty-eight (68), sixty-nine (69), seventy (70), seventy-one (71), seventy-two (72), seventy-three (73), seventy-four (74), seventy-five (75), seventy-six (76), seventy-seven (77), seventy-eight (78), seventy-nine (79), eighty (80), eighty-one (81), eighty-two (82), eighty-three (83), eighty-four (84), eighty-five (85), eighty-six (86) eighty-seven (87), eighty-eight (88), eighty-nine (89), and ninety-three (93), Hall & Linderberg's Park Place, First Addition, according to the recorded plat thereof, all lying and being in the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; except said lots thirty-nine (39) and forty (40), which were included in said mortgage, but which have been released from the lien thereof; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said county at the front door of the court house in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 12th day of February, A. D. 1900 at ten o'clock a. m. of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of $8019.80, with interest, and $100.00 attorneys' fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of sale, as provided by law.

CHARLES DOWNER,
Trustee, Successor to
E. K. BAXTER,
Trustee, Mortgagee.

ALFORD & HUNT,
Attorneys for Charles Downer.

Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-30-1899-Jan-6-13-20-27-Feb-3-1900.

GRATITUDE
Letters from Women Relieved of Monthly Pain by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Painful Menstruation
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled with female weakness, irregular and painful menstruation. I suffered so every month that I was obliged to go to bed, but thanks to your medicine I am now well. I would advise all women who suffer as I did to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. ANNA LACY, Ross, Iowa.

Grateful Miss Musselman
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I always suffered at time of menstruation ever since menses began, with bearing-down pains, sickness at stomach, sometimes vomiting for two days, sometimes vomiting blood. As I grew older, the suffering became worse. I tried many things, but obtained no relief. At last I concluded to try your medicine. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and followed your other directions, and now menstruation is painless. I feel and know that I owe it all to your medicine, and never fail to recommend it. I am very thankful for what your medicine has done for me, and wish that every afflicted woman would try it."—JENNIE C. MUSSELMAN, 611 West Ave., Sidney, Ohio.

Prostration at Monthly Periods
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was greatly troubled with my menstrual periods, was very weak and nervous, could not work at all. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for several months, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and am wonderfully improved in health. My neighbors are all surprised to see me out and doing my own work. I would advise every suffering woman to try Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies."—MRS. HENRY MUELLER, 543 McAlpin Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Irregular Menstruation
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I want to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for my daughter. It has helped her very much. She had doctored for two years, but obtained no relief, and now in two months and a half she is well. Menstruation is now regular, appetite has returned, the pain has left her side and her headache is better. I feel very thankful to you also for your kind advice."—MRS. AUGUST PFALZGRAF, South Byron, Wis.

Fifty thousand letters like these at Mrs. Pinkham's office in Lynn, Mass., prove that the safeguard of woman's health is
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

Health for 10 cents. Cascarets make the bowels and kidneys act naturally, destroy microbes, cure headaches, biliousness and constipation. All druggists.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

In Duluth Churches

Dr. Long to Preach a Sermon to Fathers at Evening Service.

Rev. Samuel P. Long will preach at the First Methodist church tomorrow morning on "St. Luke and His Gospel," and in the evening "A Sermon to Fathers," will be the topic. The musical programs will be as follows:

MORNING.

Prelude—"Adagio in B Flat"............ ....Dr. W. Volckmar
Chorus—"Seek Ye the Lord" ....Roberts
With tenor solo by Mr. Black.
"Improvisation" ....
Requested solo ....
Offertory—"Canzonetta" ..Niels W. Gade
Miss Grace A. Senor.
Quartet—"Nearer My God to Thee".. .... Seilling
First M. E. Church quartet.
Postlude—"March des Jacobins"....Clark

EVENING.

Prelude—"Intermezzo" .... Blzit
Arr. by H. R. Shelley.
Chorus—"Sun of My Soul"............ ....Arr. by Schecker
"Improvisation" ....
Response ....
By Shirley Alexander.
Offertory—"Elevation in A Flat"...... .... Alex Guilment
Miss Grace A. Senior.
Selection ....
Apollo Male quartet.
Postlude—From Sonate "Pathetique".. .... Beethoven

* * *

At St. Paul's church tomorrow, services will be as follows: 8 a. m., holy communion, 11 a. m., morning prayer and sermon, by the pastor; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer with address by Bishop Morrison, on the "Hymn of Creation." The programs of music are as follows:

MORNING.

Processional—"Savior, Blessed Savior"
"Venite" .... Chanted
"Te Deum, in A" ....Dr. Hodges
"Benedictus" .... Chanted
Litany hymn—"Jesu, Lover of My Soul" .... Custance
Solo by Mrs. Burt Holcomb.
Hymn—"Crown Him Lord of All".... .... Miles Lane
Anthem—"Seek Ye the Lord"......... .... J. V. Roberts
Solo by C. D. Shepard.
Recessional—"Songs of Praise" ....

EVENING.

Processional—"Savior, Blessed Savior"
"Psalm 24" .... Gregorian
"Canticles" .... Chanted
Hymn—"O Lord, Thy Holy Word"....
Anthem—"In the Beginning"....Custance
Solos by Miss R. Smith, Mrs. B. Holcomb.
Orison—"Softly Now the Light of Day" ....
Recessional—"Songs of Praise" ....

A. F. M. Custance, organist and choir master.

* * *

Rev. B. R. Patrick, of the First Baptist church, will speak at the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms Sunday at 4 p. m. Frank Chaffee will sing.

* * *

At the First Unitarian church, Rev. Harry White will preach on "The Religious Sentiment in Its Purity." The Sunday school meets at 9:45. Study class in comparative religion meets at 12 m. The music will be as follows:

"Senerade" .... Gottschalk
Miss Smith.
"Forever with the Lord"......... Gounod
Mr. G. H. Jones.
"Melody" .... Witt
Miss Smith.
"Thou Sublime Evening Star"..Wagner
G. F. McCarthy.
"Allegro Op. 72, No. 2"....... Mendelssohn
Miss Smith.

* * *

At the First Presbyterian church, the pastor, Rev. T. H. Cleland will preach morning and evening. Morning theme: "The Good Shepherds." Evening theme: "The Ineradicable Conscience."

* * *

At Pilgrim Congregational church, Rev. Alexander Milne will preach in the morning on "Believing Without Seeing," and in the evening on "Love Creation's Final Law." This is suggested by Professor Fish's chapter on "The Cosmic Roots of Love and Self Sacrifice" in his book "Through Nature to God."

* * *

At the First Church of Christ, Scientist, No. 922 East Superior street, the service will be at 11 o'clock a. m.. Subject, "Love."

* * *

At Morley Congregational church tomorrow, Rev. J. H. B. Smith will preach in the morning at 10:45 o'clock and in the evening Rev. Esther Smith will preach. Sunday school at noon. Illustrated lecture on the "Life of Christ" Wednesday evening.

* * *

At the St. John's English Lutheran church, Rev. S. W. Kuhns will hold morning service at 10:30 and evening at 7:30 o'clock.

* * *

At Bethesda Norwegian Lutheran church, the Sunday morning service will be at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:15. Norwegian Sunday school at 9 a. m., and English Sunday school at 12:10. Rev. I. G. Ascum, pastor.

* * *

At the Bethel, Lake avenue, Evangelist John Callahan will speak at 10 a. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Junior Endeavor, at 4 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30. Rev. George E. Shorter will speak at 7:30. Gospel meeting each evening during the week.

* * *

At the Bethel branch, No. 508 West Superior street, Sunday school at 3 p. m., L. A. Marvin, superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30. Evangelist John Callahan will speak at 7:30 p. m. Gospel meeting each evening during the week.

* * *

At the Lester Park Methodist church [illegible]

OBTAIN INSTANT RELIEF

BY USING

HINKLEY'S BONE LINIMENT

The great Pain Killer. Why continue to suffer from

Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Cholera Morbus, La Grippe, etc., etc.,

When Hinkley's Bone Liniment is guaranteed to give you instant relief? For nearly half a century it has been a joy and comfort to thousands of families.

[illegible]

Sold by MAX WIRTH, 13 West Superior Street.

MUNYON'S INHALER

CURES CATARRH

Colds, Coughs, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Clouds of Medicated Vapor are inhaled through the mouth and emitted from the nostrils, cleansing and vaporizing all the inflamed and diseased parts which cannot be reached by medicine taken into the stomach.

It reaches the sore spots—It heals the raw places—It goes to the seat of disease—It acts as a balm and tonic to the whole system—$1.00 at druggists or sent by mail. 1505 Arch St., Phila.

tions;" evening subject, "Shams Exposed." The pastor, Rev. A. C. Manson, will preach at both services. Sabbath school at 12 m. Christian Endeavor meeting at 6:45.

* * *

At Hazelwood church there will be preaching at 2 p. m. by Rev. A. C. Manson. Sabbath school at 3 p. m.

* * *

At the Glen Avon Presbyterian church tomorrow, there will be preaching at 10:45 a m. Sabbath school at 12 m. Preaching in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. C. E. meeting at 5 o'clock. Rev. R. A. Montgomery, pastor.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Minneapolis Times: A Wisconsin minister has been compelled to sue for his salary for a year and the sum is only $250 at that. Verily, there are some strict believers in the doctrine that the gospel should be offered without money and without price.

Indianapolis News: Rev. Dr. Birch, of New York is winning a world-wide reputation as a defender of the faith. He was the heart and soul of the Briggs prosecution, and now he has served notice that he intends to prefer charges of heresy against Rev. A. C. McGiffert, professor in the Union Theological seminary. It is really a matter for surprise how the great Presbyterian church managed to live at all prior to the advent of Birch.

New York Tribune: The presbytery of New York will on Monday consider the question whether it is expedient to punish and reform an alleged heretic by applying a Birch to him. The corrective virtues of the birch as an instrument of punishment have been celebrated in song and story. So on general principles the presbytery would have no reason to hesitate. But as an historical fact, if we remember aright, it was this same Birch that was applied to another distinguished heretic, Dr. Briggs, some years ago. And while it doubtless inflicted severe punishment upon him, it did not cure him of what the church deemed to be heresy. It looks as if the Birching of Professor McGiffert would result in the same way.

Medical Record: Dwight L. Moody, who died last week, offered a gratifying contrast to many of his cloth, especially revivalists, in his appreciation of regular medicine and his antipathy to quacks. In speaking of a prominent Christian Scientist, or faith healer, or what-not, in Chicago, whose offenses against humanity and common sense are many and notorious, he praised medicine as the noblest of professions after that of the ministry. "Never yet," he said, "in all my years of work have I called upon an able doctor, telling him of the sickness and need of some poor friendless person, that he did not at once go to the rescue, without money and without price. Some of the noblest men I ever knew have gone out as medical missionaries, devoting their lives to doing good with the skill and healing medicines the Lord has conferred upon them. These are the men," he continued, "who are called devils by the 'faith healers,'" but he prayed God to forgive those guilty of such slander.

Springfield Republican: Rev. Thomas J. Ducey has added one more to the remarkable things he is always doing. He has secured a lot adjoining his church, St. Leo's, in New York, and placed thereon a building of three stories, which he calls a "Repose for the Dead." It contains on the first floor a mortuary chapel, and on the other floors waiting and assembly rooms for the relatives and friends of the deceased and for religious services. The purpose of this "Repose" is the decent and honorable treatment of the dead who depart in hotels and lodging houses of the great city, having been strangers therein, and whose bodies the landlords get out of the house into undertakers' rooms as speedily as possible. Rev. Dr. R. H. Newton, in the Churchman, calls attention to this fact: "With his well-known catholicity, Father Ducey has provided that the use of this Repose shall be free to those outside of the Roman Catholic church—shall be open to Protestants and any who may desire its kindly shelter." And Dr. Newton thinks it "eminently fitting that others than Catholics should help in the expenses involved in this most gracious charity," and appeals to other Christians to help Rev. Dr. Ducey.

PUSHING THE FILIPINOS.

Our Troops Giving the Enemy No Time to Rest.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The war department yesterday received the following from Gen. Otis:

Manilla, Jan. 19.—Hughes reports from San Jose DeBuena Vista, western coast of Panay, that he crossed the mountains in northwesterly direction from San Joaquin, Southern Panay, Jan. 17, and struck enemy crossing the Antique river, capturing rifles, cannon and a Nordenfeldt; pursued insurgents [illegible]

Wholesale Grocers.

Stone-Ordean-Wells Co.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Wholesale Hardware.

Marshall-Wells Hardware Co
HARDWARE,
IRON AND STEEL MERCHANTS.

Manufacturing Confectioners.

WAHL & JULIN—Manufacturing Confectioners and jobbers of Crackers and Cakes. 7-9 Nineteenth avenue west.

Saddlery.

SCHULZE BROS.,
Harness and Wholesale Saddlery, Leather and Findings.
Manufacturers of Harness Strap Work and Shoe Uppers.
304 W. Michigan St., Duluth, Minn.

Brewers.

DULUTH'S OLDEST BREWERY.
A. FITGER & CO.,
LAKE SUPERIOR BREWERY
Brewers and Bottlers of—
Pale Bohemian Export Beer.

Wholesale Paper.

Zenith Paper Co.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Building Papers, Wrapping Papers, Printer's Stock, Blank Books and Stationery.
Write for Prices. DULUTH, MINN.

Wines and Liquors.

FOR YOUR IMPORTED BRANDIES, Wines, Swedish Punch, Scotch Whisky, Lysholm's Aquavit, Canadian Whiskys, Holland Gins and French Liquors, go to the
MANHATTAN WINE HOUSE,
Tel. 661. 15 West Superior St., Duluth, Minn.

Lumber.

ARTHUR H. BURG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Lumber,
128 E. Michigan St., Duluth.

SCOTT & HOLSTON LUMBER CO
SASH. DOORS. MOULDINGS.
FINE INTERIOR FINISH.
DULUTH, MINN.

Plumbing, Heating and Gas Fitting.

THOMPSON-WAUGH CO., 230 W. First.

Sign Painting and Decorating.

SIGNS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Maker of Brass Signs
P. JOHNSON,
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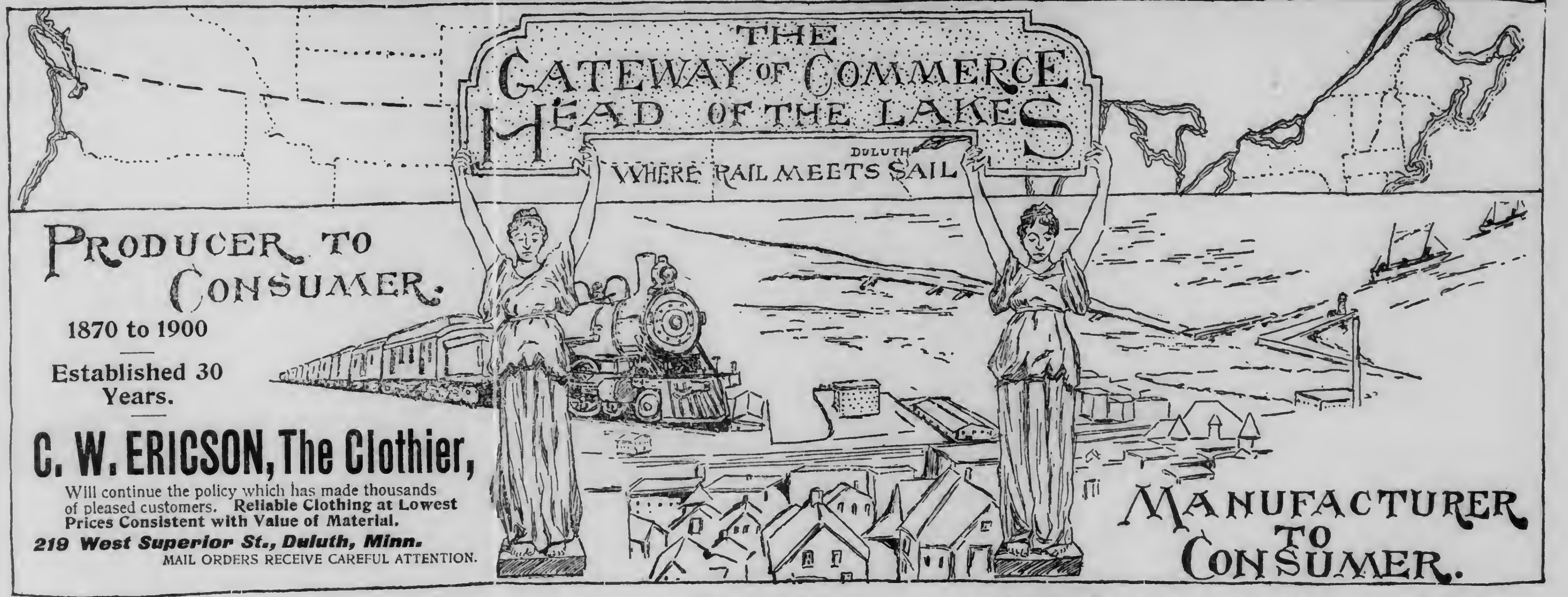
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WHERE RAIL MEETS SAIL

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Will continue the policy which has made thousands of pleased customers. Reliable Clothing at Lowest Prices Consistent with Value of Material.

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THE EUREKA LAUNDRY
Gives prompt and careful attention to laundry work from outside towns. Address Eureka Laundry, Duluth, Minn. Telephone 567.

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IF YOU HAVE A GOOD IDEA, GET IT patented; if you need any assistance come in and see us. Wieland Electric company, 315 West Michigan street.

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Suits, $10.00 up, Double Value.......
BLAIR & LA BARR,
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Send card to SUPERIOR RUG MFG. CO. for particulars; 1516 Fifth st., West Superior, Wis. Tel. 4418.

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THE STATE OF TRADE

General Conditions Are Good, Although Mild Weather Affects Some Lines---Prices Well Maintained.

New York, Jan. 20.—Bradstreet's today says: General trade and prices as a whole are maintained in the even balance which has been the leading feature for some time past, and in which it will require the advent of distinctly new features to effect any basic change. General demand is large for this season of the year, but speculation is quiet to the extreme of dullness in some lines, and especially in those branches of speculation which go to radically affect financial affairs, and therefore the volume of bank clearings. Close examination of leading lines of international industry fails to show marked unfavorable features.

It is true that the retail trade in seasonable goods has been and is being affected by the phenomenally mild winter weather, but wherever spring trade, particularly in dry goods, has been developed it has been in such volume and accompanied with such a readiness of acceptance of advanced prices as to point to undiminished confidence on the part of the trade world as to the outlook for spring business.

The iron and steel industry, justly regarded as a trustworthy index of general trade, is still actively employed on other orders and new business is limited for reasons unnecessary to recapitulate. It is evident that the few reactions in prices shown in such an ordinarily dull period as this have strengthened rather than lessened confidence in the future. Signs of preparation for the coming season's needs are shown in the reported active inquiry for steel rolls at the West, recent sales at Chicago ag- [illegible] bushels in 1897, and 3,192,565 bushels in 1896. Since July this season corn exports, corrected, aggregate 122,039,069 bushels, against 92,020,190 bushels during the same period a year ago and 97,931,139 bushels in 1897-8.

Business failures in the United States are fewer in number, there being 225 for the week, as compared with 295 last week, 262 in this week a year ago, 309 in 1898, 429 in 1897, and 341 in 1896.

Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 35, as compared with 28 last week, 30 in this week a year ago, 46 in 1898, 57 in 1897 and 53 in 1896.

R. G. Dun's weekly review of trade today says:

Whether the new year will surpass or keep pace with the old is the question which gives especial interest to every week's returns. Comparing now with business by far the largest and most prosperous ever known a year ago, more than 40 per cent larger than in Jan. 1898, which in its turn had shown heavier business than in any year preceding, it cannot be expected that such a gain will be repeated. But the decrease of 9.6 per cent in payments through clearing houses is wholly due to great speculative activity at New York last year, with sales of 12,031,832 shares against 6,518,929 to the same date this year, for payments outside this city have been 4.3 per cent greater than in the same part of any other month.

This week one contract of 10,000 tons for a Western road and for two bridges requiring 11,000 tons, are the only large transactions reported in iron products, but heavy business was secured by concessions, for plates at Pittsburg going materially below 2.25 and for bars at Philadelphia below $2.20, the price of the association. Sheets are also lower at the East, but $1 higher at Pittsburg. Sales of foundry pig at reduced prices include two for 10,000 tons, and No. 1 Lehigh is quoted at $24, but Bessemer and Grey Forge at Pittsburg are held unchanged, though without sales. The copper output of this country in 1899 was 262,204 tons, greater by 81,000 or 53½ per cent than in 1895, while the foreign product last year, 89,510 tons, gained in the four years only 3062 tons.

The prices of copper and lead are unchanged with tin higher at 27½c. Perhaps the most important industrial event is the making of woolen goods at prices averaging 18.4 per cent higher than last year, many makes having been promptly sold up and withdrawn while others sell so well as to give great encouragement. As wool quotations average 34.9 per cent higher than a year ago the rise in goods is not excessive. But hopes of speculators for a further rise was dashed by a fall of 5 per cent in merinos at the London sale with cross bred weaker and considerable sales at concessions of 1½ to 3c followed [illegible]

WILCOX TANSY PILLS
A Reliable Female Regulator.
At Druggists or by mail. Price, $2.00
Write for book of testimonials.
Address WILCOX SPECIFIC CO.
329 N. 15th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.—
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

Charles R. Stal,
Plaintiff,
vs.
Cushman A. Sears and ——Sears, his wife,
Defendants.

The state of Minnesota to the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action which is filed in the office of the clerk of the district court of the Eleventh judicial district in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office in the Torrey building in said city of Duluth, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 18th, A. D. 1899.

ALFORD & HUNT,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
901-902 Torrey Building,
Duluth, Minn.

Notice is hereby given that the above action is brought to determine title to lot numbered fourteen (14), block numbered five (5), of Wooster Division, of the city of Duluth, according to the recorded plat thereof in St. Louis County, Minnesota, under Chapter 75 of the statutes of Minnesota of 1894 and the acts amendatory thereto, and that no personal judgment is demanded against any of said defendants.

Dated October 18th, A. D. 1899.

ALFORD & HUNT.

Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-30-1899-Jan-6-13-20-27-Feb-3-1900.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.—
District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

In the matter of the estate of Henry H. Bell, Insolvent:

On filing the petition of Clinton Markell, the assignee of said insolvent, representing that he has converted all of the assigned property of said insolvent into [illegible]

ORDER FOR HEARING PROOF OF WILL.

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis. —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, January 12, 1900

In the Matter of the Estate of Sune Lilja, Deceased:

Whereas, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Sune Lilja, deceased, late of said county, has been delivered to this court;

And whereas, August M. Lilja has filed therewith his petiton, representing, among other things, that said Sune Lilja died in said county, on the second day of January, 1900, testate, and that said petitioner is the executor named in said last will and testament and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to August M. Lilja.

It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrument, and the said petition, be heard before this court, at the probate office in the city of Duluth in said county, on Monday, the fifth day of February, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when all persons interested may appear for or contest the probate of said instrument;

And it is further ordered, that notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, Minnesota, the 12th day of January, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
(Seal.) Judge of Probate.

Duluth Evening Herald—Jan-13-20-27-1900.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE ON FILING PETITION TO SELL LAND.—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, January 5th, 1900.

In the matter of the estate of Hannah E. Carey, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of W. H. Carey, administrator, setting forth the amount of personal estate that has come into his hands, the disposition thereof, and how much remains undisposed of; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, as far as the same can be ascertained; the legacies unpaid, and a description of all the real estate, excepting the homestead, of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions or lots thereof; the persons interested in said estate, with their residences; and praying that license be to him granted to sell all the real estate of said deceased. And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not suffi- [illegible]

BIG G Trade Mark
CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
THE EVANS CHEMICAL Co CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
Price $1.00
Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulcer- [illegible]

NOTICE OF MO[illegible]

Default has bee[illegible] nent of the sum of th[illegible] three dollars, which is [illegible] this notice upon that [illegible] made, executed and deli[illegible] omp-son and Carrie A[illegible] wife, mortgagors, to M.[illegible] agee, bearing date the [illegible] 1892, with a power of [illegible] ained and duly recorded [illegible] leeds' office, in and for [illegible] Min-nesota, on the 2n[illegible] at 1 o'clock p. m., in [illegible] gages, on page 30.

Which mortgag[illegible] ed by said M. S. Prenti[illegible] by written deed of [illegible] date the 2nd day of [illegible] ly recorded in said re[illegible] ice on the 19th day o[illegible] at 10 o'clock a. m., in Book [illegible] ges, on page 148.

And whereas, no action or proceeding, at law or otherwise, has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described, situated in St. Louis [illegible]

DEFECTIVE PAGE

A Fast Game of Hockey

St. Paul Defeated By the Great Eastern Team in a Pretty Contest—The Indoor Baseball Game.

In a slashing, fast game of hockey at the Union rink last evening, the Great Eastern team defeated St. Paul by a score of 5 to 2, and clearly demonstrated that for dashing individual playing and snappy team work it is the greatest aggregation that ever wore Duluth colors. The visitors put up a pretty game, played well together and received many merited compliments from the enthusiastic spectators that filled the galleries and crowded along the side lines, but somehow they seemed to lack the vigor and energy of attack that characterized the playing of the local men.

The ice was soft and heavy, but both teams showed a capacity for speed on a heavy field that was surprising. Fairweather and Southerland, the two Canadian players who were wearing the Duluth colors for the first time, put up a rattling fine game. Fairweather was easily the star attraction. He shot two of the five goals and managed to mix in almost everything that was going on. Southerland shot a pretty goal in the second half, and Winters did some very sensational rushing. Lemieux made a number of hair-raising plays, and in the first half he brought the galleries down by shooting a very difficult goal. Lloyd, Wilson and Brunet played a very clever game, but as the puck was in the enemy's territory most of the time the backs did not have the opportunities of the forwards.

For St. Paul, Manley and Smith did the best offensive playing, shooting the two goals in the second half. Staughton did some very pretty blocking between the goal posts, especially in the second half, when he made connections with several hard drives that were seemingly impossible.

The two teams will meet again this evening and both will be strengthened. This afternoon several more men came up from St. Paul, and these reinforcements are expected to infuse new ginger in the visitors for tonight's game. Duluth will be strengthened by the playing of Capt. Di Marco, who was unavoidably absent last evening. The ice tonight will be in as good condition as it was last evening, which, while not saying much for the ice, insures just as good if not a better game.

The line-up last evening was:

Great Eastern—5.		St. Paul—2.
Fairweather	forward	Peabody
Southerland	forward	Smith
Brunet	goal	Staughton
Wilson	point	Routh
Lloyd	cover	Brennan
Winters	forward	Manley
Lemieux	forward	Craige

Officials—E. R. Eacrett, referee; T. Irvine, time keeper; Dougherty and Kennedy, goal keepers.

* * *

At the last moment the famous Company I team of St. Paul wired that it was impossible to fill the date for the indoor baseball game at the Armory last evenign and a game between the Company G team and all-Duluth team was the result. The Company G aggregation was composed almost entirely of the semi-professional men of last year's baseball team and the amateurs had the professionals almost entirely at their mercy. The "scrubs" figured out the true inwardness and outwardness of Goldie's twists and slants before the game was very old, and kept pegging merrily away till they accumulated nine tallies. It was predicted early in the evening that the spectators were about to be treated to a midwinter pitcher's battle, but this pleasant illusion lasted but one round. The Company G men settled down late in the game and had the game 6 to 3 at the beginning of the eighth, but at this juncture Loie Kline, Hansell, Goldie and Bill Lambert began to rubber at the pretty girls in the gallery, and when they got through the amateurs had accumulated six additional runs. The score:

All Duluth	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	?	—9
Company G	0	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	—6

* * *

Superior curlers gave the local aspirants for the Graves-Manley trophy considerable of a jarring on Wednesday evening by scoring 49 points to Duluth's 42. This gives Superior the first of the series of three meetings for the trophy. The best two out of three takes the prize, and the next meeting between the rinks will be watched with interest and anxiety by the local curlers. At the next meeting the rinks will be more evenly matched, but the Duluth rinks will be handicapped by the inferior ice of the Central Park association.

* * *

The outlook for the Milwaukee-Chicago bonspiel next week is anything but glittering. The ice is said to be in poor condition, and Duluth, in company with a number of other Northwestern clubs, will not be represented. The local men are making preparations, however, to go to Winnipeg on Feb. 7.

To Live to Be 250 Years Old.

May Be a Scientific Possibility According to Dr. Melchnitkoff of Paris.

Elie Metchnitkoff, of Paris, who has reason to believe that he will discover serums which will feed the human cells so accurately that the life of man may be prolonged to 250 years, has prepared for the New York World a highly interesting signed statement on his experiments to date, his plans and his expectations. In part it is as follows:

"The first thing to say is that we have not discovered a means of prolonging life. We started from a theory which experiments so far have proved to be correct, but we are not beyond the laboratory stage of investigation. Human beings die too early—unnaturally early. In our constitution there are appetites for all we do. We drink because we are thirsty, we sleep because we are sleepy. But no human being ever feels the physical necessity for death. Why? Because it comes too soon.

"In the animal kingdom the usual natural duration of life is approximately ten times the period occupied in the process of maturing. An elephant matures at thirty years of age and lives to 300. Man, therefore, should live to be 250 years old. Only we introduce into our system so many ingredients which our organs were never meant to cope with, and we live under such abnormal conditions that our organism always gives way, somewhere or other, long before that.

"Our organs are composed of two sorts of tissues. One, which we will call the conjunctive or plebeian issue, supports or enwraps the other, which may be termed the noble element. By the noble element I mean the conglomeration of cells characteristic of the organ itself and actually performing its special functions.

"Now, roughly speaking, what constitutes senile decay is the destruction or rather weakening of the noble elements either by poisonous ingredients or microbes introduced variously into the system, or simply by the encroachment of the more vigorous plebian cells. This encroachment technically known as sclerosis, produces atrophy of the organ. Where it takes place in old age the atrophy of one or more organs may be observed, but whether all or one organ are attacked, it is well known that whenever one ceases to perform its duty death ensues.

"Therefore, the remedy against senile atrophy was to be sought in the shape of some serum which would reach the organ or organs menaced and feed and strengthen its noble elements sufficiently to enable them to fight the poisons or microbes or both circulating in the system and resist the encroachments of the plebeian tissue.

"At this place it is desirable to point out that the expression 'long life serum' is erroneous and misleading. We shall probably always be unable to prolong life by injecting a single serum, just as now we are unable to operate on the heart, nerves, brain and bowels with the same drug. It is not one serum we seek, but a series of them, admitting, for the moment, the principle that the senile atrophy of any organ can be stopped if you prevent the untimely withering of its noble and weaker elements.

"I cannot and would not attempt to enter into details as to the preparation of our serums in such a brief article, nor describe our experiments. As a matter of fact the average reader would not find such experiments so sensationally interesting as is generally imagined.

"Suffice it to say we have found that the organs can be reached separately by injecting serums, and that, in a general way, we are convinced that we are on the right track as to what must enter into the composition of these serums to strengthen the nobler cells. But probably years will elapse before, step by step and after countless experiments, we can at last announce we have something as positive and as thoroughly tested as Pasteur's cure for hydrophobia, for instance.

"These researches must be looked upon as a continuation of Brown-Sequard's experiments. My celebrated predecessor treated an enfeebled human organ by the administration of the macerations of corresponding organs taken from healthy animals. This work had immense value and still serves in the treatment of a number of diseases. But we are now proceeding on different lines, and we are entirely depending on direct circulation, not on the digestive processes.

"To conclude, man falls and loses his powers—in other words, he falls into senile atrophy—through the destruction of harmony in his cellular life. This harmony is destroyed, according to the law of the survival of the strongest. Our hope is to provide certain threatened cells with artificial aids which will make them fit to cope with their enemies during a longer period. Very shortly we shall have the means and feel sufficiently advanced in our investigations to conduct some prudent experiments upon human beings. Scientifically, the possibility of prolonging life is established—practically, God knows when we shall discover it. How the prolongation of human life so it should last mortally to say 250 years, would alter the whole scheme of the world! But to pursue that phase of the subject one must leave the field of science and enter the realms of philosophical speculation and poetry, and I don't think an old physician like myself called upon to do that."

TICHBORNE CASE RECALLED

By Supposed Discovery of the Heir In Australia.

The famous story of the Tichborne claimant is revived by advices brought from Australia by the steamer Aorangi.

The government of New South Wales is so impressed with the probability that an inmate of the Parramatta insane asylum, known as William Creswell, may be Sir Roger Tichborne, that it has appointed a commission to inquire into the antecedents of Creswell and to investigate the circumstances connected with his incarceration. The report of Drs. Pickburn and Devlin, who were deputed to examine Creswell with a view to deciding whether he bore marks known to have been on the body of Tichborne, has been presented to the parliament of New South Wales. Twenty-two physical marks of the real Tichborne were enumerated for the benefit of the examining physicians and the two doctors found that Creswell possessed practically all of these marks and characteristics.

There are only two circumstances in which Creswell fails to correspond, according to the evidence of the doctors, to signs which are admitted to be borne by the missing Tichborne. One of these is that there are no marks of bleeding cuts on Creswell's ankles. But the examining physicians point out that such marks easily have been obliterated on the legs after long years.

The other, and apparently the most serious discrepancy, is that, while Tichborne was 5 feet 8½ inches in height, Creswell is but 5 feet 6¾ inches tall, but the physicians say Creswell is now an old and withered man. The shrinkage in height would be a natural result of senility and probably fifteen years ago Creswell may have been 5 feet 8½ inches in height.

The tattoo marks which existed on Tichborne do not exist on Creswell, but there is a wound in the exact locality, which might be that of a cautery directed to the extirpation of tattooing. The medical expers say that so many marks of similarity could hardly be put down to coincidence. The investigation was incomplete when the Aorangi sailed from Sydney on the 5th inst.

The attempt of an imposter to palm himself off as Roger Tichborne, heir of an English nobleman, and to secure the estates in England which yield an income of $150,000 a year, resulted in law suits the most famous in English jurisprudence. The real Roger Tichborne was born in 1829, and went to South America. He was last heard from March 12, 1854. April 20, he embarked at Rio on the Bella for New York. Six days later some wreckage of the Bella was picked up at sea. No one who was on board was ever heard from. His mother refused to believe he was lost. In 1863 she began advertising for him. Thomas Castro, a butcher at Wagga-Wagga, Australia, saw the advertisement and conceived the idea of impersonating the lost heir. Although he made innumerable mistakes which showed that he was not Roger Tichborne, he began suit to secure the estate after six years' work in collecting information. He lost his suit and was tried for perjury. The trial was one of the most notable in legal history. It lasted 188 days. Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the defendant, spoke for twenty-four days. The lord chief justice's charge to the jury occupied eighteen days. The jury found a verdict of guilty in half an hour and the imposter, who was proved to be Arthur Orton, a London butcher, was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude. The cost of the prosecution was $300,000. The trustees were obliged to mortgage the estate to pay the costs. The trial proved the ruin of Dr. Kenealy, who was disbarred for his intemperate utterances. Many people still believe the imposter was the real Rager Tichborne and contributed to a "defense fund" for his benefit and also contributed to his support. Ultimately the imposter offered to sell his "confession" to newspapers and did at last sell it. Another imposter, Charles Ogden Ferris, also attempted to establish a claim to the estate, but the real Roger Tichborne has never been heard from.

Hard-Working Millionaires.

"There is no royal road to fortune," the late Jay Gould, master of $80,000,000, used to say. "The only reliable road I know is called 'hard work,' and although it is steep and rough, it will lead there if you follow it far enough. It is a curious thing," the great railway king would also say, "that I ran away from home when a boy, to escape the labor of working the family churn; but there has been scarcely a day since when I would not gladly have returned to the churn as an agreeable relaxation from the toil of making millions."

There are few, if any, men living who have fought their way to the possession of millions who have not found it necessary to work harder as millionaires than in their early days of clerkship or "store keeping," when their income had scarcely reached three figures.

Perhaps the hardest worker in New York today is Russell Sage, who at the age of 80, and with an accumulated fortune of $100,000,000, is toiling harder at the wealth mill than when, nearly sixty years ago, he was "just able to keep the wolf from the door of the tiny frame house to which he had taken his young bride."

Every morning Mr. Sage may be seen scrambling for a place on the elevated cars with the very earliest of early clerks. He snatches a hasty luncheon with George Gould at the Western Union building, returns again for some hours to his office, with its "stock ticker" and crowds of callers anxious to see the magician in stocks; and long after even the later clerks have reached their homes he is seeing to the safe deposit of his securities in their strong rooms before making his way home to dinner and to bed.

John D. Rockefeller, a man whose very income is expressed in millions, still works as hard as in his early days, when a friend discovered him at midnight in the dingy warehouse of "Rockefeller & Hewett," sorting beans into barrels as if his very life depended on excluding the black ones.

Mr. Rockefeller usually walks to his office in time to begin work with the most zealous of junior clerks, and with a few minutes' interval for luncheon, continues work until 5 o'clock. After dinner his work is often resumed and carried into the early morning hours. His chief recreation is the time he spends with his violin or his Sunday school class; while he has neither time nor inclination for society and its dissipations.

It is interesting to find that Mr. Rockefeller is training his son in the same habits of hard work. As soon as young Mr. Rockefeller's university career was at an end, he took his place among the small army of clerks in the office of the Standard Oil company. Here, perched on a stool on the fourteenth floor of No. 26 Broadway, the heir to one of the largest fortunes the world has ever known works as hard as any of his fellows, reaching it fresh from an early canter in the park, and leaving it only in time to share his father's late dinner at home.

The passion for hard work was fatal to one, at least, of the wealthy kings of America, Mr. Bain, the "sleepless millionaire." For sixteen years—from the moment, in fact, when the tide of his fortune began to flow—he devoted twenty hours of every day to work, snatching sleep and meals at odd times as best he could. He foreswore every kind of exercise and mental recreation, with the result that he made his millions only to lose his life.

Mr. Tyson, the millionaire squatter of Australia, performed as great prodigies of hard work as any man in the world. It was his boast (a foolish one) at the end of a long life that he had never taken a holiday, and that he had never been inside the doors of any place of amusement. No day was long enough for this untiring toiler; and it is on record that for many weeks at a time he did not average three hours' sleep a day.

The late Cornelius Vanderbilt, who left a fortune estimated as over $100,000,000, used to boast that he worked harder than any of his clerks for the same reward of board, lodging and clothing. He found the only relaxation he sought from hard work in his family circle and in works of religion and charity. He never considered that he had earned any right to rest unless he had "put in twelve hours of solid work in a day."

BAKED FISH LOAF.

Boil some sturgeon, halibut, or any white fish until tender. When cold put it through the meat chopper, or, lacking one, chop it as fine as possible. Take about half as much fine bread crumbs and mix thoroughly, working in a little butter and adding sufficient milk to make the mixture rather moist.

Beat two eggs well and add with salt, pepper and a little mace. Pack in a steamer and steam about an hour, or put in a loaf pan, cover tightly, and bake about half an hour, taking care not to let it brown. Turn on a platter, pour a white sauce over and around, and garnish with parsley and hard boiled eggs.

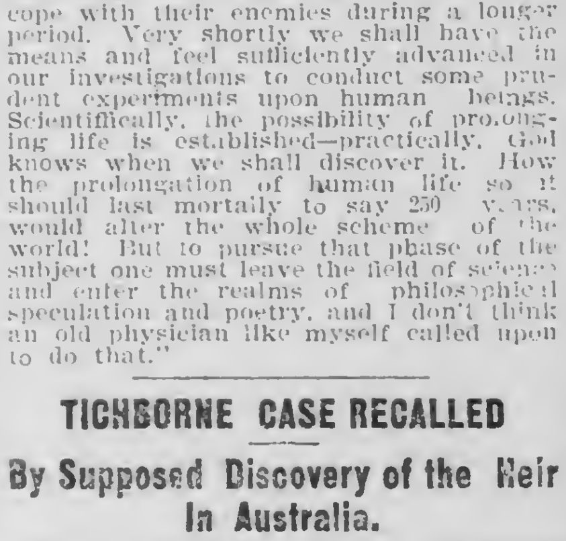
"Housework is hard work without Gold Dust"

TO WASH BRUSHES AND COMBS

To wash hair brushes and combs, dissolve a tablespoonful of Gold Dust Washing Powder in boiling water; when it is nearly cold, dab the bristles up and down without allowing the backs of the brushes to become wet; when the brushes are clean, dip them in plain cold water and dry them either by the fire or in the open air. Soap turns the ivory back combs or brushes yellow, but Gold Dust does not injure them.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLDEN RULES FOR HOUSEWORK" Sent free on request to

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston.



The Copper District.

Cutting Off Half of the Force at the Arcadian Mine Caused a Sensation In Mining Circles.

Was Boomed Too Highly By Easterners.

Large Shipments By Calumet and Hecla.

Houghton, Mich., Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—The cutting off of half the force at the Arcadian mine on Wednesday has been the most sensational feature of the week in copper mining matters, this radical reduction immediately following the visit of President A. C. Burrage, who spent two days here seeing the property for the first time. The Arcadian had as high as 1100 men on its payrolls last fall, when the new mill was building and a great deal of other new surface work was under way. Since the reduction of Wednesday about 400 men are employed, which number, it is thought, will be able to keep the two stamps supplied with 1100 tons of rock daily, that being the amount needed to keep them working at full capacity. This case may well be used to point a moral or adorn a tale. From extravagant heights the Arcadian has fallen to ridiculous depths and in either opinion the popular judgment was wrong. It was never as good a mine as claimed and by no means so bad as now said to be. The reaction followed extravagant claims, as it always does, and the people who lost money through the property are now unanimous in damning it, not with faint praise, but with the most vigorous English at their command. It was claimed for the Arcadian that the rock would run 2 per cent ingot. This claim was unwise and preposterous and was combated in this correspondence more than a year ago. Other new mines also claimed 2 per cent, but none of them have made good their promises. The richest amygdaloid mine in the district does not average 2 per cent refined copper from the rock treated. The Arcadian was announced as another Calumet & Hecla by Eastern people who had never seen a copper mine and whose knowledge of mining had been gained by long experience on Wall street or in State street, Boston. Work was rushed at the mine and an enormous amount of money spent. The returns from the mill were about a third as great as claimed and a cold fit succeeded the hot fit. From the most lavish expenditure the management has apparently decided upon the utmost frugality. It is a question whether this cheese paring is not being carried too far, just as the expenditures were pushed too rapidly. As in most mundane affairs, the truth and the path of wisdom are to be found in a medium course. The Arcadian, in common with every other new mine of the district, cannot possibly make good the foolish claims of its foolish friends, but it possesses a large body of mineral ground of average values. It has a magnificent equipment and a large extent of underground openings, considering that it has been in active operation but eighteen months. With economy—not parsimony—in every department, the Arcadian ought to be able to earn a little money and at the same time open the mine in advance of the stoping gauge. There are rumors of changes in local management and it is probable that a scapegoat is being sought for. The fault is not so much with the men on the ground as with the Eastern people who claimed what could not be substantiated and spent their money as though the mine were another Calumet & Hecla, which it is not and never can become.

The Calumet & Hecla at the present time is making more copper than ever before in its history. Large shipments are being made overland to Russia, the Russian government being an old and valuable customer of the mine. Nearly all of the local mines are now shipping copper by rail, though the demand and shipments are by no means as brisk as one year ago, when the metal was sent forward from the smelters before it had thoroughly cooled.

The Mass mine has produced about forty tons of mass and barrel copper from development work only, and no stamp rock has been treated. The Mass is one of the best of the newly opened old mines, and is more than making good the anticipations of its reasonable friends, but it is not doing what was claimed for it by the boomers one year ago. It was then said that the mine would be making copper during 1899, and would pay a dividend about the beginning of 1900. Construction of the stamp mill has not begun yet, and the mill will not produce this year, except the mass and barrel copper picked out of the shafts and drifts, which can be sent direct to the smelter without stamping. The Adventure mine, adjoining the Mass, is also looking well. The Ontonagon county mines as a whole are making a better showing than the average of the newly opened properties of Houghton county.

About eleven months ago the stock of the Miners' Copper company was selling at $40 per share, or at the rate of $4,000,000 for the property, which consisted of several thousand acres of undeveloped mineral lands adjoining the Isle Royale. The Isle Royale Consolidated company assimilated the Miners' company last spring, lands, cash and all, yet the stock of the Isle Royale is now selling at a figure which places the total value of the property at less than $3,500,000, and of the value about 90 per cent is represented by the Isle Royale holdings and 10 per cent by the mineral lands. It goes without saying that $4,000,000 is a preposterous price for an undeveloped mineral tract, unless covering 100 square miles or more.

A $30,000 steel shaft house has been ordered for No. 7 shaft of the Quincy mine, located on the old Mesnard property, and the shaft should be producing before the close of the year. The 1899 production of the Quincy was about 2,000,000 less than that of the previous year, due to poor ground encountered in many parts of the mine. This is a contingency liable to affect the richest mine of the district, as the mineralized lodes are by no means uniform, and in the very richest mines there are frequently long stretches of ground that is never stoped, being too lean to pay for milling. The Quincy will show a gain in production this season, and next year will increase its product very largely.

The Arnold, which was once boomed a la Arcadian, and which also had its bad tumble, is gradually forging ahead again. The management quit working the mine on the stock market and got down to elementary facts. The percentage of copper carried by the lode is about the same as the returns from the Arcadian lode as at present handled. The Arnold is now making about twenty tons of mineral per week, and the improvement in conditions continues. All that the Arnold needs to make it a big and successful mine is a larger mineral territory and a modern stamp mill. The Arcadian is now wading through the slough of despond from which the Arnold is emerging, after nearly a year's toil and travail.

The overburden, composed of sand and boulders, is very heavy in the vicinity of the Winona mine and the Wyandot, adjoining the Winona on the north, is experiencing great difficulty in getting down to solid rock with the diamond drill which is being used to locate the lode. A standpipe has already been sunk 150 feet, under very trying circumstances, without striking the ledge. The Trimountain is also having much trouble from the same source. At the Winona there is noticeable a marked improvement in the copper content of the lode, and all fears that the lode had been lost or pinched out have been set at rest by finding it at the end of a short crosscut, it having been lost in the shaft through the latter descending at too sharp an angle.

The copper district will be connected with the balance of the world by long distance telephone during February or March, a force of over 500 men being employed in setting poles and stringing wires.

The contract for the 4-stamp mill of the Baltic will be let next month. A steel bridge will connect the Atlantic and Baltic mills, which will be located on opposite sides of the Salmon Trout river, at its mouth on Lake Superior. The Baltic is another mine which is not getting the per cent ingot claimed for it a year ago, but the mine, which is running one stamp at the Atlantic mill, is doing much better than the average of the new properties, and is making between 1 and 1¼ per cent ingot, including mass and barrel copper. At present the Baltic is netting about $10,000 per month over working expenses, which is a pretty good record for a new mine.

HORACE J. STEVENS.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Even Bright's Disease Is No Longer Regarded as Hopeless.

If you are suffering from kidney, bladder or uric acid trouble, and have despaired of getting help, you should try Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy. Every reader of The Duluth Herald may obtain a sample bottle free by mail, so you may test it for yourself and fully realize the truth of what your friends and fellow citizens say as regards its marvelous efficacy and worth.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root has been tried and tested by thousands who stand high in this community. It is not recommended for everything, but if you have kidney, bladder or uric acid trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It brings back the rosy flush of health and strength. It is a purifier and rebuilder, and is a boon to the weak and ailing.

To be confronted suddenly with the knowledge that Bright's disease had hold of one was, at one time, equivalent to hearing a death warrant read, but today, thanks to the discoveries of science and the researches of Dr. Kilmer, no case is entirely hopeless. Even those in advanced stages have been rescued and life prolonged by Swamp-Root.

This great remedy is purely vegetable and contains nothing that could harm the most delicate child. It is pleasant to take and the regular 50 cent and $1 sizes are sold by all drggists.

Send your name and address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and a sample bottle and a book telling all about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures will be sent to you free.

AFTER THE CENTRAL.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Executive officers of the Chicago-St. Paul lines met yesterday to form an association to cover the passenger business between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. Such an association would hardly be necessary if the Wisconsin Central could be induced to join the Western Passenger association, but the Wisconsin Central is very reluctant to join. The executive officers have passed a resolution calling for a meeting of the general passenger agents of their roads for Jan. 24. On that date it is generally believed some association will be formed, of which the Wisconsin Central will be a member.

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Has world-wide fame for marvelous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Felons, Ulcers, Tette, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteen. Only 25c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

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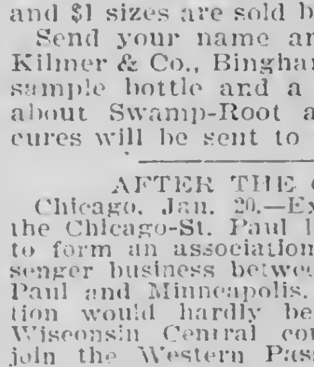

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Sure cure guaranteed in 10 to 30 days. Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores in the mouth or throat. Unhealthy discharges, Skin Affections, Falling of the Hair and Constitutional BLOOD POISONING speedily cured by remedies unknown to other physicians.

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Suffering from the effects of youthful follies or indiscretions, or any trouble with Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Despondency, Aversion to Society, Kidney Troubles, or any diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, can here find safe and speedy cure. Charges reasonable, especially to the poor. Cure guaranteed.

MIDDLE-AGED MEN.

There are many troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and weakness of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposits, a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear and the color be found of a thin milkish hue, again changing to a dark, torbid appearance. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The doctor will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and healthy restoration of the genito-urinary organs.

LADIES!—Married or single are guaranteed SAFE AND SURE RELIEF for all troubles peculiar to their sex, no matter from what cause. Office private; no exposure. Consultation free.

If in trouble call or write. Delays are dangerous. Medicine sent anywhere by mail or express. Write for question list. Office hours 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 9 a. m. to 12 m.

of a small pond into which the exhaust steam escaped, keeping the pond open, even in the

they drove into town, and their progress was marked by a crowd of wide-eyed

gratulatory remarks when his friend re-

a first-class judge of whisky, and he al-

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption

PERMANENTLY CURED

By The New Dry-Air Germicide,

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Through It Alone Has the Complete Eradication of These Diseases Been Made Possible.

NO OTHER CAN BE INHALED.

It Destroys the Germs at Once. The Only Possible Method of Effecting a Perfect Cure.

That Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pneumonia and Consumption are germ diseases cannot be denied; that these germs lodge in the minutest air-cells of the head, throat and lungs, where they cannot be reached by any liquid germicide is an acknowledged fact; that the stomach has no connection whatever with the lungs or bronchial tubes is known by every child who attends our public schools, and although strong tonics and blood purifiers may prolong life, the germs of disease remain, and sooner or later accomplish their deadly work. Consumption has never been cured before, and Catarrh only relieved for a time, simply because there was **no germicide known** which could be inhaled in the air we breathe, the only way of reaching all the air passages in the head, throat and lungs. The discovery of Hyomei in 1891 was the most important one ever made in the history of medicine. It has proven to be a perfect dry-air germicide, and for the first time since the practice of medicine began, the number of deaths reported from these diseases in 1899, shows a decrease instead of an increase over the preceding year, and this decrease (30 per cent.) is found only in those sections where Hyomei is universally used by the people (New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio). Nine-tenths of all the cases of Consumption have their beginning in Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, and Bronchitis. With Hyomei in the house these diseases cannot exist for any length of time.

If you are suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis or Consumption we will give you a written guarantee to cure the same.

Or Refund the Money in Case of Failure.

Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Hyomei Outfit Complete, $1.00. Trial Outfit, 25c. Hyomei Dyspepsia cure, 50c. Hyomei Balm, 25c. Hyomei Antiseptic Skin Soap, 25c. Five days' treatment of Hyomei free; send 2c stamp for postage.

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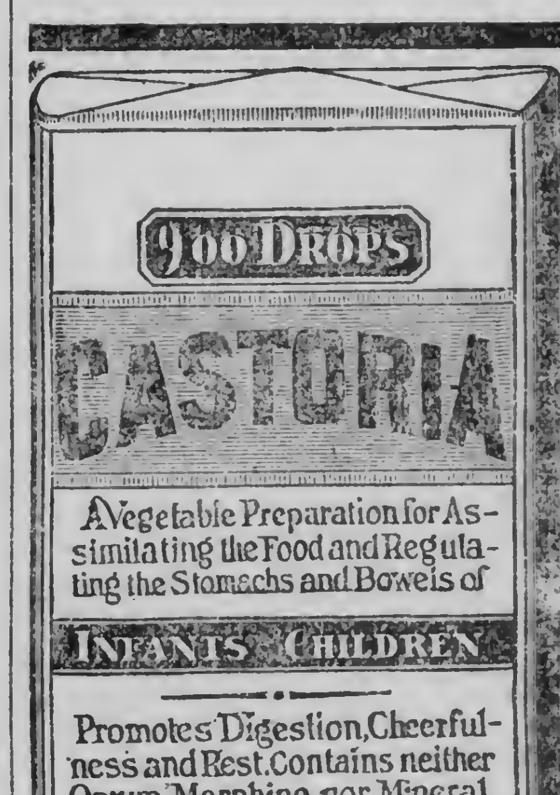
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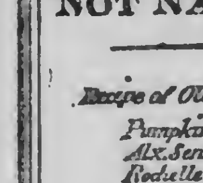

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This great Vegetable Vitalizer, the prescription of a famous French physician, will quickly cure you of all nervous or diseases of the generative organs, such as **Lost Manhood, Insomnia, Pains in the Back, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Debility, Pimples, Unfitness to Marry, Exhausting Drains, Varicocele and Constipation.** It stops all losses by day or night. Prevents quickness of discharge, which if not checked leads to Spermatorrhoea and all the horrors of impotency. **CUPIDENE** cleanses the liver, the kidneys and the urinary organs of all impurities. **CUPIDENE** strengthens and restores small weak organs.

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W. C. RINEARSON, G. P. A., CINCINNATI.

Of Duluth's Neighbors.

TOWER TOPICS.

Tower, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—The members of Tower tent, No. 7, K. O. T. M., gave a public installation of officers at the City Opera house last Thursday evening, when the officers for the ensuing year were installed by Past Commander E. E. Barnidge, in the presence of about 200 guests, after which a banquet was served to which all present did justice. When the tables were cleared dancing became the order until after midnight to the strains of Professor Ross' orchestra, of the city, all voting they had spent a most enjoyable evening.

Arthur Peck returned Monday from a week's visit to Duluth.

August Knutil was doing business in Duluth Tuesday.

Charles Mike returned Wednesday evening from Wisconsin.

Mrs. J. H. Whittlesey, Sr., accompanied by Mrs. J. H. Whittlesey, were passengers on Tuesday morning's south-bound train.

John Gordan returned Wednesday from a week's visit at West Superior.

David Simon, of this city, and Miss Sarah Karon, were married at West Superior last week and arrived Tuesday evening to make this their future home.

Jacob Simon and son returned Tuesday evening from an extended visit with relatives in Wisconsin.

William Jackson and Oscar Kolb returned Thursday evening from Duluth.

William Coss left Monday morning on a business trip to Eveleth.

Joseph La France returned Saturday evening from Biwabik and will spend the winter with his parents.

F. H. Webster returned home Friday evening from Marshall, Minn., where he was called by the death of his uncle.

Charles Damberg and Albert Halter, of Soudan, have purchased the livery barn of Johnson Bros. Fred Johnson will remain with the new firm.

Alex Robertson and D. Kennedy have purchased the boarding house at Bear Head Lake, formerly occupied by J. J. Stone, of Duluth.

Matt Nettle has sold his confectionery store to O. G. Olson, of Soudan.

James Keane and William Voss were in the city Sunday with their families.

John Ohles returned Thursday evening from Mountain Iron, where he has been on a survey for the past month.

John Purdy has accepted a position as nightwatchman at the Indian school at Sucker Point reservation, to fill the place of "Bob" Filewood.

Mike Gibson has accepted the position of fireman at the city electric light plant.

Charles Sexton left Monday morning for his stopping place on the Crane Lake portage.

Capt. Jasper Williams, of the steamer Libbie, is building a new dock.

Robert Everitt and sister, Addie, returned Saturday evening from Duluth.

Walter McDonald left Friday morning for Mine Center and will be absent for a week.

John Cameron left Monday for Eveleth, where he has a situation.

Frank Fuchs returned home Saturday from St. Louis, where he has been spending the holidays.

D. L. Wiseman and Pat Carroll left Monday for a few days' visit among Ely friends.

W. N. Shepherd left Monday on a business trip to St. Paul.

Mrs. G. A. Whitman returned Tuesday from Hancock, Mich.

J. W. May, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., arrived Wednesday evening and left the following morning for a few weeks' cruising in the northern part of the county.

Max Shapiro made a business trip to Duluth, the first of the week.

Tom Dowd, chief of the fire department, returned Wednesday from a several days' trip to Ely.

Rev. Father Buh returned Tuesday evening from a short trip to Duluth.

Mrs. John Grant returned to Ely Monday evening, after several days' visit, the guest of Mrs. W. Voss.

Joseph Bracco left Tuesday morning for a few days' visit among Virginia friends.

Frank Lang, postmaster at Koochiching, passed through the city Saturday on his way to Duluth, and will be absent for a couple of weeks.

G. A. Whitman, president of the First State bank, of this city, went to Duluth Tuesday.

John King, of the Kettle Falls stopping place, passed through the city last week, en route to Duluth, to purchase supplies.

Father Buh was a Duluth visitor the first of the week.

Miss Louise McDonald, of West Superior, passed through the city Wednesday on her way to Mine Center, to visit relatives.

M. H. Peck returned Thursday from Wisconsin, where he purchased some fine draft horses for his stage line between this city and the gold fields.

The main belt of the Tower Logging company's sawmill broke this week, causing the mill to be closed down for several days.

August Strand, foreman for the Tower Lumber company, left Thursday for Duluth, to hire men for the logging camps.

J. G. Ketcham was in Duluth several days this week.

A caucus will be held in the city hall next Tuesday evening, Jan. 23 for the purpose of nominating the following officers for the ensuing year: Mayor, three aldermen, recorder, treasurer, municipal judge, special municipal judge, assessor and constable.

Mrs. John Kellow and daughter, of Soudan, left Wednesday morning for Duluth, where the latter will receive treatment for her eyes.

Peter Greenwood returned Wednesday evening from Duluth.

James Croke, of Embarrass River, was in the city Tuesday.

John R. Davis left Wednesday morning for his homestead near Rice lake.

Stephen Niles was in the city a few days of last week, visiting his many friends.

S. A. Jameson, of Koochiching, was in the city Thursday transacting business.

J. J. Stone and T. J. Walsh returned Thursday evening from Duluth.

Edwin Ball, general manager of the Minnesota Iron company, was a south-bound passenger Wednesday.

Mrs. John Balthazard left Saturday morning for a month's visit among relatives at Milwaukee.

Martin Lawler was a Duluth visitor several days this week.

At the last meeting of Tower hive, L. O. T. M., No. 64, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: Lady commander, Mrs. T. Filewood; lady lieutenant commander, Mrs. A. D. Fuller; lady past commander, Mrs. W. Voss; lady record keeper, Miss M. Murphy; lady finance keeper, Mrs. C. C. Pickard; lady chaplain, Mrs. John Mahady; lady-at-arms, Mrs. William Doyle; lady sergeant, Mrs. M. Harlow; lady sentinel, Mrs. J. Burgess; lady picket, Miss M. Graham.

John Berg, the Koochiching merchant, was in the city Monday, purchasing supplies.

M. J. Roach, superintendent of the Knox Lumber company of Ely, was in the city last Friday hiring men for their logging camps.

Attorney W. G. Bonham returned to his branch office at Eveleth Monday morning after a few days' visit with his family.

Miss Daza Akerley arrived in the city Friday evening from Duluth for a couple of weeks' visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Bentson left Monday for a few days' visit among Ely friends.

W. H. McQuade and son, Roy, were Duluth visitors Monday.

McKINLEY.

McKinley, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Glenn Jones spent Sunday with friends at Allen Junction.

Superintendent White of the Roberts mine transacted business at Duluth this week.

Elmer Ford has returned to Duluth.

Contractor John Runquist reports he has between 300 and 400 men working on the new Duluth & Iron Range double track between Waldo and Cloquet river, and it is expected the entire line will be completed by the time the ore season commences. This will give the Duluth & Iron Range a double track the entire distance between Allen Junction and Two Harbors, a distance of about fifty miles. Runquist also has about 300 laborers working for the Duluth & Iron Range and on his mine contracts on this range.

NEW DULUTH DOINGS.

New Duluth, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Mr. and Mrs. Phil Jordan left Saturday for Barnum to visit relatives. They returned Tuesday.

Miss S. A. Smith was ill Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. R. Knutsen is holding meetings every evening this week at Fond du Lac.

Miss Meyers spent a number of days in Duluth this week.

Miss Gertrude Keyes transacted business in Duluth Tuesday.

A. J. Hoag and Mrs. G. W. Keyes attended the lecture of Booker T. Washington at the First Methodist church of Duluth Tuesday evening.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave a taffy pull at the home of Mrs. McKay on Tuesday evening.

The infant child of Phil Jordan was quite ill this week.

A sleigh ride party of about thirty-five young people came up from West Duluth Wednesday evening. A. J. Hoag returned with them.

Mrs. Ira Ide came up from West Duluth Saturday to visit her husband. She returned home Monday.

Mrs. Joseph Rescoe is visiting a sister at Oneota a few days this week.

Mrs. M. McCuen is quite ill with la grippe this week.

A surprise party visited the Misses Philips on Wednesday evening. Dancing was the pastime and refreshments were served.

Miss Lilly Lewis is on the sick list this week.

The Swedish mission held their meeting at the home of Mr. Johnson on Thursday evening.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church gave an old fashioned quilting bee at the home of Mrs. G. H. Hermann on Thursday afternoon. The following ladies were present, Mesdames Herbert, Tupper, Thayer, Miller, Johnson, Bowels, Keyes, Jordan, Middleton, McNallie. The Misses Keyes, Smith, Hehr, Willner. After the quilting refreshments were served.

Joseph La Salle commenced to saw shingles again Tuesday.

The Royal Neighbors gave a dance at Woodman hall Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. P. O'Leara returned to their home at Bemidji Tuesday.

J. F. Hermann was in Duluth Thursday.

SPIRIT LAKE AND VICINITY.

Smithville, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—C. Nelson was in West Superior this week.

Mrs. D. A. Harkins was in the city on business Monday.

Louis Lenroot, of Duluth, spent Sunday here, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Edward Swenson.

Mrs. J. G. Brink and daughter Florence were in Duluth Thursday.

Miss Celia Swenson, who has been sick for the past week, is out again.

Axel Peterson is spending a few days in Duluth this week.

Paul Buckloo, of Duluth, spent Sunday here the guest of Mrs. Shuck.

Joseph Schmauch, of West Duluth, was in Smithville Monday.

Miss Daisy Bain spent Saturday and Sunday in Duluth.

Walter Lundquist entertained his young friends and classmates in honor of his sixteenth birthday Sunday.

The Sunday school held its first meeting in the school house Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Smith, superintendent; James Dunn, secretary, Mrs. W. C. Edwards, treasurer.

Mrs. Bucklee was in West Duluth this week.

Louis Overton was in New Duluth this week.

R. A. Krouse, of Fond du Lac, was in Smithville Friday.

M. P. Rasp, of Fond du Lac, was the guest of Albert Swenson this week.

A. G. Renstrom was in Fond du Lac Wednesday.

Aaron Lindstrom, of West Duluth, visited A. G. Renstrom Monday.

F. Newbeaur, of New Duluth, was visiting here Monday.

Miss Grace Segl was in West Duluth Saturday.

The upper room of the Smithville school had a coasting party Thursday evening. They all report a jolly time.

Mrs. John Seymour, of West End, spent Sunday here, the guest of Mrs. Overton.

HIBBING.

Hibbing, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Mrs. Sylvester Van Horn, of the Rust location, is dangerously ill.

W. C. Chisholm, the agent of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern here, has returned from a six weeks' trip to the scene of his childhood, in Nova Scotia.

Frank D. Rockwell, who was formerly engaged in the grocery business here, arrived from Chicago this week to visit friends and relatives.

Forest City lodge, No. 143, Knights of Pythias, are arranging for their annual ball which will take place at the Opera house the 26th inst. Tucker's full orchestra will furnish the music.

An agent of a British Columbia mining concern was here last week hiring men to go out there. Fifty of our local miners accompanied him last Saturday.

Otis J. Tucker attended to business in Duluth this week.

William E. Winter has accepted a position with James Geary.

J. H. Morrison, of Duluth, who was formerly engaged hereabouts in the lumbering business, was a Hibbing visitor Thursday.

W. O. Winston and R. B. Dean, of the contracting firm of Winston Bros. & Dear, were here this week to perfect arrangements for a contract of stripping at the Mahoning mine.

EVELETH.

Eveleth, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Mrs. John Eushai, who has been ill for several weeks, died Wednesday and was buried Friday. The funeral services were held at the Catholic church, and it was one of the largest funerals ever held in the village. Mrs. Eushai is a niece of Rev. Father Bilbau.

Charles A. Morrison was in Duluth Thursday.

W. J. Murphy, foreman at the Drake & Stratton works, went to St. Paul Wednesday.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered S. M. Anderson, of the Adams, last Sunday, it being the fortieth anniversary of his birth. Mr. Anderson was presented with a handsome fur coat.

The dance given at the Fayal hall last evening was attended by everyone receiving an invitation—it being strictly an invitation dance, and was a most enjoyable affair. De Marco's orchestra, of Duluth, furnished music.

The Misses Dolly and Lucy Peterson, and Miss Eva Demgen, spent Sunday in Duluth with friends.

Frank Ansley, formerly of Iron Junction, and later of Medicine Hat, Northwest territory, was here Saturday calling on old friends.

David Dowling left Thursday for Carlton Place, Ont., his home.

Civil Engineer Bailey was in Duluth Saturday.

Arthur Talboys attended the Commercial travelers' ball in Duluth, Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry drove to McKinley Sunday over the county road.

J. C. and Mrs. Poole visited friends in Biwabik, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Dowling were in Duluth the latter part of this week.

Miss Estelle Shaw returned Saturday from her visit among friends in Minneapolis. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Lotta Shaw and Mr. G. B. Loomis.

David Forte returned from St. Louis Saturday, where he has been for the past few weeks, visiting his aged mother.

Joe Driscoll returned Wednesday to his home in West Superior, having finished his work here with the Mesaba Telephone company.

The Methodist church is being moved to its new site on Adams avenue, consequently there will be no services tomorrow.

Monsignor Buh, of Tower, was here Wednesday in company with Rev. Father Bilbau, of Virginia.

Superintendent E. B. Hawkins, of the Drake & Stratton works, was in Duluth part of the week.

Neil McInnis was in Hibbing Tuesday.

TWO HARBORS.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Irene Hanna to Dr. George Edward Budd, of LeRoy, Minn., was solemnized at St. Paul's Episcopal mission on Wednesday morning at 8:30 by Dr. Ryan, of Duluth. It was a very pretty affair. The bride was attended by Mrs. G. F. Gibson, of Duluth, and the groom by P. J. McAlpine. Miss Irene Walker acted as ring bearer. They left on the morning train for LeRoy, where they will make their future home.

Joe Lawson, a partner of Barney Vinson, has returned from Dawson City and tells some great stories about that country. He has located four claims and says they are all right. He carries about $25 worth of gold from one of the claims in a bottle. Mr. Lawson expects to return next March.

The marriage of Charles Weaver and Miss Beda Nelson took place at the Presbyterian church Thursday evening, Rev. T. A. Ambler officiating.

J. T. Hicox and wife returned Wednesday from their visit in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They report a very pleasant visit.

To Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Porter a boy was born Monday morning.

The local freight run between Tower and Ely will be taken off and three new crews will now run between Two Harbors and Ely.

Mat S. McMahon returned Saturday from his holiday visit with parents and friends in Cumberland, Wis.

James E. Kellogg, who was dangerously ill with pneumonia last week, has so far recovered as to be on the streets since Monday.

W. S. Bates left Thursday evening for Knife river, where he will take a position on the D. & N. M. running train.

A. H. McMahon returned Wednesday evening from Cumberland, Wis.

Fred Youngren of the blacksmith shop who has been ill for the past ten weeks with typhoid fever, has so far recovered as to be able to resume work.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Levasseur, of Duluth, are in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Julien.

Peter McKenna, who was badly burned on his right arm with lye last week, is still suffering great pain but is improving.

Mrs. E. W. Owens, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Oshkosh, Wis., for the past month, returned Wednesday evening.

Mrs. David Ross was a Duluth visitor Tuesday.

Miss Ethel Sinclair was a Duluth visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. W. N. Moulton and daughter, Helen, were Duluth visitors Tuesday.

F. M. Spears, of Duluth, was in the city the first of the week on court business.

Mrs. William Merrill is visiting her parents in Eau Claire, Wis., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Ross were in Duluth Tuesday, Mrs. Ross proving up on her claim.

Miss M. McKenzie, of Duluth, is visiting with Miss Lottie Dodge since yesterday. She will return Saturday.

Mrs. James Coggswell left Monday for Freeport, Ill., where she will visit for a few weeks. She may visit Mount Clemens, Mich., before returning.

BIWABIK.

Biwabik, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Mrs. William Hill returned Saturday from a two-weeks' visit with relatives in Minneapolis.

Miss Eleanor Mewhinney, who has been visiting friends here for a short time, left last week for her home in Paisley, Ont. She was accompanied by her brother George, who is expected to return in a short time with a bride.

Rev. Mr. Hanson, the Swedish Lutheran minister, of Virginia, who preaches in the Methodist church once a month, preached here Friday.

The Young Ladies' Literary club was entertained at the home of Clementine Smith this week.

Winifred Lewis left Friday for Minneapolis on account of the serious illness of his aunt.

Charles Bale, formerly with the Kanawha and Hale mines here, has accepted a position with the Spruce mine at Eveleth.

Mr. Thoin has gone to Crystal Falls, Mich., to visit his parents.

The Duluth & Iron Range has in contemplation the building of a new station here, with restaurant and sleeping rooms for employes.

Jack Cameron has returned from Tower, where he has been for the past few months.

Mrs. C. H. Morrill went to Duluth Monday, returning the same day.

Tom Knox, recently with the Drake & Stratton company, left Friday for Chicago. He expects to return in the spring.

A masquerade ball is to be given by the Finish society Monday night.

Mrs. Ed Murphy, Miss Babel Sampson, Miss Delina Fish, Mrs. McDermott and Mrs. Ryan visited Eveleth Monday.

Miss Jeanette Glassner visited with friends in Virginia and Eveleth the fore part of the week.

Miss Mabel Healey, of Eveleth visited here among friends Monday.

Mrs. Broch transacted business at Eveleth Tuesday.

Miss Minnie O'Hara returned to Duluth Saturday, after a few weeks' visit with her parents.

A meeting was held last week to decide about the electric lights. No votes against it were received.

Postmaster Browne was in Duluth on business Wednesday.

Mrs. Shur, of Mesaba, visited here Wednesday with her daughter May.

Mrs. James McDermitt arived here Thursday, and expects to remain here for the winter.

A lodge of Foresters was organized here Thursday.

Brakeman McGreevey went to Duluth Tuesday on business. Mr. Penrod took his place.

Miss Gertrude Moran spent Sunday here with her parents.

Miss Mary Walls and Tony Mainz will be married in Duluth Monday.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Judge Prince has accepted a position as time keeper and assistant bookkeeper with the Commodore Mining company, and took hold on Monday morning.

Max Shapiro, of Tower, was a Virginia visitor on Tuesday.

Frankie, the youngest son of Superintendent and Mrs. J. H. Pearce of the Commodore, while riding on a sleigh some few days since, fell off and striking his head brought on concussion of the brain. For several days his life was despaired of, but he is now improving and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

On Tuesday evening last Deputy Grand Sachem Vivian Prince raised up the chiefs of Sagwa tribe No. 29, I. O. R. Men. Past chief, M. C. Palmer; sachem, Joseph Backus; prophet, Vivian Prince, past sachem; senior sagamore, Richard Baker; junior sagamore, John O'Connor; C. of R., Charles E. Fay; K. of W., Adolph Belanger; first sannap, N. K. Rogness; second sannap, John Laney; G. of W., Vivian Prince, Jr.; trustee, eighteen moons, J. J. McLaughlin.

The Virginia Hive L. O. T. M. initiated a class of fourteen members at their last review on Monday evening last.

Mark Eddy, of Franklin, was a St. Paul visitor on Wednesday and Thursday. He left again on Friday to purchase two or three teams. He is expecting to close a large contract.

Capt. A. McGregor, of Hibbing, was a Virginia visitor Wednesday.

Conductor J. C. McGreevy of the Duluth & Iron Range spent Sunday with Virginia friends.

Mrs. John Lutes, of Biwabik, spent Friday in the city, the guest of Mrs. J. R. James.

Mrs. J. H. Cox, of Becker, is visiting at the home of the Rev. C. R. Oaten. Mrs Cox is Mrs. Oaten's mother.

Rev. H. W. Harbaugh, the Presbyterian minister, went to Tower on Wednesday.

Miss Jeanette Glassner, of Biwabik, daughter of M. Glassner, visited with Virginia friends on Tuesday.

Senator A. Maitland, general manager of the Republic Iron and Steel company, spent Sunday as the guest of Superintendent Parmalee at the Franklin.

Albert E. Bickford, foreman of the Enterprise, is suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Campbell, of Eveleth, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Levine on Sunday.

Monsignor Joseph Buh, of Tower, visited his parishoners members of the Church of Our Lady of Loudes Tuesday and Wednesday and was a guest of the Rev. Father Bilban.

W. C. Agnew, general manager of the Mahoning mine at Hibbing, transacted business here last Saturday.

Superintendent John Pengilly of the Chandler mine at Ely, passed through the city Thursday on his way to Hibbing, where he has a large force of men exploring.

Capt. J. H. Pearce, general manager of the Commodore and the Stevenson mine at Hibbing, spent Sunday with his family at the Commdore.

Joseph Sellwood, of Duluth, general manager of the American Mining company, looked over the Sauntry and Alpena mines the latter part of the week. It is very likely that they will continue the stripping at the Sauntry all the winter.

Mrs. E. D. Parmelee and daughter left on Thursday for Iron Mountain, Mich., where she will spend several weeks at her old home. She will visit Gogebic and Iron counties before her return.

Harry Campbell, of Duluth, is in the city, the guest of Mayor and Mrs. M. C. Palmer.

Mrs. D. E. Cuppernull left Thursday for Mankato where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Wilmot, for a couple of months.

George L. Woolen, formerly the popular conductor on the Duluth & Iron Range road but now interested in mining and real estate was a Virginia visitor Thursday.

Miss Mayme Renert, the popular R. K. of the Virginia hive L. O. T. M., wil leave in a few days for Chicago where she will buy a large stock and open a millinery emporium at Eau Claire, Wis.

Dr. Bates returned on Tuesday from his Eastern trip. He spent a few days at Ironwood, Mich., with his brother, Capt. Bobert Bates, superintendent of census for the Sixth district of Michigan. The doctor, who has been sick for some time, returned much improved in health from his trip.

Pat Carney, formerly with the Oliver Mining company, was in the city Thursday. For nearly three years he had charge of the steam shovels at the Mahoning mine, Hibbing.

Mrs. Gust Johnson of the Svea hotel, who went last week to St. Luke's hospital at Duluth underwent an operation on Saturday. It was successful and she is progressing finely.

Mrs. H. N. Turner, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. M. C. Palmer, for the past few months, left for her home at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Thursday. Mrs. Turner makes her home with her son, who is judge of the supreme court of that state. She will spend a few days in Duluth with her old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Giles Gilbert and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Case.

Mrs. Dr. Z. K. Brown was called to Duluth on Wednesday to visit her husband. A severe operation was performed on the doctor last Saturday and he is in a very critical condition, but small hopes being entertained of his recovery.

Capt. Martin Trewehella of the Auburn mine met with an accident last week. While coming down from the shaft house he slipped and fell, severely spraining his ankle. The captain will have to depend on crutches for a week or so.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Grand Rapids, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—On Saturday evening last at the Odd Fellows hall the Tribe of Red Men was instituted by Grand Sachem Myers, of Austin, Minn. Over fifty charter members came in. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Past sachem and prophet, T. C. Glover; sachem, George Reddell; senior sagamore, John Hepfelt, junior sagamore, R. J. Whitaker; first sennap, T. J. Benton; second sennap, F. McCormick; outer wicket, Thomas Foley; inner wicket, B. Johnson; chief of records and collector of wampan, M. Duffecy; keeper, M. McAlpine; trustees are Frank Nelson, J. Reilly and Luc D'Aujon.

Next Friday evening the B. F. Huson post 140 G. A. R. will install their officers for the coming year and immediately afterward the ladies of Itasca circle G. A. R. will be installed by Past Commander T. M. Brady. A social time and lunch will then be indulged in.

On Wednesday evening about a dozen of our society ladies, accompanied by their husbands, filled two large sleighs and took a ride to Cohasset, where an oyster supper awaited them, after which a dance was indulged in for a couple of hours.

Mrs. R. R. Bell of this place died at her home about 10 o'clock on Friday from lung trouble after a long and serious illness. The deceased was 32 years of age and has been a resident of Grand Rapids for the past five years. She leaves a husband and an infant baby to mourn her early demise. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the Methodist church and will be in charge of the Daughters of Rebekah, of which order she was a member.

The ladies of St. Joseph's Catholic society gave a social and card party at the Hotel Gladstone on Thursday evening. The affair was a great sucess financially and socially.

The Ladies' league of the Methodist church served a 10-cent supper on Wednesday and netted the neat little sum of $16.50.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Graffum, of Grand Rapids, Mich., are visiting in town this week, as the guests of H. E. Graffam and wife. W. H. Graffam is well known here, having been in the newspaper business in our town some five years ago.

Attorney F. F. Price transacted business in Cass Lake and Bemidji the early part of the week.

W. V. Fuller visited Cass Lake on Monday and Tuesday.

Arthur A. Kruner has accepted a position as bookkeeper with T. J. Dwyer & Co., with headquarters at Cass Lake.

H. E. Lagon, who has recently put up a business block in Cass Lake, transacted business there on Monday and Tuesday.

J. C. Dunning, a member of one of the big logging firms, was in town on Monday looking after supplies. Mr. Dunning expects to do a big business this season and says the recent snow was more than welcome to all the lumbermen.

W. T. Sims arrived in town this noon and and will remain over Sunday with his family here.

Miss Nan Day returned on Tuesday noon from a week's visit with friends in Duluth.

Rev. Father Valentine made a short business trip to Park Rapids this week.

Miss Loretta Doran has this week entered upon the duties of copyist in the county auditor's office.

Mrs. E. W. Dwyer, of Duluth, is visiting in Grand Rapids this week, the guest of Mrs. Thomas Benton.

Miss Grace Lane, who was quite ill a short time ago is again confined to her home with the grip.

John Howard has returned from an extended visit to Arizona and New Mexico.

Charles E. Seeley, formerly of Grand Rapids, but now of Bena, spent several days in town the early part of the week.

Love Bros. departed on Wednesday noon for their future home, Portland, Ore.

Harry Hazleton has returned to Grand Rapids after a ten months' cruising trip up in the Rainy Lake country.

County Auditor Farrell returned on Monday noon from Minneapolis, where he attended the Bryan-Lind banquet.

W. W. Wright, of Swan River, transacted business in town on Monday.

Senator C. C. McCarthy was a visitor to Duluth on Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Edith Crossley is entertaining Miss Hattie McMundy, of Aitkin, this week.

George Dewey was in from his lumber camp on Monday looking after supplies.

P. R. Goggin of the Great Northern road transacted business in town Monday and Tuesday.

Rev. Father Gamache is absent this week in the camps.

A. A. Goodrich, of Minneapolis, spent several days the early part of the week looking after his many interests in our vicinity.

Charles Sprague who has occupied the position of foreman for the Myers & Claire Lumber company, has resigned his position and is succeeded by Allen Bishop.

Mrs. F. P. Sheldon has returned from a two weeks' visit with relatives at her former home in Chippewa Falls, Wis.

J. S. Leary, of Hibbing, was in town on Monday shaking hands with his many friends here.

W. C. Lacroix of the Itasca Lumber company transacted business in town on Monday.

Oscar Mitchell, of Duluth, spent several days in town the latter part of last week.

W. E. Neal transacted business in Duluth early this week.

J. E. Johnson, who has been in the hardware business in Cass Lake for the past two months, Monday of this week moved his family there.

M. L. Toole was down from Cass Lake the early part of the week visiting with his family here.

J. P. Simms of the Itasca Lumber company returned on Tuesday from a short trip to his home in Minneapolis.

On last Sunday morning a daughter was born to Druggist R. R. Bell and wife.

R. S. MacDonald of the Backus-Brooks Lumber company was in town on Wednesday.

Deputy Sheriff Kearney returned Tuesday from a business trip to Duluth.

The pupils of the high school are very busy preparing for the state examination which takes place next week. All of the scholars of Professor Carroll's room will take the examinations and many others beside.

Sister Florentine of the Benedictine order, who has had charge of the girls' boarding school here, left on Tuesday to resume her former duties at St. Thomas' school in Duluth.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

LADIES' GREATEST FRIEND.

Westville, Ills., Feb. 4, 1899.

I feel that I must say a few words in praise of the ladies' greatest friend, McElree's Wine of Cardui. It is the most wonderful remedy that I have ever tried. I have been a sufferer for years, at times being confined to my bed two or three days each month. A friend recommended Wine of Cardui, and since I have taken it I have been greatly relieved. I intend to continue to take it for I know it is as recommended. I will use every effort to get others to use it. Mrs. MARY E. COOLEY.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

What an awful strain on the nerves continued menstrual suffering is! After awhile it becomes unbearable. Mrs. Cooley spent one day in ten in bed, suffering terrible pain. But Wine of Cardui has entirely relieved her. For years she looked forward to each menstrual period with dread. For three days every month she was in agony. Now the awful enervating drains of falling of the womb, and the acute pains in the head, back, and lower limbs have been completely banished by Wine of Cardui. Mrs. Cooley is well and she speaks of Wine of Cardui as "ladies' greatest friend" because it cured her and removed the shadow from her life. Thousands of women today are suffering as Mrs. Cooley did. They are silent sufferers—heroines in the cause of modesty. Wine of Cardui will relieve their dragging pains. It will do that in the privacy of their own homes. To try Wine of Cardui is to be cured by it. That is what every woman who has tried it says.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

For sale by all Druggists at $1.00 per Bottle.

Rich in caffeine — the valuable principle of coffee—Scientifically roasted so that the flavor is preserved. Sold in dust proof original packages by grocers everywhere. If yours cannot supply you write BAKER & CO. Importers and Roasters, Minneapolis, Minn.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again writes D. H. Turner, of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

EVERYBODY SATISFIED

MANY PRAISING HIM.

DR. REA

SURGEON AND SPECIALIST OF NATIONAL REPUTATION.

Next Visit to Duluth, Spalding Hotel, Saturday, Jan. 27, from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m., returning every four weeks. Consult him while the opportunity is at hand.

DR. REA is president of the Southern Medical Institute, Louisville, Ky., with established offices in some of the best cities of the United States. Incorporated under the state law in 1888.

All curable medical and surgical diseases, acute and chronic catarrh, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, liver and stomach treated and cured by modern methods. Dyspepsia, constipation rheumatism, chronic female diseases, neuralgia, sciatica, dizziness, nervousness, slow growth in children, and all wasting diseases in adults cured. Deformities, club feet, curvature of the spine, diseases of the brain, diabetes, paralysis, Bright's disease, heart diseases, eczema, varicocele and hydrocele properly treated. Cancers, tumors, wens, birthmarks, red nose and superfluous hair on the face or neck removed. Epilepsy or fits cured. Young, middle aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer from lost manhood, nervous debility, spermatorrhoea, seminal losses, sexual decay, failing memory, weak eyes, stunted development, lack of energy, impoverished blood, pimples, impediments to marriage; also blood and skin diseases, syphilis, eruptions, hair falling, bone pains, swellings, sore throat, ulcers, effects of mercury, kidney and bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, passing urine too often, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life. Both sexes treated confidentially and privately. Piles, fistula, fissure and rupture cured by our new methods.

Consultation and examination $1.

DR. REA & CO.

LABOR'S OPPORTUNITY.

A Splendid Chance for the Workingmen of America to Show Their Colors.

There is not a workingman in America but that knows that if the trusts are allowed to carry out their purpose, his condition inside of a few years will be bad. The workingman, however, has it in his power to destroy these monopolies by refusing to buy trust-made goods. Take chewing tobacco for example.

The Wilson-McCallay Tobacco company, of Middletown, Ohio, is Union from start to finish and makes the choicest brands of plug tobacco. They are known to be equal to any and superior to most on the market. Here are the brands: Gold Rope, Kingbolt, Rise and Shine, Thrasher.

The Union label appears on all these brands. You may be using some well-known brand of tobacco that formerly was made by an independent concern, but which is now being made by a trust. You can ascertain this by inquiring of your dealer. If you find it to be trust-made, avoid it, and you and others doing this same thing will be the direct cause of breaking the trust. Paste this list in your hat and stand to your labor colors!

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

BLOOD POISON

Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY COMPANY—1946 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

ORDER FOR HEARING APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Jan. 6, 1900.

In the Matter of the Estate of Arthur Johnson, Deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Erika Parry, of the county of Otter Tail, Minnesota, representing among other things, that Arthur Johnson, late of the county of St. Louis, in the state of Minnesota, on or about the 15th day of November, A. D. 1899, at the county of St. Louis, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a sister of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Erika Parry granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday, the fifth day of February, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in the court house in the city of Duluth, in said county.

Ordered further [illegible] be given to the heirs [illegible] d to all persons inter[illegible] this order once in eac[illegible] successive weeks prior [illegible] in The Duluth [illegible] daily newspaper print[illegible] Duluth, in said coun[illegible]

Dated at Dulut[illegible] sixth day of January.

By th[illegible]

J. [illegible]

(Seal.)

Duluth Evening [illegible] 900.

ORDER FOR [illegible] FOR DETERMI[illegible] OF LAND AN[illegible] CATION.—

State of Minnes[illegible] ouis —ss.

In Probate Cou[illegible] January 4th, 1900.

In the matter of [illegible] H. Jacobs, decease[illegible]

On reading an[illegible] of Kate E. Sanborn [illegible] Jacobs, of Superior [illegible] Wisconsin, representi[illegible] ngs, that William H. [illegible] last prior to his death [illegible] Duluth, in the county of St. Louis, state of Minnesota, on the 25th day of January, 1888, died intestate, seized of an estate of inheritance in certain lands in the county of St. Louis, state of Minnesota, which said lands are described in said petition, and that more than five years have elapsed since the death of said William H. Jacobs, deceased, and that administration has not been granted or had of said estate of said deceased in this state, and praying that the descent of said lands described in said petition be by this court determined, and said lands assigned to such persons as are entitled thereto by law.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that the said petition be heard at a term of this court to be held at the probate office, in the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county of St. Louis, state of Minnesota, on Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, this 4th day of January, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.

(Seal.)

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-6-13-20-1900.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of twelve hundred ninety-two and 61-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Harvey P. Smith and Lucy B. Smith, his wife, mortgagors, to James McEwan, mortgagee, baring date the 15th day of October, 1891, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m., in Book 71 of mortgages, on page 528.

Which said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said James McEwan, mortgagee, to John M. Home, by written assignment dated the 23rd day of August, 1897, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in Book 151 of mortgages, on page 490, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots five (5) and six (6), of block thirty-three (33), West Duluth, First Division, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the register of deeds for said St. Louis County, in said St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 7th day of February, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of twelve hundred ninety-two and 61-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 20, A. D. 1899.

JOHN M. HOME,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

DANIEL WAITE,
Attorney,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-23-30-1899-Jan-6-13-20-27-1900.

Of Duluth's Neighbors.

TOWER TOPICS.

Tower, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—The members of Tower tent, No. 7, K. O. T. M., gave a public installation of officers at the City Opera house last Thursday evening, when the officers for the ensuing year were installed by Past Commander E. E. Barnidge, in the presence of about 200 guests, after which a banquet was served to which all present did justice. When the tables were cleared dancing became the order until after midnight to the strains of Professor Ross' orchestra, of the city, all voting they had spent a most enjoyable evening.

Arthur Peck returned Monday from a week's visit to Duluth.

August Knutti was doing business in Duluth Tuesday.

Charles Mike returned Wednesday evening from Wisconsin.

Mrs. J. H. Whittlesey, Sr., accompanied by Mrs. J. H. Whittlesey, were passengers on Tuesday morning's south-bound train.

John Gordan returned Wednesday from a week's visit at West Superior.

David Simon, of this city, and Miss Sarah Karon, were married at West Superior last week and arrived Tuesday evening to make this their future home.

Jacob Simon and son returned Tuesday evening from an extended visit with relatives in Wisconsin.

William Jackson and Oscar Kolb returned Thursday evening from Duluth.

William Coss left Monday morning on a business trip to Eveleth.

Joseph La France returned Saturday evening from Biwabik and will spend the winter with his parents.

F. H. Webster returned home Friday evening from Marshall, Minn., where he was called by the death of his uncle.

Charles Damberg and Albert Halter, of Soudan, have purchased the livery barn of Johnson Bros. Fred Johnson will remain with the new firm.

Alex Robertson and D. Kennedy have purchased the boarding house at Bear Head Lake, formerly occupied by J. J. Stone, of Duluth.

Matt Nettle has sold his confectionery store to O. G. Olson, of Soudan.

James Keane and William Voss were in the city Sunday with their families.

John Ohles returned Thursday evening from Mountain Iron, where he has been on a survey for the past month.

John Purdy has accepted a position as nightwatchman at the Indian school at Sucker Point reservation, to fill the place of "Bob" Filewood.

Mike Gibson has accepted the position of fireman at the city electric light plant.

Charles Sexton left Monday morning for his stopping place on the Crane Lake portage.

Capt. Jasper Williams, of the steamer Libbie, is building a new dock.

Robert Everitt and sister, Addie, returned Saturday evening from Duluth.

Walter McDonald left Friday morning for Mine Center and will be absent for a week.

John Cameron left Monday for Eveleth, where he has a situation.

Frank Fuchs returned home Saturday from St. Louis, where he has been spending the holidays.

D. L. Wiseman and Pat Carroll left Monday for a few days' visit among Ely friends.

W. N. Shepherd left Monday on a business trip to St. Paul.

Mrs. G. A. Whitman returned Tuesday from Hancock, Mich.

J. W. May, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., arrived Wednesday evening and left the following morning for a few weeks' cruising in the northern part of the county.

Max Shapiro made a business trip to Duluth, the first of the week.

Tom Dowd, chief of the fire department, returned Wednesday from a several days' trip to Ely.

Rev. Father Buh returned Tuesday evening from a short trip to Duluth.

Mrs. John Grant returned to Ely Monday evening, after several days' visit, the guest of Mrs. W. Voss.

Joseph Bracco left Tuesday morning for a few days' visit among Virginia friends.

Frank Lang, postmaster at Koochiching, passed through the city Saturday on his way to Duluth, and will be absent for a couple of weeks.

G. A. Whitman, president of the First State bank, of this city, went to Duluth Tuesday.

John King, of the Kettle Falls stopping place, passed through the city last week, en route to Duluth, to purchase supplies.

Father Buh was a Duluth visitor the first of the week.

Miss Louise McDonald, of West Superior, passed through the city Wednesday on her way to Mine Center, to visit relatives.

M. H. Peck returned Thursday from Wisconsin, where he purchased some fine draft horses for his stage line between this city and the gold fields.

The main belt of the Tower Logging company's sawmill broke this week, causing the mill to be closed down for several days.

August Strand, foreman for the Tower Lumber company, left Thursday for Duluth, to hire men for the logging camps.

J. G. Ketcham was in Duluth several days this week.

A caucus will be held in the city hall next Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, for the purpose of nominating the following officers for the ensuing year: Bayor, three aldermen, recorder, treasurer, municipal judge, special municipal judge, assessor and constable.

Mrs. John Kellow and daughter, of Soudan, left Wednesday morning for Duluth, where the latter will receive treatment for her eyes.

Peter Greenwood returned Wednesday evening from Duluth.

James Croke, of Embarrass River, was in the city Tuesday.

John R. Davis left Wednesday morning for his homestead near Rice lake.

Stephen Niles was in the city a few days of last week, visiting his many friends.

S. A. Jameson, of Koochiching, was in the city Thursday transacting business.

J. J. Stone and T. J. Walsh returned Thursday evening from Duluth.

Edwin Ball, general manager of the Minnesota Iron company, was a south-bound passenger Wednesday.

Mrs. John Balthazard left Saturday morning for a month's visit among relatives at Milwaukee.

Martin Lawler was a Duluth visitor several days this week.

At the last meeting of Tower hive, L. O. T. M., No. 64, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: Lady commander, Mrs. T. Filewood; lady lieutenant commander, Mrs. A. D. Fuller; lady past commander, Mrs. W. Voss; lady record keeper, Miss M. Murphy; lady finance keeper, Mrs. C. C. Pickard; lady chaplain, Mrs. John Mahady; lady-at-arms, Mrs. William Doyle; lady sergeant, Mrs. M. Harlow; lady sentinel, Mrs. J. Burgess; lady pickett, Miss M. Graham.

John Berg, the Koochiching merchant, was in the city Monday, purchasing supplies.

M. J. Roach, superintendent of the Knox Lumber company of Ely, was in the city last Friday hiring men for their logging camps.

Attorney W. G. Bonham returned to his branch office at Eveleth Monday morning after a few days' visit with his family.

Miss Daza Akerley arrived in the city Friday evening from Duluth for a couple of weeks' visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Bentson left Monday for a few days' visit among Ely friends.

W. H. McQuade and son, Roy, were Duluth visitors Monday.

McKINLEY.

McKinley, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Glenn Jones spent Sunday with friends at Allen Junction.

Superintendent White of the Roberts mine transacted business at Duluth this week.

Elmer Ford has returned to Duluth.

Contractor John Runquist reports he has between 300 and 400 men working on the new Duluth & Iron Range double track between Waldo and Cloquet river, and it is expected the entire line will be completed by the time the ore season commences. This will give the Duluth & Iron Range a double track the entire distance between Allen Junction and Two Harbors, a distance of about fifty miles. Runquist also has about 300 laborers working for the Duluth & Iron Range and on his mine contracts on this range.

NEW DULUTH DOINGS.

New Duluth, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Mr. and Mrs. Phil Jordan left Saturday for Barnum to visit relatives. They returned Tuesday.

Miss S. A. Smith was ill Saturday and Sunday.

Rev. R. Knutsen is holding meetings every evening this week at Fond du Lac.

Miss Meyers spent a number of days in Duluth this week.

Miss Gertrude Keyes transacted business in Duluth Tuesday.

A. J. Hoag and Mrs. G. W. Keyes attended the lecture of Booker T. Washington at the First Methodist church of Duluth Tuesday evening.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church gave a taffy pull at the home of Mrs. McKay on Tuesday evening.

The infant child of Phil Jordan was quite ill this week.

A sleigh ride party of about thirty-five young people came up from West Duluth Wednesday evening. A. J. Hoag returned with them.

Mrs. Ira Ide came up from West Duluth Saturday to visit her husband. She returned home Monday.

Mrs. Joseph Rescoe is visiting a sister at Oneota a few days this week.

Mrs. M. McCuen is quite ill with la grippe this week.

A surprise party visited the Misses Philips on Wednesday evening. Dancing was the pastime and refreshments were served.

Miss Lilly Lewis is on the sick list this week.

The Swedish mission held their meeting at the home of Mr. Johnson on Thursday evening.

The Ladies' Aid society of the Baptist church gave an old fashioned quilting bee at the home of Mrs. G. H. Hermann on Thursday afternoon. The following ladies were present. Mesdames Herbert, Tupper, Thayer, Miller, Johnson, Bowels, Keyes, Jordan, Middleton, McNallie. The Misses Keyes, Smith, Hehr, Willner. After the quilting refreshments were served.

Joseph La Salle commenced to saw shingles again Tuesday.

The Royal Neighbors gave a dance at Woodman hall Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. P. O'Leara returned to their home at Bemidji Tuesday.

J. F. Hermann was in Duluth Thursday.

SPIRIT LAKE AND VICINITY.

Smithville, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—C. Nelson was in West Superior this week.

Mrs. D. A. Harkins was in the city on business Monday.

Louis Lenroot, of Duluth, spent Sunday here, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Edward Swenson.

Mrs. J. G. Brink and daughter Florence were in Duluth Thursday.

Miss Celia Swenson, who has been sick for the past week, is out again.

Axel Peterson is spending a few days in Duluth this week.

Paul Buckloo, of Duluth, spent Sunday here the guest of Mrs. Shuck.

Joseph Schmauch, of West Duluth, was in Smithville Monday.

Miss Daisy Bain spent Saturday and Sunday in Duluth.

Walter Lundquist entertained his young friends and classmates in honor of his sixteenth birthday Sunday.

The Sunday school held its first meeting in the school house Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Smith, superintendent; James Dunn, secretary, Mrs. W. C. Edwards, treasurer.

Mrs. Buckbee was in West Duluth this week.

Louis Overton was in New Duluth this week.

R. A. Krouse, of Fond du Lac, was in Smithville Friday.

M. P. Rasp, of Fond du Lac, was the guest of Albert Swenson this week.

A. G. Renstrom was in Fond du Lac Wednesday.

Aaron Lindstrom, of West Duluth, visited A. G. Renstrom Monday.

F. Newbeaur, of New Duluth, was visiting here Monday.

Miss Grace Segl was in West Duluth Saturday.

The upper room of the Smithville school had a coasting party Thursday evening. They all report a jolly time.

Mrs. John Seymour, of West End, spent Sunday here, the guest of Mrs. Overton.

HIBBING.

Hibbing, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Mrs. Sylvester Van Horn, of the Rust location, is dangerously ill.

W. C. Chisholm, the agent of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern here, has returned from a six weeks' trip to the scene of his childhood, in Nova Scotia.

Frank O. Rockwell, who was formerly engaged in the grocery business here, arrived from Chicago this week to visit friends and relatives.

Forest City lodge, No. 143, Knights of Pythias, are arranging for their annual ball which will take place at the Opera house the 26th inst. Tucker's full orchestra will furnish the music.

An agent of a British Columbia mining concern was here last week hiring men to go out there. Fifty of our local miners accompanied him last Saturday.

Otis J. Tucker attended to business in Duluth this week.

William E. Winter has accepted a position with James Geary.

J. H. Morrison, of Duluth, who was formerly engaged hereabouts in the lumbering business, was a Hibbing visitor Thursday.

W. O. Winston and R. B. Dean, of the contracting firm of Winston Bros. & Dear, were here this week to perfect arrangements for a contract of stripping at the Mahoning mine.

EVELETH.

Eveleth, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Mrs. John Eushal, who has been ill for several weeks, died Wednesday and was buried Friday. The funeral services were held at the Catholic church, and it was one of the largest funerals ever held in the village. Mrs. Eushal is a niece of Rev. Father Bilban.

Charles A. Morrison was in Duluth Thursday.

W. J. Murphy, foreman at the Drake & Stratton works, went to St. Paul Wednesday.

A very pleasant surprise party was tendered S. M. Anderson, of the Adams, last Sunday, it being the fortieth anniversary of his birth. Mr. Anderson was presented with a handsome fur coat.

The dance given at the Fayal hall last evening was attended by everyone receiving an invitation—it being strictly an invitation dance, and was a most enjoyable affair. De Marco's orchestra, of Duluth, furnished music.

The Misses Dolly and Lucy Peterson, and Miss Eva Demgen, spent Sunday in Duluth with friends.

Frank Ansley, formerly of Iron Junction, and later of Medicine Hat, Northwest territory, was here Saturday calling on old friends.

David Dowling left Thursday for Carlton Place, Ont., his home.

Civil Engineer Bailey was in Duluth Saturday.

Arthur Talboys attended the Commercial travelers' ball in Duluth, Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. George Henry drove to McKinley Sunday over the county road.

J. C. and Mrs. Poole visited friends in Biwabik, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Dowling were in Duluth the latter part of this week.

Miss Estelle Shaw returned Saturday from her visit among friends in Minneapolis. She was accompanied by her niece, Miss Lotta Shaw and Mr. G. B. Loomis.

David Forte returned from St. Louis Saturday, where he has been for the past few weeks, visiting his aged mother.

Joe Driscoll returned Wednesday to his home in West Superior, having finished his work here with the Mesaba Telephone company.

The Methodist church is being moved to its new site on Adams avenue, consequently there will be no services tomorrow.

Monsiegnor Buh, of Tower, was here Wednesday in company with Rev. Father Bilbau, of Virginia.

Superintendent E. B. Hawkins, of the Drake & Stratton works, was in Duluth part of the week.

Neil McInnis was in Hibbing Tuesday.

TWO HARBORS.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Irene Hanna to Dr. George Edward Budd, of LeRoy, Minn., was solemnized at St. Paul's Episcopal mission on Wednesday morning at 8:30 by Dr. Ryan, of Duluth. It was a very pretty affair. The bride was attended by Mrs. G. F. Gibson, of Duluth, and the groom by P. J. McAlpine. Miss Irene Walker acted as ring bearer. They left on the morning train for LeRoy, where they will make their future home.

Joe Lawson, a partner of Barney Vinson, has returned from Dawson City and tells some great stories about that country. He has located four claims and says they are all right. He carries about $25 worth of gold from one of the claims in a bottle. Mr. Lawson expects to return next March.

The marriage of Charles Weaver and Miss Beda Nelson took place at the Presbyterian church Thursday evening, Rev. T. A. Ambler officiating.

J. T. Hicox and wife returned Wednesday from their visit in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They report a very pleasant visit.

To Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Porter a boy was born Monday morning.

The local freight run between Tower and Ely will be taken off and three new crews will now run between Two Harbors and Ely.

Matt S. McMahon returned Saturday from his holiday visit with parents and friends in Cumberland, Wis.

James E. Kellogg, who was dangerously ill with pneumonia last week, has so far recovered as to be on the streets since Monday.

W. S. Bates left Thursday evening for Knife river, where he will take a position on the D. & N. M. running train.

A. H. McMahon returned Wednesday evening from Cumberland, Wis.

Fred Youngren of the blacksmith shop who has been ill for the past ten weeks with typhoid fever, has so far recovered as to be able to resume work.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Levasseur, of Duluth, are in the city, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Jullen.

Peter McKenna, who was badly burned on his right arm with lye last week, is still suffering great pain but is improving.

Mrs. E. W. Owens, who has been visiting relatives and friends in Oshkosh, Wis., for the past month, returned Wednesday evening.

Mrs. David Ross was a Duluth visitor Tuesday.

Miss Ethel Sinclair was a Duluth visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. W. N. Moulton and daughter, Helen, were Duluth visitors Tuesday.

F. M. Spears, of Duluth, was in the city the first of the week on court business.

Mrs. William Merrill is visiting her parents in Eau Claire, Wis., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Ross were in Duluth Tuesday, Mrs. Ross proving up on her claim.

Miss M. McKenzie, of Duluth, is visiting with Miss Lottie Dodge since yesterday. She will return Saturday.

Mrs. James Coggswell left Monday for Freeport, Ill., where she will visit for a few weeks. She may visit Mount Clemens, Mich., before returning.

BIWABIK.

Biwabik, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Mrs. William Hill returned Saturday from a two-weeks' visit with relatives in Minneapolis.

Miss Eleanor Mewhinney, who has been visiting friends here for a short time, left last week for her home in Paisley, Ont. She was accompanied by her brother George, who is expected to return in a short time with a bride.

Rev. Mr. Hanson, the Swedish Lutheran minister, of Virginia, who preaches in the Methodist church once a month, preached here Friday.

The Young Ladies' Literary club was entertained at the home of Clementine Smith this week.

Winifred Lewis left Friday for Minneapolis on account of the serious illness of his aunt.

Charles Bale, formerly with the Kanawha and Hale mines here, has accepted a position with the Spruce mine at Eveleth.

Mr. Thoin has gone to Crystal Falls, Mich., to visit his parents.

The Duluth & Iron Range has in contemplation the building of a new station here, with restaurant and sleeping rooms for employes.

Jack Cameron has returned from Tower, where he has been for the past few months.

Mrs. C. H. Morrill went to Duluth Monday, returning the same day.

Tom Knox, recently with the Drake & Stratton company, left Friday for Chicago. He expects to return in the spring.

A masquerade ball is to be given by the Finish society Monday night.

Mrs. Ed Murphy, Miss Babel Sampson, Miss Delina Fish, Mrs. McDermott and Mrs. Ryan visited Eveleth Monday.

Miss Jeanette Gassner visited with friends in Virginia and Eveleth the fore part of the week.

Miss Mabel Healey, of Eveleth visited here among friends Monday.

Mrs. Broch transacted business at Eveleth Tuesday.

Miss Minnie O'Hara returned to Duluth Saturday, after a few weeks' visit with her parents.

A meeting was held last week to decide about the electric lights. No votes against it were received.

Postmaster Browne was in Duluth on business Wednesday.

Mrs. Shur, of Mesaba, visited here Wednesday with her daughter May.

Mrs. James McDermitt arived here Thursday, and expects to remain here for the winter.

A lodge of Foresters was organized here Thursday.

Brakeman McGreevey went to Duluth Tuesday on business. Mr. Penrod took his place.

Miss Gertrude Moran spent Sunday here with her parents.

Miss Mary Walla and Tony Mainz will be married in Duluth Monday.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—Judge Prince has accepted a position as time keeper and assistant bookkeeper with the Commodore Mining company, and took hold on Monday morning.

Max Shapiro, of Tower, was a Virginia visitor on Tuesday.

Frankie, the youngest son of Superintendent and Mrs. J. H. Pearce of the Commodore, while riding on a sleigh some few days since, fell off and striking his head brought on concussion of the brain. For several days his life was despaired of, but he is now improving and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

On Tuesday evening last Deputy Grand Sachem Vivian Prince raised up the chiefs of Sagwa tribe No. 29, I. O. R. Men. Past chief, M. C. Palmer; sachem, Joseph Backus; prophet, Vivian Prince, past sachem; senior sagamore, Richard Baker; junior sagamore, John O'Connor; C. of R., Charles E. Fay; K. of W., Adolph Belanger; first sannap, N. K. Rogness; second sannap, John Lahey; G. of W., Vivian Prince, Jr.; trustee, eighteen moons, J. J. McLaughlin.

The Virginia Hive L. O. T. M. initiated a class of fourteen members at their last review on Monday evening last.

Mark Eddy, of Franklin, was a St. Paul visitor on Wednesday and Thursday. He left again on Friday to purchase two or three teams. He is expecting to close a large contract.

Capt. A. McGregor, of Hibbing, was a Virginia visitor Wednesday.

Conductor J. C. McGreevy of the Duluth & Iron Range spent Sunday with Virginia friends.

Mrs. John Lutes of Biwabik, spent Friday in the city, the guest of Mrs. J. R. James.

Mrs. J. H. Cox, of Becker, is visiting at the home of the Rev. C. R. Oaten. Mrs Cox is Mrs. Oaten's mother.

Rev. H. W. Harbaugh, the Presbyterian minister, went to Tower on Wednesday.

Miss Jeanette Glassner, of Biwabik, daughter of M. Glassner, visited with Virginia friends on Tuesday.

Senator A. Maitland, general manager of the Republic Iron and Steel company, spent Sunday as the guest of Superintendent Parmalee at the Franklin.

Albert E. Bickford, foreman of the Enterprise, is suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Campbell, of Eveleth, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. P. Levine on Sunday.

Monsignor Joseph Buh, of Tower, visited his parishoners members of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes Tuesday and Wednesday and was a guest of the Rev. Father Bilban.

W. C. Agnew, general manager of the Mahoning mine at Hibbing, transacted business here last Saturday.

Superintendent John Pengilly of the Chandler mine at Ely, passed through the city Thursday on his way to Hibbing, where he has a large force of men exploring.

Capt. J. H. Pearce, general manager of the Commodore and the Stevenson mine at Hibbing, spent Sunday with his family at the Commdore.

Joseph Sellwood, of Duluth, general manager of the American Mining company, looked over the Sauntry and Alpena mines the latter part of the week. It is very likely that they will continue the stripping at the Sauntry all the winter.

Mrs. E. D. Parmelee and daughter left on Thursday for Iron Mountain, Mich., where she will spend several weeks at her old home. She will visit Gogebic and Iron counties before her return.

Harry Campbell, of Duluth, is in the city, the guest of Mayor and Mrs. M. C. Palmer.

Mrs. D. E. Cuppernull left Thursday for Mankato where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Wilmot, for a couple of months.

George L. Woolen, formerly the popular conductor on the Duluth & Iron Range road but now interested in mining and real estate was a Virginia visitor Thursday.

Miss Mayme Renert, the popular R. K. of the Virginia hive L. O. T. M., will leave in a few days for Chicago where she will buy a large stock and open a millinery emporium at Eau Claire, Wis.

Dr. Bates returned on Tuesday from his Eastern trip. He spent a few days at Ironwood, Mich., with his brother, Capt. Robert Bates, superintendent of census for the Sixth district of Michigan. The doctor, who has been sick for some time, returned much improved in health from his trip.

Pat Carney, formerly with the Oliver Mining company, was in the city Thursday. For nearly three years he had charge of the steam shovels at the Mahoning mine, Hibbing.

Mrs. Gust Johnson of the Svea hotel, who went last week to St. Luke's hospital at Duluth underwent an operation on Saturday. It was successful and she is progressing finely.

Mrs. H. N. Turner, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. M. C. Palmer, for the past few months, left for her home at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Thursday. Mrs. Turner makes her home with her son, who is judge of the supreme court of that state. She will spend a few days in Duluth with her old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Giles Gilbert and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Case.

Mrs. Dr. Z. K. Brown was called to Duluth on Wednesday to visit her husband. A severe operation was performed on the doctor last Saturday and he is in a very critical condition, but small hopes being entertained of his recovery.

Capt. Martin Trewehella of the Auburn mine met with an accident last week. While coming down from the shaft house he slipped and fell, severely spraining his ankle. The captain will have to depend on crutches for a week or so.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Grand Rapids, Jan. 20.—(Special to The Herald.)—On Saturday evening last at the Odd Fellows hall the Tribe of Red Men was instituted by Grand Sachem Myers, of Austin, Minn. Over fifty charter members came in. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Past sachem and prophet, T. C. Glover; sachem, George Reddell; senior sagamore, John Hepfelt, junior sagamore, R. J. Whitaker; first sennap, T. J. Benton; second sennap, F. McCormick; outer wicket, Thomas Foley; inner wicket, B. Johnson; chief of records and collector of wampon, M. Duffecy; keeper, M. McAlpine; trustees are Frank Nelson, J. Reilly and Luc D'Aujon.

Next Friday evening the B. F. Huson post 140 G. A. R. will install their officers for the coming year and immediately afterward the ladies of Itasca circle G. A. R. will be installed by Past Commander T. M. Brady. A social time and lunch will then be indulged in.

On Wednesday evening about a dozen of our society ladies, accompanied by their husbands, filled two large sleighs and took a ride to Cohasset, where an oyster supper awaited them, after which a dance was indulged in for a couple of hours.

Mrs. R. R. Bell of this place died at her home about 10 o'clock on Friday from lung trouble after a long and serious illness. The deceased was 32 years of age and has been a resident of Grand Rapids for the past five years. She leaves a husband and an infant baby to mourn her early demise. The funeral will take place this afternoon from the Methodist church and will be in charge of the Daughters of Rebekah, of which order she was a member.

The ladies of St. Joseph's Catholic society gave a social and card party at the Hotel Gladstone on Thursday evening. The affair was a great sucess financially and socially.

The Ladies' league of the Methodist church served a 10-cent supper on Wednesday and netted the neat little sum of $16.50.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Graffum, of Grand Rapids, Mich., are visiting in town this week, as the guests of H. E. Graffam and wife. W. H. Graffam is well known here, having been in the newspaper business in our town some five years ago.

Attorney F. F. Price transacted business in Cass Lake and Bemidji the early part of the week.

W. V. Fuller visited Cass Lake on Monday and Tuesday.

Arthur A. Kruner has accepted a position as bookkeeper with T. J. Dwyer & Co., with headquarters at Cass Lake.

H. E. Lagon, who has recently put up a business block in Cass Lake, transacted business there on Monday and Tuesday.

J. C. Dunning, a member of one of the big logging firms, was in town on Monday looking after supplies. Mr. Dunning expects to do a big business this season and says the recent snow was more than welcome to all the lumbermen.

W. T. Sims arrived in town this noon and and will remain over Sunday with his family here.

Miss Nan Day returned on Tuesday noon from a week's visit with friends in Duluth.

Rev. Father Valentine made a short business trip to Park Rapids this week.

Miss Loretta Doran has this week entered upon the duties of copyist in the county auditor's office.

Mrs. E. W. Dwyer, of Duluth, is visiting in Grand Rapids this week, the guest of Mrs. Thomas Benton.

Miss Grace Lane, who was quite ill a short time ago is again confined to her home with the grip.

John Howard has returned from an extended visit to Arizona and New Mexico.

Charles E. Seeley, formerly of Grand Rapids, but now of Bena, spent several days in town the early part of the week.

Love Bros. departed on Wednesday noon for their future home, Portland, Ore.

Harry Hazleton has returned to Grand Rapids after a ten months' cruising trip up in the Rainy Lake country.

County Auditor Farrell returned on Monday noon from Minneapolis, where he attended the Bryan-Lind banquet.

W. W. Wright, of Swan River, transacted business in town on Monday.

Senator C. C. McCarthy was a visitor to Duluth on Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Edith Crossley is entertaining Miss Hattie McMundy, of Aitkin, this week.

George Dewey was in from his lumber camp on Monday looking after supplies.

P. R. Goggin of the Great Northern road transacted business in town Monday and Tuesday.

Rev. Father Gamache is absent this week in the camps.

A. A. Goodrich, of Minneapolis, spent several days the early part of the week looking after his many interests in our vicinity.

Charles Sprague who has occupied the position of foreman for the Myers & Claire Lumber company, has resigned his position and is succeeded by Allen Bishop.

Mrs. F. P. Sheldon has returned from a two weeks' visit with relatives at her former home in Chippewa Falls, Wis.

J. S. Leary, of Hibbing, was in town on Monday shaking hands with his many friends here.

W. C. Lacroix of the Itasca Lumber company transacted business in town on Monday.

Oscar Mitchell, of Duluth, spent several days in town the latter part of last week.

W. E. Neal transacted busiensss in Duluth early this week.

J. E. Johnson, who has been in the hardware busienss in Cass Lake for the past two months, Monday of this week moved his family there.

M. L. Toole was down from Cass Lake the early part of the week visiting with his family here.

J. P. Simms of the Itasca Lumber company returned on Tuesday from a short trip to his home in Minneapolis.

On last Sunday morning a daughter was born to Druggist R. R. Bell and wife.

R. S. MacDonald of the Backus-Brooks Lumber company was in town on Wednesday.

Deputy Sheriff Kearney returned Tuesday from a business trip to Duluth.

The pupils of the high school are very busy preparing for the state examination which takes place next week. All of the scholars of Professor Carroll's room will take the examinations and many others beside.

Sister Florentine of the Benedictine order, who has had charge of the girls' boarding school here, left on Tuesday to resume her former duties at St. Thomas' school in Duluth.

Read the want page and you may find something to interest you.

Rich in caffeine — the valuable principle of coffee—Scientifically roasted so that the flavor is preserved. Sold in dust proof original packages by grocers everywhere. If yours cannot supply you write BAKER & CO.

Importers, and Roasters, Minneapolis Minn.

LADIES' GREATEST FRIEND.

Westville, Ills., Feb. 4, 1899.

I feel that I must say a few words in praise of the ladies' greatest friend, McElree's Wine of Cardui. It is the most wonderful remedy that I have ever tried. I have been a sufferer for years, at times being confined to my bed two or three days each month. A friend recommended Wine of Cardui, and since I have taken it I have been greatly relieved. I intend to continue to take it for I know it is as recommended. I will use every effort to get others to use it. Mrs. MARY E. COOLEY.

McELREE'S Wine of Cardui

What an awful strain on the nerves continued menstrual suffering is! After awhile it becomes unbearable. Mrs. Cooley spent one day in ten in bed, suffering terrible pain. But Wine of Cardui has entirely relieved her. For years she looked forward to each menstrual period with dread. For three days every month she was in agony. Now the awful enervating drains of falling of the womb, and the acute pains in the head, back, and lower limbs have been completely banished by Wine of Cardui. Mrs. Cooley is well and she speaks of Wine of Cardui as "ladies' greatest friend" because it cured her and removed the shadow from her life. Thousands of women today are suffering as Mrs. Cooley did. They are silent sufferers—heroines in the cause of modesty. Wine of Cardui will relieve their dragging pains. It will do that in the privacy of their own homes. To try Wine of Cardui is to be cured by it. That is what every woman who has tried it says.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "Ladies' Advisory Department", The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

For sale by all Druggists at $1.00 per Bottle.

Made Young Again.

"One of Dr. King's New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again writes D. H. Turner, of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

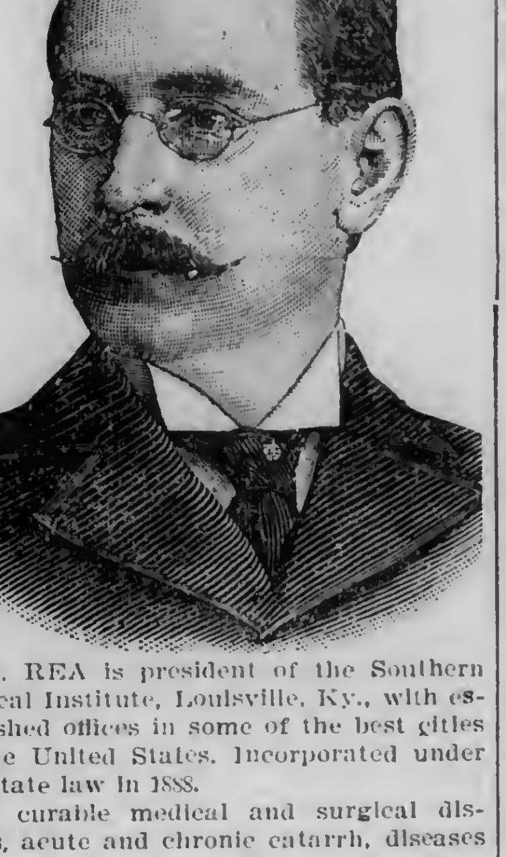
EVERYBODY SATISFIED

MANY PRAISING HIM.

DR. REA

SURGEON AND SPECIALIST OF NATIONAL REPUTATION.

Next Visit to Duluth, Spalding Hotel, Saturday, Jan. 27, from 9 a. m. until 8 p. m., returning every four weeks. Consult him while the opportunity is at hand.



DR. REA is president of the Southern Medical Institute, Louisville, Ky., with established offices in some of the best cities of the United States. Incorporated under the state law in 1888.

All curable medical and surgical diseases, acute and chronic catarrh, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat, lungs, liver and stomach treated and cured by modern methods. Dyspepsia, constipation rheumatism, chronic female diseases, neuralgia, sciatica, dizziness, nervousness, slow growth in children, and all wasting diseases in adults cured. Deformities, club feet, curvature of the spine, diseases of the brain, diabetes, paralysis, Bright's disease, heart diseases, eczema, varicocele and hydrocele properly treated. Cancers, tumors, wens, birthmarks, red nose and superfluous hair on the face or neck removed. Epilepsy or fits cured. Young, middle aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer from lost manhood, nervous debility, spermatorrhoea, seminal losses, sexual decay, failing memory, weak eyes, stunted development, lack of energy, impoverished blood, pimples, impediments to marriage; also blood and skin diseases, syphilis, eruptions, hair falling, bone pains, swellings, sore throat, ulcers, effects of mercury, kidney and bladder troubles, weak back, burning urine, passing urine too often, gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture receive searching treatment, prompt relief and cure for life. Both sexes treated confidentially and privately. Piles, fistula, fissure and rupture cured by our new methods.

Consultation and examination $1.

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A Splendid Chance for the Workingmen of America to Show Their Colors.

There is not a workingman in America but that knows that if the trusts are allowed to carry out their purpose, his condition inside of a few years will be bad. The workingman, however, has it in his power to destroy these monopolies by refusing to buy trust-made goods. Take chewing tobacco for example.

The Wilson-McCallay Tobacco company, of Middletown, Ohio, is Union from start to finish and makes the choicest brands of plug tobacco. They are known to be equal to any and superior to most on the market. Here are the brands: Gold Rope, Kingbolt, Rise and Shine, Thrasher.

The Union label appears on all these brands. You may be using some well-known brand of tobacco that formerly was made by an independent concern, but which is now being made by a trust. You can ascertain this by inquiring of your dealer. If you find it to be trust-made, avoid it, and you and others doing this same thing will be the direct cause of breaking the trust. Paste this list in your hat and stand to your labor colors!

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

BLOOD POISON

Have you Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY COMPANY—1946 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free.

ORDER FOR HEARING APPLICATION FOR APPOINTMENT OF ADMINISTRATOR—

State of Minnesota, County of St. Louis —ss.

In Probate Court, Special Term, Jan. 6, 1900.

In the Matter of the Estate of Arthur Johnson, Deceased:

On receiving and filing the petition of Erika Parry, of the county of Otter Tall, Minnesota, representing among other things, that Arthur Johnson, late of the county of St. Louis, in the state of Minnesota, on or about the 15th day of November, A. D. 1899, at the county of St. Louis, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a sister of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Erika Parry granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before said court, on Monday, the fifth day of February, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in the court house in the city of Duluth, in said county.

Ordered further [illegible] be given to the heirs [illegible] to all persons inter[illegible] this order once in eac[illegible]cessive weeks prior [illegible]ing, in The Duluth [illegible]daily newspaper printe[illegible] Duluth, in said coun[illegible]

Dated at Dulut[illegible]ixth day of January, [illegible]

By th[illegible]

J. [illegible]

(Seal.)

Duluth Evening [illegible]900.

ORDER FOR [illegible]ION FOR DETERMI[illegible]NT OF LAND AN[illegible]LI-CATION.—

State of Minnes[illegible]ouis —ss.

In Probate Cou[illegible]anuary 4th, 1900.

In the matter of [illegible] H. Jacobs, decease[illegible]

On reading an[illegible] of Kate E. Sanborn[illegible] Jacobs, of Superior[illegible] Wisconsin, representi[illegible]ngs, that William H. [illegible] last prior to his deat[illegible] city of Duluth, in the county of St. Louis, state of Minnesota, on the 25th day of January, 1888, died intestate, seized of an estate of inheritance in certain lands in the county of St. Louis, state of Minnesota, which said lands are described in said petition, and that more than five years have elapsed since the death of said William H. Jacobs, deceased, and that administration has not been granted or had of said estate of said deceased in this state, and praying that the descent of said lands described in said petition be by this court determined, and said lands assigned to such persons as are entitled thereto by law.

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that the said petition be heard at a term of this court to be held at the probate office, in the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county of St. Louis, state of Minnesota, on Monday, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1900, at ten o'clock a. m.

It is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested, by publishing this order once in each week for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing in The Duluth Evening Herald, a daily newspaper printed and published at Duluth, in said county.

Dated at Duluth, this 4th day of January, A. D. 1900.

By the Court,
J. B. MIDDLECOFF,
Judge of Probate.

(Seal.)

Duluth Evening Herald, Jan-6-13-20-1900.

MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.—

Default having been made in the payment of the sum of twelve hundred ninety-two and 61-100 dollars, which is claimed to be due and is due at the date of this notice upon a certain mortgage, duly executed and delivered by Harvey P. Smith and Lucy B. Smith, his wife, mortgagors, to James McEwan, mortgagee, bearing date the 15th day of October, 1891, and with a power of sale therein contained, duly recorded in the office of the register of deeds in and for the county of St. Louis and state of Minnesota, on the 15th day of October, 1891, at 4 o'clock p. m., in Book 71 of mortgages, on page 528.

Which said mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, was duly assigned by said James McEwan, mortgagee, to John M. Home, by written assignment dated the 23rd day of August, 1897, and recorded in the office of said register of deeds, on the 29th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., in Book 151 of mortgages, on page 490, and no action or proceeding having been instituted, at law or otherwise, to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, viz: Lots five (5) and six (6), of block thirty-three (33), West Duluth, First Division, according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the register of deeds for said St. Louis County, in said St. Louis County and state of Minnesota, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; which sale will be made by the sheriff of said St. Louis County, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Duluth, in said county and state, on the 7th day of February, 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., of that day, at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt of twelve hundred ninety-two and 61-100 dollars, and interest, and the taxes, if any, on said premises, and Twenty-five dollars attorney's fees, as stipulated in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law; subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of sale, as provided by law.

Dated December 20, A. D. 1899.

JOHN M. HOME,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

DANIEL WAITE,
Attorney,
Duluth, Minn.

Duluth Evening Herald, Dec-23-30-1899-Jan-6-13-20-27-1900.

INTENTIONAL DUPLICATE EXPOSURE

DEFECTIVE PAGE

ATTRACTIONS OF THE BEST

"Because She Loved Him So" at the Lyceum Tonight and "Why Smith Left Home" on Monday Night.

"Shenandoah" Comes Next Friday and Saturday.

Gossip About New Plays and Players.

ALICE NEAL WITH "SHENANDOAH."

At the Lyceum this evening one of the cleanest and brightest of comedies, "Because She Loved Him So," will be presented for the first time in this city. It is an adaptation of a French farce by the clever writer, William Gillette. Referring to the story, it appears that Gertrude West, having been filled with unreasonable suspicion of her husband, goads him into a violent quarrel, which ends in a promise of divorce. Her old parents, who have lived an ideal existence, learn of the disturbance, and enter into a plan to reconcile husband and wife by appearing to be at swords' points themselves. Therefore, when the young couple turn up at their house, the old people indulge in the most furious altercations, until in anxiety for them the daughter forgets her own trouble. There is a side plot in which a brother and his sweetheart are interested, and their happiness is also jeopardized by these constant family quarrels, real and imaginary. It is in carrying out this deception as a sort of object lesson that John Weatherby and his wife provide the chief entertainment of the play. Introduced at dinner, dining together in an almost idyllic manner, these lovable old people capture the audience instantly, and their almost pathetic effort to keep up the pretense of a quarrel for the sake of their daughter becomes, in due time, absolutely convulsing. This is the meat in the cocoanut, and any taste must be hopelessly vitiated that is not pleased with this hurry of complications, not too highly flavored, but exceedingly palatable and pleasing.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

Theater-goers will have an opportunity to witness George H. Broadhurst's latest and most successful Anglo-American success, "Why Smith Left Home," next Monday evening at the Lyceum. The play is described by those who have seen it as being a fit companion piece to his "What Happened to Jones." The lines are bright and snappy and the dialogue distinctly superior to that of the average farce.

The story is as follows: John Smith has been detained from his honeymoon by a pressure of business and an inundation of relatives who help make things lively for him.

Just as he is ready to lay aside dull care, his wife's aunt, who has been, to all intents, a mother to her, decides to visit them; then as an added joy, her brother, who has eloped with a girl foolish enough to run away from home to go on the stage, comes to her for a haven of refuge. The wife dare not reveal to her husband the presence of her brother and his bride, for she fears to aggravate the affair now that the aunt has announced herself, so she makes her brother assume the guise of a music-teacher and the young bride becomes the teacher's sister. The complications in the Smith household are heightened by Mr. Smith's sister, who fancies she has attracted a German count; the count in reality loves Mrs. Smith, though he imagines it is she who is unmarried. To rid himself of unwelcome visitors, Mr. Smith determines upon a conspiracy with the cook, who, for her part of the contract, is to prepare such villainously bad dinners that the guests will immediately take up their traps and go. This is possible, because the cook, as secretary of her union, cannot be discharged without disaster to the household, since she would be able to enlist the sympathies of the Ice Carriers' Brotherhood, the Registered Drug Clerks' association and the Chambermaids' federation. The end is simple. Smith leaves home, he says, because he loves his wife, and they begin their delayed honeymoon with the aunt in subjection and all other obstacles to domestic happiness swept from their path.

The company engaged to illustrate the new farce includes. Frank Tannehill, Jr., Eugene Redding, C. Jay Williams, Frederick Roberts, Gilbert Gardner, Carina Jordan, Nellie Maskell, Jennie Engle, Lottie Williams Salter, Rose Hubbard, Belle Chamberlin and Lizzie May Ulmer.

"SHENANDOAH" COMING.

"Shenandoah," which comes to the Lyceum next Friday and Saturday, has been revived in a way that excites enthusiasm everywhere. It is the same old drama of love and war, with scarcely a line of the dialogue changed, but it is made a hundred-fold more thrilling and realistic by a series of battle pictures which have been introduced. The great scene showing the retreat of the Union soldiers at Winchester and the glorious rally of the troops under the gallant leadership of Sheridan is now shown with all the stirring realism of war. Then there is the return of the victorious troops from the war—another scene of tremendous import which moves the spectators to great enthusiasm. The battle scene is described as a marvel of stage management. Over 200 people and many horses are employed, and one gets a clear idea of all the excitement and horror of war. There is the ebb and flow of inarticulate human sounds, cut through by the jagged rattle of musketry, the boom of cannon and the sputtering of shells. Bands bray, trumpets shriek in shrill ecstacy, horses paw and shudder and bound forward through the smoke. Men mutter and shout as the tide of defeat rolls resistlessly on. The scene is full of picturesque and dramatic episodes. A trooper mounted on his jaded animal picks his way through, bearing across his saddle a wounded and bleeding drummer boy; a bugler, with a last despairing blast, tries to stem the tide and falls by the wayside, shot through the heart, as the last notes from his bugle echo through the hills; company after company straggle backward, firing as they retreat; a battery of artillery crashes down the road, the horses covered with foam and the drivers lashing them furiously; another battery is making one last desperate stand on the side of a hill, the men stripped to the waist, loading, firing, cursing like demons; an officer here and there tries in vain to rally his men with hoarse shouts of command and entreaty, but the panic of defeat is on and there is no withstanding it; men drop, gasp, and lie as they fall, while others crowd on over their inanimate forms.

Then comes the change like an electric shock. Somebody has espied the general far down the line, coming like mad on his black charger. "It is Sheridan!" goes up the cry from hundreds of throats, and then with a rush like unto the force of a cyclone comes Sheridan, dashing forward on his foaming black horse. "Turn the other way, boys!" he cries to the retreating hosts. The cry is taken up by his gallant staff. They rush on after their impetuous leader. The flying regiment only needed a leader. The nausea of defeat is overcome by the elixir of hope, and the discouraged, defeated men, reviving to the splendid spirit of the thing, turn about and with cheers that ring through the valley, reform and snatch victory from defeat.

It is a thrilling, inspiring scene never before approached in perfection of detail. Little wonder, therefore, that it sets an audience wild with enthusiasm, or that this revival of "Shenandoah" with a fine company is the most talked of attraction now before the public.

LOTTIE WILLIAMS-SALTER IN "WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

"Since her marriage," says Hillary Bell, "Mrs. Mansfield has better advanced her husband's interests by the recent investment of her fast-growing estate than, possibly, she could have done by remaining on the stage. Other theatrical weddings have resulted in no loss to the drama. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal act amiably together, carrying Virtue hand in hand and spreading the fame of dramatic morality to every home. Mr. and Mrs. Sothern perform on the same stage without any such disastrous results to their business as were anticipated by the management. The fact that he carried her to the altar caused no abatement of Mr. Ziegfield's activity in furthering the interests of his wife, and his efforts have so ingeniously supplemented her own that at present Anna Held holds a position of prosperity. Fritz Williams and his bride, Katherine Florence, are constant in employment and good humor. Since she married a millionaire Julia Arthur has been enabled to carry out her luxurious ideas of stage productions. Maurice Barrymore, the handsomest of actors, and Georgia Drew, the most engaging of actresses, went into matrimony without falling out of fortune, and eventually gave to the stage Ethel Barrymore, who promises to be one of its chief ornaments. Mrs. John Drew, like Mrs. Richard Mansfield, retired from the theater after marriage, but now she has given a hostage to it in the person of her daughter, who will be a member of Mr. Drew's company next season. Nat Goodwin has been married many times without losing his hold on mirth lovers, and in his latest spouse, Maxine Elliott, he has permanently engaged a leading lady whose beauty, grace and talent materially advance his prosperity. De Wolf Hopper, another much-married man, remains in fortune, while his latest widow is star of the new production at the Victoria. Lillian Russell steadily progressed in art and renown through her three marriages, and now, as the relict of Signor Perugini, she is in receipt of the largest salary ever paid to a vaudevillian."

"There is," said Minstrel W. H. West, "nothing more healthful to the skin than the use of black cork. It removes impurities and clears the complexion; blackheads and pimples are unknown to the man who appears in black face."

Vaudeville possesses no more popular act than that given by Adelaide Herrman, widow of Hermann, the great. No less than 60,000 people saw her duplicate Herrmann's greatest feats at Keith's, Philadelphia, during a recent fortnight. Throughout the act she does not speak and her arms are bare; yet no male magician has presented such a mystifying entertainment.

Said Henry Clay Barnabee the Bostonians have developed and brought to light more American talent than any other organization in the country. We discovered Eugene Cowles some years ago. He was working in a bank in Chicago and singing in a church choir. Today he is America's leading basso. Alice Nielsen, Zellie De Lussan, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Camille d'Arville and others too numerous to mention started with us, many in the chorus and others only in small parts.

Discussing Maud Adams' New York engagement Manager Frohman said: "As soon as Miss Adams gets settled in New York she will begin rehearsals of Rosalind, in 'As You Like It,' which will be next play to be added to her repertoire, and the one in which she will be seen in New York after the public has had enough of 'The Little Minister.' I also have had a play based on the career of Peg Woffington written for Miss Adams, and this, too, will be added to the repertoire, with Miss Adams in its title role."

No higher than Hop-o-my-Thumb, Edna Wallace Hopper holds the center of the stage with a presence apparently as commanding as the leader of the Amazons. With no effort to come at the shading of dramatic expression which is essential even in comics, she manages by continual bustle, movement and vivacity to convey the idea that she is a gifted comedienne. Her voice is a mere penny whistle without color, breadth, compass or form, yet she goes through the motions of singing so smartly that in choruses, when the auditorium is full of music, an optical delusion persuades us that her tones are clarion clear and of prima donnaesque dignity. Inasmuch as the stage is all illusion, Edna Wallace carries out its system completely. She is not pretty, yet by her adroitness in making up she looks as pretty as the proverbial picture, says Hillary Bell, in the New York Press.

The Brooklyn Citizen says: Charlie Frohman and Maud Adams have of late been assiduously reading "As You Like It" and "Twelfth Night" with a view to a spring production of one or the other, after the manner of "Romeo and Juliet" last season. They have about decided upon "Twelfth Night," in which, of course, Miss Adams will play Viola. This is plain sailing compared with Juliet, but how Miss Adams will look in tights imagination refuses to even picture in advance. I do not think Faversham will be in the bill. He got so unmercifully roasted for his Romeo last season that he positively refuses to appear in another Shakespearean character. In fact, he quitted the company before the end of the season, on the ground of illness, of course. I am told that Charlie Frohman intends to make a star of Faversham next season. What wonderful things do happen in this fairyland called the stage.

F. J. Donaghey says in the Philadelphia Item: Aside from her quarter-century of uninterrupted partnership with Irving, Ellen Terry has been constant in nothing. With all her grace, and beauty, and talent she has been fickle to a degree, and with so little warrant, that one forgets the moodishness that has marked our own Lillian Russell's conduct of her marital affairs! Ellen Terry four times has changed her name for that of as many men—and by no change did she abide for long. She is a matured, mellowed woman now, retaining much of her youthful opulence of personal charm, but, seemingly, quite ridden of the fantistic eccentricities that made her marked even among women of the English stage. She is a grandmother now, and Sir Henry has achieved similar distinction in a parental sense, a child having been born to his son, H. B. Irving (who married Dorothea Baird, Beerbohm Tree's Trilby', several weeks ago.

STAGE NOTES.

Barnabee is 63 years old.

Edna May has $100,000 worth of diamonds.

Lotta is a clever amateur artist.

Irving is 5 feet 11 inches in height.

Crane has been on the boards 35 years.

David Henderson's Havana theater is closed.

Paderewski's opera will be produced next summer.

One of William H. West's dreams has been to dramatize minstrelsy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Sothern will appear at Daly's in April in "Hamlet."

Rose Coghlan was 14 years of age when she first appeared on the stage. She is to play the part in "The Great Ruby" formerely assumed in New York by Ada Rehan.

During a recent week in New York, Mansfield presented "Arms and the Man," "Cyrano," "Prince Karl," "Beau Brummel," "The Devil's Disciple" and "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Maud Adams has played Babbie over 700 times. Seven hundred performances, at average receipts of more than $1000 a performance would leave a profit of about $100,000 to the management.

When you see it in The Herald you can rely upon it—that it is news up-to-date.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

This is the only genuine kind

Any other kind is Not Genuine.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

Purely Vegetable.

Genuine must bear signature

Brent Good

Say "CARTER'S" twice—and be sure they are "CARTER'S."

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

The Woman's Column.

Send contributions for this column to the chairman of the board of editors, No. 5 Twelfth avenue east.

* * *

The Twentieth Century club program for next week follows:

Monday, Jan. 22, 2:30 p. m., meeting of executive board; 8 p. m., monthly social. There will be an informal talk on "Dutch Art." All are invited.

Tuesday, Jan. 23, 10:30 a. m., art department, Mrs. J. D. Morrison, chairman; 3 p. m., department of philanthropy and reform, Mrs. G. H. Thompson, chairman; 7:10 p. m., civics class, Mrs. Lectra, teacher; 7:45 p. m., evening home department.

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 2 p. m., Victorian era class, Mrs. Wentworth, leader; 3:30 p. m., current events, Mrs. McCahill, leader; 7:15 p. m., free class in drawing, Miss Young, teacher.

Friday, Jan. 26, 3 p. m., home department, Mrs. J. C. Swan, chairman; 7:30 p. m., music class, Miss Britts, teacher.

Saturday, Jan. 27, 2:30 p. m., private class in drawing or painting, Miss Young teacher; 7:30 p. m., French class, Professor Romieux, teacher.

* * *

The Minnesota National park is a subject that has called forth a great deal of discussion both for and against the movement. The strongest opposition is on the part of lumbermen and farmers. The former claim that the available lumber to supply the sawmills is embraced in the proposed immense park area, while the farmer puts in the plea that it will exclude thousands of farmers from possible homes, and will seriously interfere with the development of this section of the state. For this reason the business men of Duluth also oppose the scheme.

St. Paul and Minneapolis favor the park because it would not hurt their tributary territory. They make the plea that the park is desired for a health resort. They have issued the following address to the members of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs:

"To secure a national park within our borders and preserve as a legacy to future generations a moiety of our grand old pine forests, it will be necessary to arouse interest in the movement throughout the length and breadth of the state, create such sentiment as shall influence our representatives in congress to work for the bill and emphasize the fact that a large constituency is watching with great interest their efforts in this direction. In pursuance of the thought the Minnesota State Federation of Women's Clubs requests the various federated clubs to discuss the subject, interest the local press in the movement and address personal appeals, both through club officers and by individuals, to our congressmen at Washington. We, the people, must move the politicians! It is suggested these appeals urge the congressmen in every way possible to further the project. And attention should be called to the fact that the present proposition is for a much smaller park than at first proposed, being for only 800,000 acres instead of 7,000,000 acres."

* * *

The question of temperance has not been confined to this century alone. Ever since the beginning of this world and all down through the ages, people have looked upon it with the same feeling of fear and regret as we look upon it today. It was no new enemy that this century brought us—and found us unprepared—but one as old as the world itself. As far back as 2000 years B. C we find an Egyptian priest rebuking his pupil for breaking the oath he had taken concerning strong drink. Moses and Solomon pointed out the evil results. In Homer the same warning is given. Augustine, 430 B. C., called drunkenness a flattering devil, a sweet poison, a pleasant sin, and the slave of all manner of sins. Mohammed, Paul, Luther and many other great minds of the past have condemned this habit. In 1785 Benjamin Rush published a series of papers on the "Effects of Ardent Spirits Upon the Human Mind and Body." These papers were the first that we have any knowledge of upon the modern temperance movement. In these scientific articles Dr. Rush fired the opening shot, heard around the world, in the defense of temperance. He was a supporter of the Declaration of Independence—against King George and tyranny, so was well fitted to begin the fight against King Alcohol. He was called the leader of the temperance reform and had such supporters as John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Mr. Putnam and others.

Whose blood would not thrill at that wonderful speech of Father Taylor, the "sailor preacher," standing with bare head in the shadow of Bunker hill monument, pleading with the people for the cause of temperance. After telling them that their poorhouses and prisons are filled with the victims of the infernal traffic and homes are filled with sorrow as are the hearts of wives and mothers, yet they tolerate this curse, and when men are asked what can be done about it, they tell you, you can't stop it, and yet there is Bunker hill and up yonder is Lexington and Concord where your fathers fought and bled and died for the right.

"You look on their monuments and boast of the heroism of your fathers, and tell us we must submit to be taxed and tortured by the rum business and yet your patriotic fathers could make a cup of tea for his royal majesty out of a whole cargo and you can't cork up a gin jug."

A hundred years ago it was almost universally believed that drinking wine or whisky was literally health. The first life insurance company refused to insure a total abstainer. The temperance movement would gain much if insurance companies refused to insure any who were given to this habit. This century has proven that the use of alcoholic liquors shorten life instead of prolonging it. Beer drinking is a serious obstacle to the temperance movement. More suicides are committed among beer drinking people than any other class as in Milwaukee, where beer is made, more is used than in any other city of equal size, and suicides are twice as great in number. The man drunk with whisky wants to kill somebody else. Perhaps he is the wiser of the two.

The great question before us is are we any nearer solving the problem in this century than in the past, when only a few wrote or protested against it. Is this evil to pass into the new century, bringing its heartache and distress to homes as in the past? Or before a reformation can come, must another Savonarola or Luther rise up and sweep it from our land?

His Wife Saved Him.

My wife's good advice saved my life writes F. M. Ross, of Winfield, Tenn., for I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe. I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me." Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, La Grappe, Pneumonia, Asthma, Hay Fever and all maladies of Chest, Throat and Lungs are positively cured by this marvelous medicine. 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottles free at W. A. Abbett's drug store.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM
E. Z. WILLIAMS, Manager.
FIRST TIME IN DULUTH

FRIDAY JAN. 26 & 27. AND—SATURDAY.

JACOB LITT'S BIG END OF THE CENTURY MILITARY SPECTACLE,

SHENANDOAH

Bronson Howard's Great War Play,

FROM THE BROADWAY THEATER, NEW YORK CITY.

200 PEOPLE — THE MOST ASTOUNDING BATTLE SCENE — 50 HORSES

The Largest Dramatic Organization in America.

Prices: Dress Circle $1.50, Parquet $1, Family Circle 75c, Balcony 50c, Gallery 25c

Another Montana Millionaire.

August Heinze is the Napoleon of the great copper district in Montana beyond the Rocky mountains. He has contended for the position against Marcus Daly, W. A. Clark and the other copper kings and won.

Heinz is now 31 years old. He outlined his campaign in Montana when he was 20. He was then penniless, simply an ambitious engineer. He has followed out his plan in ten years, and he is now a multi-millionaire and has Clark and Daly beaten to a standstill for the best holdings in Montana.

The story is a remarkable one and worth the telling.

When Heinze arrived in Butte in the fall of 1889 it was thought that all the bonanza mines were in the hands of the big companies, and that the claims still owned by the old-timers were of little value, and those which might prove valuable were destined for those who were already in the field. Heinze was a youth of 20, but equipped with all the learning of the schools. He was an engineer, a metallurgist and a writer of promise and an excellent musician. To Bohemian tastes he joined marvellous business instincts and a genius for affairs that has few parallels. None who met him then dreamed that this handsome youth of 20 ambitioned to become the rival of Montana's copper kings either in politics or in business.

He stayed a year, and in that year he gauged the situation with such perfect accuracy that he knew more about the true situation of Butte and Montana at 21 than almost any man who had lived in Butte since its foundation. He went back to New York to organize a company to operate in Butte copper mines.

In 1892 he returned to Montana, and immediately began the erection of a smelter. While building his reduction works Heinze secured a lease and bond on the Glengarry, a mine that had been worked by several and abandoned as worthless. Everyone chuckled when they saw Heinze's money spent in developing a mine out of the Glengarry, and felt that his ruin would be speedy. But the Glengarry proved a talisman for Heinze. In thirty days he was digging therefrom the finest ore in Butte, and in such quantities that he had to enlarge his smelting works. He purchased the Rarus in 1895 for $400,000, and as luck would have it, in a few years the Rarus had developed to a $10,000,000 mine.

In 1896 Heinze transferred his operations to Canada, leaving his affairs in Butte in the hands of able lieutenants. He secured charters and land grants in British Columbia, and built a railroad and a smelter. He won the frienship and admiration of the leading statesmen of the Dominion, and his operations turned the attention of the capitalists of Europe and America to British Columbia.

While Heinze was in British Columbia he entrusted all the engineering of the Rarus mine and its active development to his superintendent, C. S. Batterman. Batterman left Heinze's service to become an ally of the Bostonians, and he was summoned to the Hub to propound his theories. Heinze crossed the continent and interviewed and offered to pay them $350,000 for a half interest in the Snohomish mine, the east extension of the Rarus, provided all claim was quit to the Rarus lode. It was refused. Heinze accepted the gauge to battle, and the fight began. He hastened back to Butte and entered on a policy of expansion. He bought every likely piece of property for sale. He bought a half interest in the Snohomish for $100,000, the other half being owned by the Bostonians. He paid another $100,000 for the Sullivan to the Anaconda company and ran a tunnel from it to the Rarus, and then found he had cause for a lawsuit against the Boston and Montana for $800,000, which he claims they extracted in ore from the Sullivan through one of their mines. He bought thirty-one thirty-sixths of the Nipper for $150,000, believing that it was the west extension of the great Anaconda.

Marcus Daly owned five thirty-sixths, but he had agreed to sell it, never dreaming that the Anaconda lode might possibly run through it. He thought the Oden south of the Nipper had the Anaconda vein. These and a multitude of other claims and fractions of claims Heinze proceeded to develop, and in two years he has acquired and developed mines at a cost of $1,500,000 which are now reckoned as worth $20,000,000. His luck has been phenomenal. He brought to his aid the ablest mining lawyers on the continent, and the best experts he could procure. One-sixth of the Michael Davitt was still unpurchased by the Bostonians, and Heinze bought it for $15,000.

The Boston folks had forgotten about this interest, but Heinze forgot nothing, and remembered that a judicial order had been made several years before for the sale of this very Michael Davittt. He called up the order and, notwithstanding the efforts of the Bostonians, the claim was put up at public auction for sale. The Bostonians bid up to $601,000 and got the property.

Heinze received $100,000 on his $15,000 investment, and the carlessness of the Boston and Montana management in not picking up this interest put a clear $85,000 into Heinze's pocket.

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